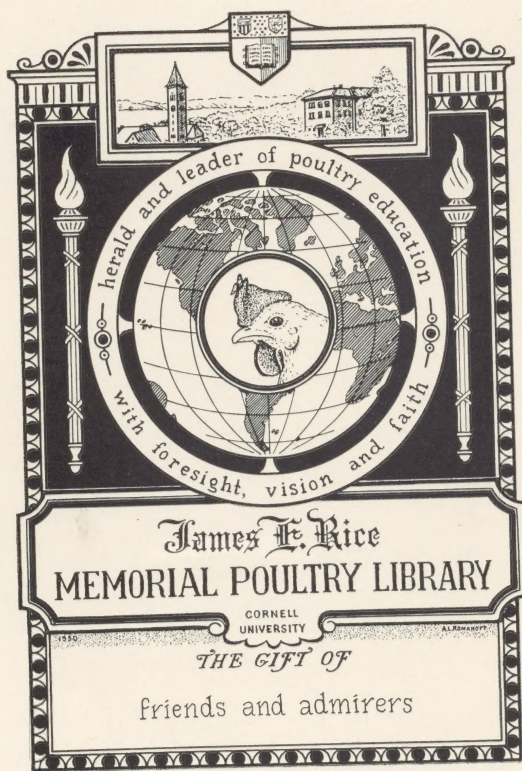


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OCTOBER, 1904

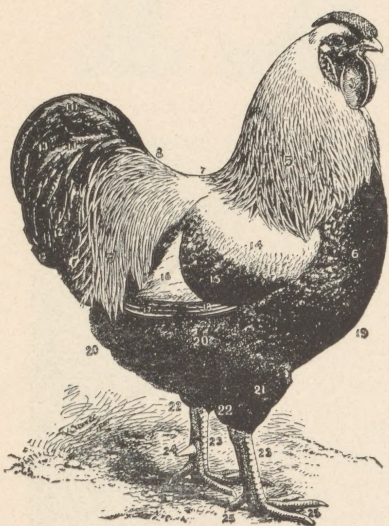
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POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

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For years poultrymen have been calling for an Illustrated Standard of Perfection. The American Poultry Association has responded to the demand by going to great expense to issue a New Illustrated Standard of Perfection which is the result of more work by skilled and experienced poultrymen and poultry judges than has ever before been put on a work of this kind. The illustrations are the work of poultry artists of national reputation and represent the various breeds in their ideal form giving beginners and experts visible models after which to pattern. The reading matter describes first the general characteristics of a breed and then in minute detail every section in shape and color. It contains the most complete glossary of poultry terms ever compiled and gives such complete directions to judges that the amateur will be able to select his best fowls without trouble. This book is substantially bound, the cover illustration being reproduced on this page. We also reproduce one of the illustrations from the glossary of the new Illustrated Standard.

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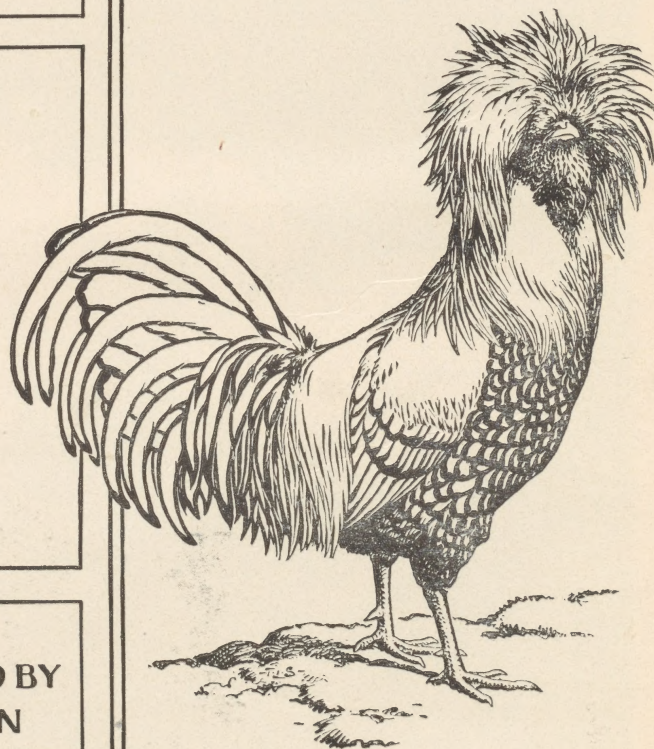
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POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

ANNOUNCEMENT



IN BEGINNING the publication of a new poultry magazine we desire to set forth briefly our reasons for so doing, why we have located at Freeport, and what we expect to accomplish.

In selecting a name we gave considerable thought to the matter, trying to find a title that would cover the subject fully, and at the same time, one that had not before been used in this country. We had long been a regular reader of the English poultry paper, "Poultry," and in many ways admired that publication. After going over the matter thoroughly we concluded to name the new publication after the English one, feeling that no title could be more comprehensive for a publication devoted solely to the poultry industry in America. Our sub-title, "For All Poultrymen," means just what it says. We desire to help all who breed poultry of any kind for any purpose.

We believe in pure-bred poultry; we believe the poultry fancier is the one who maintains the interest in poultry in this country, and that through him all poultry has become more profitable, whether bred for exhibition or the market place.

For several reasons we chose Freeport. In the first place it is a beautiful town in which to live. Second, it has ample railway facilities; four great trunk lines passing through it, giving easy access to every point of the compass. Third, expenses are lighter in this city than they would be in Chicago or any other great city. Fourth, Freeport is the greatest center for pure-bred poultry in America. More pure-bred poultry is sent out of Freeport than is sent from any other city or town in America.

Moreover, Freeport is central to the greatest poultry producing section in America. Through its magnificent railway system it is in close touch with all parts of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, the three states which produce more dollars' worth of poultry and eggs than any other three states in the American Union.

One more reason influenced us in locating at Freeport. Located in this city is as complete a printing plant as can be found anywhere. It has every facility to do the finest work, and its managers are constantly producing work that is equal to that of any other institution of the kind in the country. We have arranged to have our printing done at this plant, feeling that we need not fear for the appearance of our magazine.

We have good reason for making Poultry high-class from a mechanical point of view. For several years the editor of Poultry has been visiting the best poultry plants and the most extensive poultry breeders of the country, including many gentlemen who have taken up poultry breeding as a diversion from the cares of extensive business connections in other lines. A number of these, among whom we may mention the late Ezra Cornell, Mr. E. G. Wyckoff, U. R. Fishel, T. F. McGrew, Wallace P. Willett and many others, have often said to us that they believed a poultry magazine made up artistically, printed on a fine grade of paper and modeled after some of the high-class magazines, would meet with immediate support.

We have confidence enough in the opinions of these gentlemen to undertake to establish on a firm footing

such a magazine. That this confidence was not misplaced was proved immediately upon announcing our intention to establish Poultry. We have been congratulated time and again on the name we have chosen and on the plan we have outlined, and upon which we hope to build with success.

We have few promises to make. We shall try to make every number better than the one that preceded it. We shall not indulge in any quarrels with our contemporaries. If we find cause to criticise men or measures we shall do so in a spirit of fairness and give them the benefit of every doubt.

We shall not sell space to any advertiser whom we cannot freely recommend to our readers, and will make good to our subscribers all losses incurred by dealing with our advertisers, only insisting that it be satisfactorily shown that such losses are the result of fraudulent intent, and upon being furnished with such legal evidence as may be necessary to establish the guilt of the offender. In doing this, we shall not enter into the consideration of any petty complaints concerning the disagreements that arise from misunderstandings or accidents which are not infrequent in the poultry business. In no case will we take public action in matters of this nature either before or after settlement, nor will we condemn any man unheard. We must have both sides of the story and have all the details before we can take action.

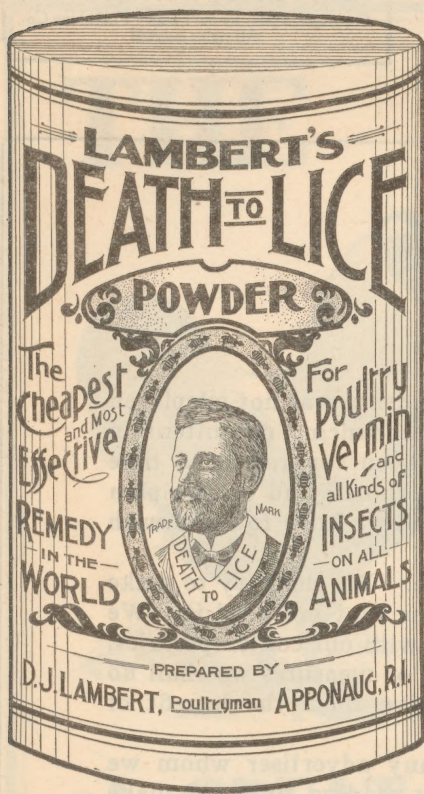
We shall stop sending Poultry to any subscriber as soon as the time paid for has expired, and we hereby guarantee that any one receiving Poultry at any time shall be free from any liability for the same, as the copies received are either samples or such as have been paid for in advance. No one need be afraid to take Poultry from the post-office, as every copy sent out is paid for or is our free gift sent in the hope of getting a subscriber.

After thoroughly discussing the matter we have concluded to publish in full the winnings with the name of the winners of every poultry show in the United States, a report of which is furnished us by the properly constituted authority.

We have in the past frequently received such reports in the form of clippings from the local papers only to find them full of errors. When such reports are sent to Poultry for publication they must be certified to by the secretary of the show reported, and in no case will we hold ourselves liable for mistakes in reports sent us, nor will we correct such mistakes once they are published.

We shall give to the American Poultry Association our undivided support, believing it to have been, and to be at the present time, the most potent factor in building up and maintaining the poultry industry. We do not believe the organization has yet reached the limit of its opportunities for good, but we do not believe that decrying it or its officers and their motives will increase its power for good. For this reason we hold ourselves ready to co-operate with the officers and members in building up the association and making it stronger, broader and greater until it will stand as a monument of high honor to its founders and supporters.

This is our platform. Building on it we ask for only that which we deserve, and promising to do our utmost to deserve much.



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No Cure No Pay

Positively guaranteed to cure Roup in all forms, as well as common colds, "swelled head," canker, catarrh, discharges from the nostrils, etc. An original remedy used successfully by me for 20 years on Millhook Poultry Farm—the largest farm of Standard Bred Poultry in the world. Beware of colds; they lead to Roup. Miller's Roup Cure both prevents and cures. Use it in the fowl's drinking water. One package makes 25 gals. medicine.

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The result of years' experience of a successful incubator man who has built more than 50,000 incubators—an experienced poultry raiser, a man you all know. A success from the start. Nearly 8,000 sold in the past eight months. They are good hatching, durable hatchers and are easy to operate. Price is within reach of all poultry raisers. Next year the Old Trusty will go on the market as "the unimproved." They need no improvements; they were right from the start and are all right, right now. People who use them say they cannot be better, and when his customers are satisfied, Johnson is satisfied. Better write Johnson today and learn about the new machines. His catalogue is free.

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Clay Center, Neb.



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The New Illustrated Standard FREE

See announcement on Page

Brief and Interesting Poultry Items

Kansas Laying Contest.

DR. J. MARTIN

Kansas, through the generosity of the State regents and the kindness and interest of Prof. G. C. Wheeler, in charge of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan, is to have an egg-laying contest, commencing November 1, 1904, and continuing one year, to be conducted by the State Agricultural Experiment Station. An outlay of something like \$300 has been made necessary for buildings, fences, feed and other expenses for this initial contest, to be composed of five pens of layers, each pen to contain six pullets.

Beecher and Beecher, representing the White Wyandotte Club, have labored unceasingly to make the contest a success, and to them and Prof. Wheeler much credit is due for the work done.

Pens of the following varieties have been secured: Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Mrs. Jennie E. Warren; Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Dr. J. Martin; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mrs. J. B. Jones; White Wyandottes, Beecher & Beecher; Light Brahmas, F. A. Brown.

The Senseless Color Prejudice.

It is an odd fact that the great American poultry consuming public is prejudiced in favor of the yellow-legged, yellow-fleshed fowl. That it is merely a matter of fashion or fad is amply proved by the fact that in all other countries the preference is given to the white-meated birds. France is recognized as authority upon the edible qualities of all the foods devoted to the use of man, and in that sunny land the Houdans stand pre-eminent. They have been bred for generations expressly as a table delicacy. They are of medium weight, with breast predominance, small boned and fine-fleshed, with a small amount of offal. In the great Paris markets huge piles of dressed Houdan and La Fleche fowls can be seen at the numerous stalls. These are reared in small flocks by the villagers adjacent to the city and sold to professional dealers who make daily or weekly tours.

Alfalfa for Laying Hens.

The problem of supplying coarse, bulky food to poultry during the closed season, and fine green stuff during the entire open season, is easily solved when you have a patch of alfalfa. The hay, chopped or ground, is about as rich as wheat bran, and just the thing for steaming and mixing with other meals for a warm mash. We are keeping one of the cuttings of our patch separate just for our fowls, and we feel that it will pay us well. In the absence of alfalfa, well cured clover hay will have to do; and every one who has even a few hens should not neglect laying in a corresponding stock of such hay. J. B. L., a correspondent of American Agriculturist, says about clover for hens: "I have fed a good deal of clover to hens the past winter, with excellent results. I never fed so much before, and never gathered so many eggs. The clover was obtained from the barn floor, and especially from the mows where the hay was pitched up and down again when fed. This is better quality than that lying around the feeding rooms. I was surprised to find so much and such good quality, as only the broken off heads and leaves are used. The clover was prepared by either filling a large kettle, pouring on some cold water and allowing it to come to a boil while tightly covered, or it was scalded with boiling water in large wooden pails. It can be fed alone or mixed with ground grain, bran,

middlings and meat meal. I found the hens ate it just as well when fed alone. In fact, I used less ground grain, bran, etc., than ever before. A good supply of animal food is demanded by fowls at all times. This should always be supplied during the fall and winter months, when eggs and vigorous fowls are expected. I have one pen that are selected for breeders, and it was thought they were laying too much for the best results during the breeding season, so the meat meal ration was stopped. I fed whole grain and steamed clover at noon. The egg yield refused to lessen for several weeks, but the hens showed unmistakable signs of something lacking. They got to picking at each other's combs until the blood ran down over the feathers. Then they began pulling feathers. The clover being easily digested and furnishing protein in large quantities, the eggs formed rapidly. I gave them meat and the foolishness stopped."

Some Interesting Comparisons.

No business or industry has grown in the past decade like that of poultry. Both eggs and poultry are given much consideration these days, and the business that once provided pin money for women folks makes a great deal of the entire living and in some instances all of the living and some more. The hen has been scratching in her own humble way until she now outranks many of the leading industries of the world. The value of her products is greater than the whole value of the wheat crops of twenty-eight States and Territories in one year. Only once in the past fifty years has the value of gold been in excess of the value of eggs in the United States.

Uncle Sam's flock of hens laid more than 1,250,000,000 dozens of eggs in one year. This is not estimated, but is exact, according to recent statistics.

"And then please go back to the dun colored cackler that roosts in the tiny ramshackle houses and drops her golden egg," says the Kansas City Star, "into any old box that the farmer happens to have picked up; and behold! all the tons of canned and fresh and salted beef; all the tallow; all the bacon and hams; all the canned and salted and fresh pork; all the sausages and the sausage meat; yes, and all the casings for those sausages and the hundred 'fixings' that are exported as the result of the mad hustle, hustle, hustle, across the continent of locomotive and car, and exported by a hundred different lines of ships, do not come within 130,000 tons of the total weight of the eggs laid during the year in the United States.

"For the weight of all those animal products is 'only' 846,860 tons and the weight of the 1,250,000,000 dozens of eggs at the average weight of eight to the pound, is 970,363 tons. That would extinguish the entire United States navy from Kearsarge and Alabama down to the tiniest torpedo boat. If the yolk were to be hurled down on it at once, there wouldn't be a rivet left.

"And in dollars those eggs equal 57 per cent of the entire income produced by all the exports of all the meat products, from the pig's tail to the sirloin steak. Add the value of the poultry to the eggs, and the meat products are beaten.

"Now throw in the remote animal products that are exported annually—hoofs, horns, bristle, bones and even glue; add wool, and things made out of wool; then add every kind of leather; pile on it all, even the exported boots and shoes—and with all those allies, the mass can beat the poultry and poultry products by only \$15,000,000."

Ancient Poultry Wisdom.

Those who wrote of agriculture in old times seem to have had a very fair notion about keeping poultry. Columella in the first century wrote intelligently on the subject and later Roman writers added to the sum of poultry knowledge by giving directions that would not lead one far astray in these days.

The following is taken from "Good and Cheap Husbandry for the Well-Ordering of All Husbands and Fowls." This work is by Gervase Markham and had reached its sixth edition in 1631:

"Of the Hen, Her Choice and Shape.—Now for the hen, if she be a good one, she should not differ much from the nature of the cocke, but be valiant, vigilant, and laborious both for herselfe and her chickens.

"In shape, the biggest and largest are the best, every proportion answering these before described of the cocke, only instead of her combe, she should have upon her crowne a high thicke tuft of feathers; to have many and strong claws is good, but to want hinder claws is better, for they oft break the eggs, and such hens sometimes prove unnaturall; it is not good to chuse a crowing hen, for they are neither good breeders nor good laiers.

"If you chuse hens to sit, chuse the elder, for they be constant, and will sit out their times, and if you will chuse hens to lay, chuse the youngest, for they are lusty and prone to the act of ingendring, but for neither purpose chuse a fat hen, for if you set her, she will forsake her nest, and if you keepe her to lay she will lay her eggs without shells.

"Besides, a fat hen will wax slothful, and neither delight in the one nor in the other act of nature, such hens then are even fitter for the dish than the hen-house.

"Of Setting Hens.—The best time to set hens, to have the best, largest and most kindly chickens, is in February, in the increase of the moone, so that she may hatch or disclose her chickens in the increase of the next new moone, being in March, for one brood of March chickens is worth three broods of any other; you may set hens from March to October, and have good chickens, but not after by any means, for the winter is a great enemy to their breeding.

"A hen doth sit twenty-one daies just, and then hatcheth, but peahens, turkeys geese, ducks, and other waterfoule sit thirty; so that if you set your hen, as you may doe upon any of their eggs, you must set her upon them nine daies before you set her upon her owne.

"A hen will cover nineteen eggs well, and that is the most in true rule she should cover, but upon what number soever you set her, let it be odde, for so the eggs will lie round, close, and in even proportion together.

"It is good when you lay your eggs first under your hens, to marke the upper side of them, and then to watch the hen"

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ROYAL Incubators.
30 Days Free. Absolutely automatic. Send it back if not perfectly satisfactory. Built to last years. Send for free trial plan. Incubator Catalogue free, with Poultry book 3c. and poultry paper 1 year 10c.
ROYAL INCUBATOR CO.,
Drawer 751, Des Moines, Ia.

Ideal Aluminum LEG BANDS

are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25-30c; 50-50c; 100-75c. All supply dealers sell them. Sample band and B. P. Rock circular sent for 2c stamp. Frank Myers, Mfr., Box 46, Freeport, Ill.

to see if she busie her selfe to turne them from one side to the other, which if you find she doth not, then when she riseth from her eggs, to feed or bathe her selfe, you must supply that office, and turne every egg yourselve, and esteeme your hen of so much the lesse reckoning for the use of breeding; be sure that the eggs which you lay under her, be new and sound, which you may know by their heavinesse, fulnesse, and cleerenesse, if you hold them up betwixt the sun and your eyesight; you must by no means, at any time raise your hen from her nest, for that will make her utterly forsake it."

Marketing Danish Eggs.

Raymond R. Frazier, United States Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, reports as follows on the co-operative egg export association of Denmark: "Co-operative marketing of farm produce is reduced to a perfect system in Denmark. The Danish Co-operative Egg Export Association has a membership of 33,500 farmers, divided into 500 local societies, or circles, each circle being an integral part of the central company and subject to the control and supervision of the central organization. Each circle has its own by-laws, but such by-laws must conform to the provisions of those of the central organization. Naturally, therefore, the by-laws of the 500 circles are quite uniform. Each circle collects, at its own expense, the eggs produced on the farms of its members and prepares them for shipment to one of the eight general shipping centers at its own expense. After leaving the circle (the local collecting center) all expenses are borne by the company. Profit sharing is absolute. To this end the company guarantees to purchasers that all eggs delivered by the company shall be new-laid and clean, each egg being stamped by the company's registered trademark for new-laid eggs. No circle of less than ten members is admitted to membership in the company. Each circle on being admitted pays into the company 13½ cents per circle member. Each circle admitted is obliged to deliver all eggs collected from its members to the company. Eggs over seven days old must not be delivered, under penalty of a fine of \$1.34 for the first offense and double that for further offenses. A circle must not keep eggs longer than four days after collection before sending them to a general shipping station of the company. The eggs must be delivered absolutely clean. Each egg must be stamped plainly both with the number of the circle and with the number of the member of the circle delivering the egg. Each circle must provide its members with stamping ink and rubber stamps bought of the purveyor indicated by the company. Each member of a circle must forward all eggs produced, except those needed for home consumption and for hatching. Eggs must be carefully gathered every day, and in hot summer days twice each day. Only artificial nest eggs must be used and the nests must be barred at night. Each circle is governed by a circle board, consisting of an uneven number of members. This board provides for the expense of collection and superintends crating for shipment to central stations. The eggs are shipped by the 500 circles to one of the central shipping stations in ordinary cardboard egg crates set in pine boxes of uniform size."

Fully matured hens produce the best chickens, and a hen that produces something above the average of the flock should not be sacrificed because she is not as profitable to keep for eggs as the pullet hatched last spring.

We have no poultry-fattening farms as yet, but we are coming to them in the dear future. Then we shall have places in every neighborhood where poultry is properly fitted for market.



Send
for
Special
Offer

Standard Poultry Food

YOUR POULTRY MONEY.

A hen that lays 50 eggs a year about pays her keep. If she lays 100 eggs she makes you a profit of 100 per cent. If you can feed and care for her so she lays 25 extra eggs you increase your profits 50 per cent.

You can do this and more by the regular, sensible use of

Standard Poultry Food

(It Makes Poultry Pay.)

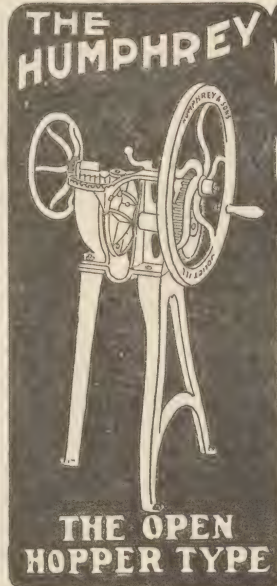
It will do your fowls more good, make your hens lay more eggs and do more to promote the health, thrift and vigor of your flock, than anything else you can use with their feed. It is not a stimulant, but a genuine food- tonic, that gives your fowls the food elements they would get in their natural state. It is vitalizing and nutritious.

A larger package for the price than any other poultry food on the market. Two sizes, 25c and 50c.

Trial Offer If we have no agent in your town, write us for our special trial offer, which we know will interest you. We make **Standard Insect Powder**. It kills all lice on poultry.

Standard Stock Food Co., 1554 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. A. H. Hansel, Loup City, Neb., says: "The best is none too good for my poultry. I am using Standard Poultry Food with good results."
I. Brittenhahl, Fremont, Neb., by using Standard Poultry Food secured 466 eggs from 23 hens last January.



THE EASY TURNING BONE CUTTER

—THAT'S THE— HUMPHREY

Guaranteed to cut more bone in less time, with less labor and less trouble, than any other Bone Cutter made, or your money back. Please note we charge nothing extra for a trial of our machine. The HUMPHREY has the only real open hopper, free from partitions. You do not have to cut the bone into small pieces with an axe, as you do with other machines. It never clogs because the feed is under the operator's control all the time. It cuts rapidly and easily. Don't give up feeding cut bone because other machines turn hard. Try the HUMPHREY. Save feed, get more eggs. It's great for cutting all vegetables. Catalogue and special offer free.

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The Humphrey Rapid Clover Cutter excels all others in rapid action, ease of operation and fine cutting.

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At the Great St. Louis World's Fair

the best of everything was selected to place on exhibition for the thousands of visitors from all parts of the world to see. With poultry as well as everything else the best was wanted so

Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

were selected above all others to represent the breed at the Model Poultry Farm on the Exposition grounds. There has been on exhibition at this farm a select pen of Fishel White Rocks during the entire exposition. When visiting the Fair do not fail to see them. Send three two cent stamps for my new 48-page catalogue, which, like the Fishel White Rocks is

Best in the World

If you want poultry you cannot well afford to not see my catalog. I have for sale over 6,000 of the finest White Rocks I ever reared. Exhibition Birds fit to win anywhere. Breeders and Utility Stock galore. Write me your wants please.

U. R. FISHEL, BOX F, HOPE, INDIANA.



BUY THE BEST

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns of the Famous "Hansel Strain" of Australian Competition. Leghorns lead the world as layers. Young and old stock for sale. Write for prices.

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EMORY FARM ORPINGTONS

300 young stock for the early shows. Bargains in select breeders.

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Standard of the World ... Wilber's Gem Strain ... S. C. White Leghorns
Bred to lay and win. Acknowledged the world's heaviest Laying exhibition strain. 1000 beautiful youngsters, mated to suit after Oct. 1st. Birds fit to win in big St. Louis Worlds Fair. Large new instructive catalog for asking if interested. Tells all with many photos of our latest winners. Write your wants Wilber Bros., Box 1, Petros, Tenn., U.S.A., State Vice-Pres. Nat'l White Leghorn Club.

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White and Barred Rocks
S. C. W. Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin Ducks

Finest Fox Terriers in America.
SELDOM SURPRISE AT STUD.

Pedigreed pups \$5 and upward.
Get one and be rid of rats and varmints.

D. W. INGERSOLL,
Box F. Shermerville, Cook Co., Ill.

BEST in the WEST White Wyandotte Cockerels

for the show room or breeding pen.
JNO. COOLIDGE, GALESBURG, ILL.



MOST of us judge the world from the view we get of it from our own windows. In one of Jules Verne's romances it is told of two correspondents who were traveling in the same train through Russia that one looked toward the river and wrote in his notebook: "This country is very flat and fertile," while the other, sitting on the opposite side of the same car, looked toward the hills and wrote: "This part of Russia is very hilly and barren."

We are all given to judging generally from what we can see within the circle that bounds our own horizon, and with every intention of being accurate we make mistakes because we do not take a comprehensive view of the whole world or any considerable part of it.

We are led to make these remarks by the statements made by two of our correspondents. Mr. Willett is certain that no breed is making such magnificent progress as the Orpingtons, while Dr. Martin says—and no doubt fully believes—that Rhode Island Reds are simply taking the place of more birds of other breeds than any other breed ever did.

While we do not undertake to accept responsibility for the statements made by our contributors, we feel that it is unfair to the beginner to publish these two statements, one of which must be incorrect, without commenting on the general fact that the enthusiastic and successful poultry breeder always thinks the particular breed which he fancies is the one that is making the most rapid progress. It is perfectly proper that this should be the case. The man who breeds a sort of poultry he does not thoroughly believe in should get another breed.

Mr. Willett and Dr. Martin are successful poultrymen. Each breeds what he thinks honestly the best breed on earth. They think about their favorites while engaged in their regular business, Mr. Willett in his Wall street office dealing in sugar by the shipload, and Dr. Martin while trying to alleviate the ills of mankind in the exercise of his profession.

Such men are a power for good in the poultry business. They keep up the interest and add to the volume of the business done in poultry in this country. They simply look at the business from opposite windows, as did the correspondents in Verne's story. One looks abroad and sees Orpingtons. His mail is about Orpingtons. He reads the articles about Orpingtons and talks Orpingtons to his friends. The other, looking from another window, sees Rhode Island Reds covering the landscape. "This country is filling up with Rhode Island Reds," he tells himself. He gets letters from people who want his favorites, he reads the poultry papers and every word about Rhode Island Reds sticks in his memory.

As we have said, it is right and proper that these things should be. Without enthusiasm the poultry business could never have been built up.

While we have our particular fancy for fine fowls, we have a larger view of the poultry industry than is possible for one who is not in close touch with breeders of every breed and variety.

We believe it may be said without fear of successful contradiction, that the order of precedence among the breeds of fowls recognized by the Standard runs something like this:

Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns.

When it comes to the matter of varieties, we

believe it would go in this wise: Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns.

We name these varieties more freely because neither of them is a favorite with us. If we were to breed poultry all our life we would not breed either of the three varieties we have named.

It is a matter for congratulation that we all do not think and see alike. What a dreary old world it would be if we all looked out of the same window, all agreed on every point, all traveled in the same rut!

If it had been ordained that this should be the case there would have been no poultry shows, no poultry magazines, no chance for argument. Truly, "variety is the spice of life."

WE have carefully studied the list of judges who have been selected to place awards at the great St. Louis World's Fair poultry show. It is not just such a list as we would have made, but we are not ready to say that any one of the list should be taken off to make room for those whom we would have chosen.

We are informed that the committee making the selection agreed before final judgment was passed that the judges chosen should come within certain requirements. For instance, they should be honest and capable. The list, as published in another part of this number of *POULTRY*, meets these requirements perfectly.

It was also agreed that young men with a reputation to make should be chosen rather than older judges with national reputations already secured. The list will show that the committee kept well within the limit it set for itself in this respect. We are glad to notice that young Phi. Williams and that well-grown boy Sharpe Butterfield have been given an opportunity to show what is in them by being placed on the list. Charlie McClave, a young man of great promise, also appears among the chosen, and the youthful C. A. Emery was not forgotten. The several other youthful judges are such as the poultry breeders of the country may hope much for in the future. We believe in encouraging the younger members of the fraternity to aspire to reach the place and fame of such aged veterans as Mack Pierce, Hewes, and Drevenstedt, who have grown old in honors and service while placing innumerable awards during the last eighty or ninety years.

Seriously, it is to be regretted that the committee felt itself under any obligations to make any sort of an explanation why it selected or passed by the other one.

It was the business of the committee to select the judges. Presumably they were entirely competent to perform this rather arduous and altogether thankless task.

We must assume the committee did the best it knew, and if they failed in any respect the blame must fall on those who appointed it rather than on the members of it themselves.

It is a high honor to be appointed to such a position, and very naturally there were many aspirants. The committee was limited as to number, and under the circumstances took such action as seemed best to the members thereof. We have no good reason for finding fault with this action and believe they should be upheld in the selection they have made.

A VALUED contemporary recently asserted that laying competitions were of no value, inasmuch as no two contests of this kind gave uniform results in proving one breed better than another in the matter of egg-production.

We have been somewhat interested in laying competitions during the last three years, and have had opportunities to become rather well informed as to their value.

While it is true that nothing definite has been proved in these competitions, so far as determining the value of the different breeds, it is also true that it has been clearly shown that it is worth while to give laying hens good care and very well worth while to pay attention to the laying qualities of any breed.

It is not an accident, that breeders who enter their hens in these contests year after year and get places near the top of the line should make such good showings. The fact that they are able to keep near the head one year after another shows that there is something in breeding with a view to egg-production.

But there is a larger benefit that is derived from these contests. Breeders who have never given any attention to laying qualities have impressed on them the fact that the poultry breeding public is ready to pay high prices for stock bred to great laying qualities. This stimulates every one to try for great egg-production, and the whole industry is benefited thereby.

It is true that a few breeders get most of the benefits derived directly from these contests, but the general public gets a larger if less tangible benefit from the increased interest in the industry and the greater intrinsic value of the poultry that is improved by thus arousing interest in egg-production.

In another column is the announcement that the Kansas experiment station is preparing to conduct a laying competition for one year, beginning with November 1. It is to be hoped that this is the beginning of a greater interest in poultry on the part of the directors of the agricultural experiment stations of the several states. With very few exceptions, the experiment stations of this country do not exhibit any symptoms of knowing there is such a branch of rural industry as poultry breeding.

OUR readers may expect frequent articles from T. E. Orr, W. Theo. Wittman, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Metcalf, and other good writers on poultry topics. We are promised a series by Mrs. Abbott, the first of which appears in this number. We hope we shall be favored with many communications from those who are not so well known. The only criterion by which any article will be judged is quality. A well-known name is not enough for us. We must have quality, and we do not care who writes an article if it is good. We will pay just as much for a good article from a writer who never before has appeared in print as we will for one from a writer known from coast to coast. Percy A. Cook has promised us an article on Orpingtons, which we fear will not reach us in time for this number. We particularly want news about changes that are occurring in the ownership of flocks, personal news about poultrymen, and items of a newsy nature concerning the whole poultry industry.



ABOUT the best evidence at hand that the American Poultry Association is founded on the rock of public approval is the fact that it is growing more rapidly now than it has for several years.

In the first place the Association was founded without a thought of making it a utility organization. It was a fanciers' association pure and simple, founded for the purpose of improving the shape and color of the various breeds of domestic poultry then recognized as distinct.

For any one to say it has not done this is to deny facts patent to every observer. In so far as the purpose of the founders was set forth at the beginning it has accomplished the work it was organized to do.

If the Association has failed in any work it ought to have done the failure is the result of organic incompleteness, for surely no one expected the members of the Association to take up utility and give prizes for prolificacy and size when not a word was said about these things in the fundamental declaration which called it into existence.

If the Association is now to take up the question of utility, it must first be remade and its scope extended beyond the intentions of its originators. Whether it is advisable to do this or not is a matter for future settlement.

A large number of poultrymen are now breeding with a view to Standard requirements. Competition has become so keen that relying on the letter of the Standard is not enough for ambitious and enterprising poultrymen. We read advertisement after advertisement claiming special excellency for the laying quality of the birds of this breeder and that one. It seems to us the utility question is settling itself very rapidly. If we are not mistaken the American Poultry Association has no call to take up questions of utility, for the matter will settle itself. If the Association goes on, taking care of shape and color, poultrymen will see to it that the different breeds are improved in the matter of egg-production.

It is just as well to get our eyes off the dollar once in a while and cultivate appreciation for the beautiful. "I don't care whether my hens lay a dozen eggs a year or ten dozen," said a professional man who breeds poultry and is enthusiastic over his flock. "What I am after is satisfaction, and I get that by trying to make my birds as good as or better than those of any other breeder in the country." There are thousands just like this gentleman. They stand ready to buy a high-scoring bird without regard to utility. There will always be a large class of this kind, and their patronage is a profitable one.

For twenty-five years the American Poultry Association has been trying to describe in words the shape and color of the different varieties which have been admitted to the Standard. The attempt has always been a failure. The New Illustrated Standard contains illustrations which will show the exact shape of the ideal bird, in the several breeds. No doubt colored illustrations will come later, but so far no printer has been able to give us an exact representation of any breed in color.

The American Poultry Association has accomplished a great work. It still has work to do. We believe it is working along the right lines to do the most good in the direction for which it was founded. It is our duty to give it hearty and liberal support. There will always be fault-

finders. We need them to keep us in line, and they must find fault because it is their nature to do so. We should indulge them because they are not to blame for temperamental idiosyncrasies which are inherent in them and for which they are in no wise responsible.

MAY we be pardoned if we offer some advice looking toward a peaceful settlement of very disagreeable and regrettable condition of things? There is only one big show in the West, and that is at Chicago. The united efforts of western breeders have made Chicago a great poultry show town. As good birds as ever were seen have been gathered at Chicago shows, and the poultry interest has been greatly benefited through these shows. Is there any good reason why two shows should be conducted in Chicago? If there is, we have not heard it advanced.

Would it not be wise for the gentlemen at the head of the two shows to get together, patch up their differences, as they might without wounding the dignity of either party, and start in anew to make one show in Chicago that will be the greatest one in America? If this is not done it will be impossible for either organization to do credit to the poultry industry of the territory from which Chicago naturally would draw exhibits, and we must be content to take the position of a poor third in the race for pre-eminence in poultry shows. We cannot afford to do this.

BEFORE another number of POULTRY reaches readers the show season will have begun. It might not be out of place to say a few words about the ethics of the show room.

The exhibitor should not take to any show birds that are not in perfect condition. To do so is to waste the time of the judge and lose reputation for himself. Do not criticise the judge openly and insistently if he passes your birds or places them low in the list of winners. It is discourteous to do this and a reflection on the capability of the judge, who has gained recognition through proving that he is capable.

To proclaim that you have been worsted is to proclaim yourself a poor loser, and if there is anything that creates a feeling of disgust in the bosom of the average American it is to meet one who cries because he has been defeated in open competition.

It should be remembered that the managers of a show select the judges because they believe them to be perfectly competent to place the prizes where they belong. The average judge does the best he knows, and if he makes a mistake the exhibitor has no reason for complaining, because he has entered his birds knowing he must take even chances with others in the same class. The judge has a right to use his own judgment in placing the prizes and the sportsmanlike exhibitor will accept his decision as final, no matter what he may privately think about it.

The secretary and executive officers of the average poultry show desire to treat all exhibitors fairly and courteously, and generally do so, the exceptions being where they have been importuned to give special favors until patience has ceased to be a virtue and they have come to the place where a decided rebuff is necessary.

Judges are not infallible, but the judges of these days are a lot of gentlemen who seriously try to do justice to every one. As a matter of fact, we have never known of a case where a judge threw a prize to a favorite exhibitor in return for money, friendship, or any other thing of value. We have heard of a lot of such cases, but the evidence was not forthcoming to make the indictment good. In going to a poultry show, make calculations to be inconvenienced in many ways and to keep your temper all the time. Accept the decisions of the judge smilingly, and do not go away and say you were deprived of your just dues. By so doing you will make friends which are worth more than all the prizes you could ever win.

"UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown," says the old proverb. The uneasiest crowned head in all the earth is having a comparatively quiet time just now as compared with T. E. Orr, who, in accepting the position of superintendent of poultry at the St. Louis fair, also took on a large load of responsibility and the worry that goes therewith.

It will probably be easy for Mr. Orr to look back and see where he might have done better after it is all over with, but he has not much time just now to review the situation. Neither is it necessary that he should. Quite a large number of people who probably would not do as well as he has done and is doing have generously volunteered to take time to criticise him and his work very freely.

Mr. Orr has now arrived at the point in his career where he will learn how easy it is to make enemies. Later he will realize that sometimes we are loved for the enemies we make, or, if we are not, how little enemies accomplish when they undertake to fight a man who is doing or has done the best that was in him.

Next year is not far away, and by the time it arrives "time that dulls the edge of grief, dries our tears and spoils our bliss" will have applied the soothing balm of forgetfulness to the wounds of to-day, and life will be worth while again.

In the meantime Mr. Orr has as companions in misery T. F. McGrew, U. R. Fishel and Henry Steinmisch, who as cooping committee are doing a large amount of work simply for love of labor. We who sit in the dimly-lighted background, where fame cannot find us and where opportunity fails to knock at our doors, sometimes envy those who are in the center of the stage illuminated by the spot light of publicity, falsely thinking they are favored of fortune.

Let us become reconciled to our humble lot by observing how many are ready to condemn those who have been given the seats of the mighty.

To the critics, a word. When you have succeeded in cooping a show in which there were more than 9,000 birds, we will be glad to have an expression from you. Until that time please do not weary our ears with your murmurings. Remember the wisdom of Fra Elbertus, who has wisely said: "Every knock is a boost."

GET a club of four subscribers to POULTRY at 50 cents each and get a copy for one year free. This is the only club rate we have. Do not forget that the price of POULTRY will be advanced to \$1.00 a year in the near future.

Raising Poultry on the Farm

M. F. AMES



THE farmer who does not keep poultry, not only loses an opportunity to add measurably to his income, but he fails to avail himself of one of the most important privileges that naturally belongs to the tiller of the soil, the opportunity to provide for his table at nearly all seasons of the year the luxuries of fresh new-laid eggs, well-fed chickens and well-fattened fowl.

It is true that many who do keep poultry give this last as a reason for so doing and assert that they believe all they obtain in that way costs much more than it would if they purchased it in the market, and that the hens are really "more plague than profit."

But it is of the profit of keeping hens and growing chickens that I propose to treat in this article, and I will say at the beginning that I have kept and raised poultry many years since the time when as a boy, I bought eggs to hatch out under the hens on the home farm, paying for them what was thought to be an extravagant price, because the eggs were from hens whose parents had been exhibited at what I think was the first poultry show ever held in Boston, in the hall above the depot of the Fitchburg Railroad in November, 1851, or the second one, held the next year, I do not remember which.

I have kept as many as two or three hundred at one time on a farm, and I have been where the yard at my house only had space for a dozen or thirty. I have kept them where they had full range on a large farm, and I have kept them where they were closely yarded in a space scarcely a rod square in summer and where in winter they were confined to the house for weeks at a time, when there was snow on the ground, and my other work did not give me time to clear it away that they might get out on the ground.

I kept a strict account of the cost of all that the fowl and chickens consumed in several different years under widely varying conditions, and of all the eggs and poultry produced, whether sold or used at home, the latter being credited at the market price each week, and I have never failed to find the poultry yard one of the most profitable investments on the farm in proportion to the amount of capital required and the amount of time and labor given to its care, and this without ever having sold either eggs or

birds at a fancy price, and without having been assisted by the use of incubators or brooders. I have also examined the accounts kept by others, and seldom, if ever, failed to see that there was a profit in poultry keeping.

I have never succeeded in having a flock that reached the two-hundred-egg-a-year limit, and have thought that they were doing well when the whole flock showed an average of 150 eggs in a year, which, of course, meant that some of them had exceeded that number as others had undoubtedly fallen below it. Twelve dozen eggs in the year from the time they began to lay is, indeed, a good average, if such accounts as I have seen are fairly representative of the poultry on the farm or in the crowded yards on small village lots.

Contrary to the general opinion, the best results have not been obtained when the hens were allowed to run at large with a wide range on the farm, but when they were kept in yards, certainly not as small as the smallest I have been sometimes obliged to use, but at the rate of from four hundred to six hundred fowl on an acre, and when the chickens while small were kept closely confined in wire cages not larger than four feet by eight feet on the ground, and high enough for the hens to stand erect. It is true that under these conditions the cages must be often moved to new spots, both for cleanliness, and that they might pick for themselves the tender blades of grass they like so well, and the old fowl in the yards must have some green food given them nearly every day. But these items require but little labor and expense on the farm.

It is not difficult to have the hens produce their eggs at such seasons as to have their market rate average not far from twenty-five cents a dozen near any of the cities and larger manufacturing towns of Massachusetts, or throughout New England, and as the cost of keeping a hen a year, where all the food she eats must be bought for her, seldom exceeds one dollar a year, even when she is given a variety of grains, meat food and green food, and often is kept much below that figure upon the farm, where many unconsidered trifles of no value elsewhere can be thrown into the hen-yards, it will be

seen that there is a profit of about two dollars per year from the eggs alone.

We have often heard the hog spoken of as "the poor man's savings bank," into which he puts a little each week in the shape of food bought and from which he derives in the end a handsome sum in the shape of his year's supply of pork and lard, but to my mind the flock of poultry is a much better savings bank, because one does not have to wait months for a return, but can draw his dividends daily or weekly and still have his capital unimpaired. Then, too, as a consumer of table waste, and of the unmerchandiseable vegetables and fruits from the farm, and a destroyer of insect enemies of the farmer, the poultry are better than the swine, while of the relative merit of the food obtained from the eggs and poultry, and from the flesh of swine, and the palatableness and wholesomeness of the two, there are not many who would not decide in favor of the poultry.

But it is not to the eggs alone that I would look for the profit of the poultry. It seldom pays to keep a flock of hens more than a year after the time they begin to lay. Individual fowl of value for breeding purposes, or as mothers for chickens, it may pay to keep longer, but any one who carefully keeps a watch of his flock will find some sluggish ones that it will not pay to keep as long as that, and thus practically the entire flock should be disposed of once a year, and young pullets grown to take their place. To do this one needs to hatch out each year from three to four times as many chickens as he keeps of old hens. He may reasonably expect that about one-half of the entire lot will be males, and in some cases the proportion will exceed that, and these sold in the market at a proper age, when well fed, will sell for much more than the value of the eggs from which they were hatched and the cost of the food they have eaten. And if he is at all particular about the quality of his pullets, or if he is attempting to have a flock uniform in color and shape, types of his favorite breed, he will find many pullets to cull out and sell when he sells the cockerels, and they, with the sale of the old fowl, if they are not wanted for the family table, will give a pretty net sum at the year's end, while

if eaten at home they will be no less valuable.

When managed in this way, I have found that the income and the net profit from the sale of chickens and old fowl exceeded that from the eggs. Whether I sold broiler chickens of a pound or a pound and a half weight, or roasting chickens at four to six pounds each dressed, they well repaid the cost of producing them and all the labor and care that was given them. It is true that to rear them in cages until half grown, and then separate the sexes and put them in yards, requires some care and trouble, but when they were allowed to run at large the loss was too great. They have too many enemies when small. In the village the dogs, cats and rats are often destructive; out on the farm these are assisted in reducing the flock by foxes, skunks, minks, weasels, hawks and crows, and when I said above that I usually found greater profit where I kept the poultry yarded, I might have said that this was because of greater security from loss of old fowl and young chickens from these depredations.

To properly care for poultry and especially for the chickens under these conditions requires some time and trouble, but in many cases the women and children on the farm, or some old man who has not strength for the harder labor of the day, will be willing to do this. Many women like it, during the summer at least, as a welcome change from the household duties, and an excuse for being out of doors. But if they do not, the income will repay the cost of more expensive labor, though it often seems that when the poultry are under a woman's care they thrive better than when the men have charge of them, perhaps because they have more love for their charges, and perhaps because they pay more attention to the little details that are important in the results.

There is one other item of income from poultry that is not often considered. When the farmer has a garden, grass crops or cultivated fields, the droppings from the fowl can be so saved, cared for and utilized, as to add much to their productiveness, and perhaps save much in the amount of fertilizers to be purchased. This should be the farmer's care, as it is for his profit, and will go far toward repaying him for all the care he gives the poultry, and for the interest upon his investment.—American Cultivator.

Overfat Hens—A Common Source of Loss



HERE is not the least doubt that hens can be made so fat that they will cease to lay more than a few eggs, and these only at intervals.

This is not simply because the hens are very fat, for a well-fattened hen will lay regularly if she is in proper condition otherwise.

A hen may be given a large quantity of feed without becoming overfat, if she is at the same time given vigorous exercise. The trouble with the fat hens which do not lay is that they get their feed without working for it. It is either given to them in the shape of soft feed, plentifully supplied, or it is such as they pick up in the feed lots of the hogs and cattle about the farm.

A little bit of experience here is illuminating. A few years ago the writer was on the programme of a farmers' institute for a talk on poultry. We did our best and were allowed to depart in peace.

A year later it so happened that he

was called to talk at another farmers' institute in the same county on the same subject. When the time came for the talk an old farmer in the audience arose and asked if he could say a word. The chairman granted him permission to make a few remarks, and he turned to the audience and said:

"Now, men, we were all here last winter and heard this man talk about poultry. He asked every man who knew how many hens there were on his farm to raise their hands, and not a man stirred. He told us not to feed our hens with a scoop shovel, and every man in the house looked guilty. He said almost every farmer in the country let his hens eat with the hogs, and that was true. He advised us to nail up the cornercribs so the hens could not get into them, and told us to keep the hens shut in their houses until the hogs had eaten their morning meal, and not half of us had a poultry house that we could shut tight enough to keep the hens inside of it.

"Going home, I got to wondering if the fellow knew anything about poultry. Then I got to thinking that we go to these meetings and hear how to do things but if we don't do them we don't get any good out of them.

"The next morning I said to my wife that I was going to count the chickens, nail up the cornercrib, and fix over the henhouse. That day I found two eggs and counted 163 chickens on the place.

"I begun to feed that flock according to directions, and feed them as regularly as I did the hogs, and I took as much care in feeding them. I fixed up the henhouse until it was tight and warm; I fed the hogs and let them eat all I fed them before I turned out the hens; I scattered wheat on the floor of the poultry house to keep the hens from feeling bad about being shut up in the morning, and I threw oats around the sunny side of the straw stacks.

"It wasn't a week until those hens were working for their feed as if they

had always been used to it. Instead of filling up in the hog lot in the morning and sitting around all day, they were busy from morning till night. Their combs got red, they began to sing, and in just four weeks to a day from the time I began to follow directions I went out one night and, as sure as we are right here, I brought in just half as many eggs as there were hens on the farm.

"Say, fellers, you listen to what you are going to hear, and go home and follow directions, and I'll give you my word you won't feel badly about the hens.

"I want to tell you that feeding the hogs regularly, and only as much as they would eat up clean, before I turned the hens out, was worth all it cost in the improved condition of the hogs. They did better, and I saved enough corn to feed the hens, and I made more money out of both hogs and hens."

It is allowing hens to find their feed without working for it that makes hens too fat to lay. They are not really too

fat, but have become debilitated from lack of exercise. Laziness is a disease a hen contracts very easily if she is given a good opportunity to do so, and a lazy hen is not a good layer.

Hens like corn better than they like almost any other feed. They will eat

it in preference to other grain if given a choice in the matter.

Corn is a splendid feed for laying hens. It makes them fat, keeps them warm, and furnishes material for rich yellow yolks.

If oats, wheat, buckwheat, boiled or

raw vegetables, beef scrap and plenty of pure water are mixed in with the corn, giving corn once a day, vegetable feed once, and some other grain once, all the grain being sown thinly over the ground or scattered in litter, the flock may be fed as much as it will eat without making

a single hen so fat she will not lay, excepting, perhaps, some of the older ones, whose days of profit-making have passed.

The overfat hen is very often the lazy hen, or is owned by the man who neglects to supply the proper conditions for productivity and high condition.

Dressing Poultry For the Market



THE demand for properly finished dressed poultry grows more insistent every year. Along this line lies a great opportunity for those who live convenient to towns and cities.

The family which has once contracted an appetite for properly finished poultry will never want any more of the common kind that is usually offered in the open market.

In the matter of dressing poultry Canadian poultry breeders are ahead of us. The experiment stations of the Dominion have been teaching better methods for the last few years and drilling the poultry breeders of that country to know what is needed in the best markets. As a result Canadian poultry is taking a high place wherever it is introduced, and Canadian producers are getting about twelve cents a pound for all they can furnish and the demand is never supplied. Professor Hutton, at a recent meeting in Canada, gave a talk which is entirely applicable to poultry breeders in this country. He said, in part:

"There is one feature of the poultry business of recent introduction, which is growing with rapid strides, and bearing

all the marks of permanency, presenting opportunities for money-making of which few farmers have as yet availed themselves. The demand in the home cities for well-fatted fowl has been far from supplied, and behind that we have the yawning gulf of the chicken appetite of the million-mouthed British consumer to which to cater. The white breast cuts are coming more and more into favor in the high-class restaurants, and poultry sent across the sea this year sold for from 14 to 16 cents per pound. Having, then, such unlimited markets at home and abroad, with high prices ruling, our only concern need be to study the requirements of the market and to furnish its demands. The profit is assured.

"In undertaking to cater to this market, we must exercise care in the choice of breeds, knowing that the consumer has cultivated peculiarities in his appetite which refuse dark legs or dark flesh in fowl. While it may be said with considerable truth that success depends upon preference, to a degree, yet none should allow preference to be an absolute guide. I believe no mistake will be made if those breeding for this market would follow the 'old reliable' breeds of Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. The

Buff Orpington is coming into favor, having quite sufficient strong points to warrant the popularity with which it is being received. Breeders should aim to secure uniformity. The market asks for large birds, well fatted. We, therefore, must choose a breed having size and a fitness in disposition for being crated for fattening. The breadth and general blockiness of the Barred Rocks, together with their ease in adapting themselves to surroundings, commend them for this purpose.

"When the birds have attained a weight of 3½ to 4 pounds, it is time to crate for fattening. This crating process for the chicken is like stall-feeding the grass-fat steer, and it is the time when the biggest money is made. The crates are built of lath, on a frame 6 feet long, 18 to 20 inches square, divided into three sections, and raised to an elevation convenient for feeding. We usually place twelve birds in each crate. Oats ground fine, with buckwheat in equal parts, or oats alone, mixed with skim-milk, is the best ration. In the event of not being able to obtain skim-milk, boiled potatoes are the best substitute. The usual time required to bring the birds to a weight of about six pounds is from three to four

weeks, and the result of this method is that you have a finished article, superior in every way to the ordinary poultry offered, which easily commands the highest price paid.

"Starve the chickens for about a day and a half before killing. Pluck dry immediately after sticking, leaving the coarse feathers all on. While cooling, press into shape by using a pressing board, which is best, or by pressing with the hands repeatedly while cooling, the object being that the fowl will pack well and appear to the best advantage when it arrives at its destination."

The flesh of a fowl finished in this manner is sweet, tender and juicy, the fat being distributed through the fibers of the flesh in such a way that it is melted during the process of cooking, but instead of being "fried out," leaving the flesh hard and stringy, it remains among the fibers, adding to their tenderness, sweetness and nutritive value.

This process is as applicable to old fowls as to young ones. Geese or ducks finished for market by being confined and fed on the same feed that is given to chickens also take on a buttery quality that makes their flesh melt in the mouth when properly cooked.

Short Practical Articles on Poultry Raising

Cost of Feeding Hens.

During the last week in January I weighed all the grain and other kinds of feed my flock of 205 chickens consumed, and estimated its value at what might have been outlined for it in the local market. Although the aggregate sum amounted to more than one who had never investigated the subject might have expected, yet for each individual it was surprisingly small. I selected this particular time because I was then feeding only mature stock and because there was then nothing to be obtained from outside sources. For these reasons I expected to be able to make a fair estimate of what it cost me to keep my poultry during the winter. The results quite agreed with those obtained from former estimates based upon similar investigations, and I felt justified in computing the entire year's cost therefrom. Of rye I fed 30 pounds, which was then worth 45 cents per bushel; of oats 76 pounds at 25 cents per bushel; wheat 20 pounds at 60 cents per bushel; soft corn 1 bushel, worth 35 cents, and ground feed, 20 pounds, at \$1 per 100 pounds. I also fed a generous quantity of ground bone and chopped vegetables, besides what skimmed milk they would drink every day, which I estimated at 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Altogether the total cost for the week was about \$1.65 for the 205 chickens, or about 4-5 of one cent for each individual or a little less than 4 cents a month, which, at the same rate, would amount to something near 45 cents for an entire year. This estimate seems incredibly small, but in reality it is still too large; for during the summer months the flock obtained enough from the range to materially lessen the cost of their maintenance; yet, as little as it cost for one, it must have cost me for the 205 at least \$80 for the salable grain they consumed.

Well, suppose it did cost you \$80 in

cold cash to feed 205 chickens one year. That is only 39 cents each per year. Suppose it cost you 80 cents a year to feed a hen. If she lays only 150 eggs in the year, if half of them are laid between September 1 and March 1, as they should be, her eggs will bring you \$3. How else can you make your grain so profitable? —Household Realm.

Corn and Milk for Hens

The question of the advantages to be gained by feeding milk to hens was continually threshed out during the season of Poultry Institutes in the State of New York. Mrs. Monroe said in her testimony that she had fed her hens the past winter largely on corn nubbins—their crop of corn on the farm not having matured well and there being such an excess of small, immature ears, and they were chopped or broken up and fed to the hens. To balance this corn ration the hens were fed all the milk they could be induced to drink. It was given them to drink as sweet milk, it was curdled and fed to them. It was boiled and made use of when mash feed was fed, and every possible effort was put forth to induce the hens to make use of as much of the skim-milk as possible and thereby turn it with the corn into eggs. The lady stated that she had not had so many eggs from her hens in any winter since she kept them as during the past season. Her testimony showed a strong belief in the value of feeding skimmed milk to laying hens to advance egg production.

There can not be any possible doubt but that skimmed milk properly fed to hens will give returns in a good egg yield. The use of corn and milk makes a much better balanced ration for the egg production than would the feeding of wheat and oats with milk. Plenty of corn means an excess of fat. Plenty of skimmed milk balances this and furnishes

the other elements of value in egg production. No one product that we have could be better for hens, if properly used, than the skimmed milk. Milk curds properly prepared, a reasonable amount of skimmed milk for the hens to drink, all of the milk either sweet or sour boiled and used to mix with the meals as mash, will be of decided benefit to the hens.

Simply because some people's hens that never receive any milk do well, or because others that are properly fed on milk do well, has nothing to do whatever with the value of milk as a feed. Any person who has given attention to the feed value of skimmed milk will readily understand that wheat, oats and meat fed with milk would be of little benefit, but on the contrary if plenty of corn was fed, the skimmed milk properly fed would be one of the greatest factors along the line of a large egg production.

Poultry Raising Profitable.

Not infrequently we hear the remark: "There is big money in the poultry business if one will make a specialty of it." Again, many persons inquire about the money to be made in the business and express a desire to engage in the business if they can be assured that it will pay.

Usually such people are city bred, or have had no experience in the poultry business and not much in any line of agriculture. They have heard or read of some one who is making money from fowls and believe they can do the same. Many such people have no knowledge of the habits of fowls, of the composition of eggs and foods and of the many, many perplexing problems that confront the poultry raisers and that have to be overcome before profits put in an appearance.

One might just about as well advise one that gold could be obtained in a limestone quarry as to assure every inquirer

that he or she can make money from the raising chickens. The only advice that can be offered to such persons is to thoroughly investigate, visit some of the large, successful poultry farms, and get an idea of what it means to make hens pay, and if still imbued with enthusiasm start in a small way, but let the greater effort be directed towards storing the mind with knowledge the first year or two. Study poultry literature, visit all the poultry farms and shows possible, study breeds and feeds and feeding, and as knowledge increases increase the business.

"Can I make money in the poultry business?" is a question no one can answer. A person might just as well ask the editor if he can make money raising pineapples, in the railroad business, or any other line of effort he knows nothing about. Lots of people are making money in the poultry business and there is plenty of room for others. Poultry raising is just as much a business as manufacturing or banking and requires just about as much brain capacity. No business will run for itself and make money for any one who may take it up.

There is money in the business and profits will be commensurate with the amount of energy, knowledge and skill put into it. Whether or not one can make it pay is a question for them alone to solve.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Uniformity Pays.

No one ever admired a mob of men dressed in every-day clothes, but it is the most natural thing in the world to stop and watch a troop of soldiers in uniform. It is the same with chickens. A nondescript flock of many colors never gets a second glance, but a purebred flock all alike and of the same size attracts attention even from those who are not interested in poultry.

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

Clean up and disinfect the poultry house before winter begins. This will give you a good start next spring against insect pests.

Mr. F. A. Hunter, well known of every poultryman, has accepted a position of the American Poultry Advocate as editor, for which Bro. DePuy is congratulated.

We understand the Boston show will be resumed this winter. It is to be hoped that it will be better than ever for the year of rest the Boston association has taken.

Farm-Poultry has fallen into line by reducing the subscription price to 50 cents per year. This leaves but one dollar poultry paper in this country—The American Fancier.

The reason that a dust bath is so valuable is that the hens work the dust into the feathers down to the skin and this smothers every insect of every kind that it comes in contact with. Insects cannot live where there is plenty of dry dust.

Poultrymen, of all people, should be glad that beef has risen in price, for it makes a greater demand for poultry and at the same time improves prices. It is a little hard on the consumers, to be sure, but that is a condition for which we are not responsible.

F. C. Hare, who has made an enviable reputation as a poultryman while directing experiments at one of the Canadian experiment stations, has been secured as chief associate to Mr. Curtis in the editorial management of the Reliable Poultry Journal.

The National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association will hold its show this year in the Coliseum, and the Chicago show will no doubt be greater than ever. The entry fee on poultry has been reduced to \$1, as the great show room is large enough to hold any number of birds that may be entered.

It is becoming quite a common thing to see a nice flock of pure-bred turkeys on the farms of the country. We predict it will not be long until this sort will be much more common than now. Farmers are good enough business men to understand the advantage of keeping the best stock of every kind.

It has been found that the oft-repeated instructions to let eggs bought for hatching lie quiet for a day, are not founded on good reasoning. Eggs may be put under a hen at once, no matter how far they have been shipped, as it requires several hours for them to warm up to the hatching temperature, and during this time their delicate tissues will arrange themselves as they naturally were found.

We would not be surprised to see black fowls come into much greater favor than they are now accorded. Any one who has seen a perfectly colored Black Minorca, Black Langshan, or Black Orpington must be lost to all sense of the beautiful if he does not admire the beautiful play of the greenish sheen reflected from its plumage. The prejudice against black feathers is all the more senseless when we consider that the big markets do not discriminate against them in any way. No one ever saw black fowls given a separate market quotation in a market report.

¶ We believe the poultry industry will endure the relation of facts concerning it. It is our intention to publish facts, and not what the late John J. Ingalls called "iridescent dreams" concerning the industry. For this reason we asked Miss O'Mealey to write us an article concerning suburban poultry, which would relate her exact experience, knowing she had been through an experience in poultry-keeping in the suburbs of a considerable city. Her article in another column gives her conclusions. It is a plain statement of what often occurs. It should carefully be read by those who think in large figures when beginning the poultry business in the suburbs. A little analysis of this article will show that it is not well to begin too extensively. Poultry plants in back yards pay only when the back yards are not crowded. Begin slowly and increase as experience grows larger. We happen to know that Miss O'Mealey's suburban poultry pays well, but it pays because the flock is not too large for the place where it is kept. The dozen hens pay in satisfaction and actual returns; the young poultry finds a ready market, and after it is disposed of the pick of the considerable number of chicks hatched is left for the next year, and the stock is better than ever before. That poultry pays is established. It pays better than any other business with the same investment. It pays in suburban places, as Theo. Wittman proved by selling \$7,000 worth of poultry in seven years. Begin moderately, select carefully, do all the work necessary to do, and success follows. Above all, keep the best stock procurable. Don't try to save money buying cheap stock. We shall publish other stories along this line in the future.

¶ The farmer who does not keep good stock misses a great opportunity. He can hatch a large number and rear them cheaper than can any man in other lines of business. From the large number hatched he can select superior stock and he can afford to sell it at a moderate price and still make large profits. He raises the grain needed, his hens get green stuff that costs nothing eight months in the year, they find insects and other meat feed six months in the year, they save grain that is littered about by picking it up and turning it into valuable products. The farmer fancier occupies an enviable position. It only remains for him to take advantage of his opportunities to make money rapidly and legitimately. The number of farmer fanciers is constantly increasing. May his name become legion.

¶ If all the good wishes we are receiving from our contemporaries "come true" we shall not lack for abundant success. In reply to our formal announcement of the publication of POULTRY our brethren of the press have expressed cordial good will. We hope we start on good terms with all of them and we propose to work in harmony with every interest that makes for the upbuilding of the great industry we seek to represent.

¶ As this is written we cannot know how POULTRY will appear as it comes from the press. We have secured the best engravings that could be made by the best firm of half-tone engravers in the country. We have bought the best paper we could find for the purpose. We have at our command printing machinery of the best and most modern kind, with skilled pressmen to operate it. This number is only the beginning, and our every effort will be put forth to make every succeeding number better than the one that preceded it. If this number is not perfect, the fault lies beyond human effort, and we shall only hope to improve by learning through failure to reach our ideal.

¶ The November number of POULTRY will largely be devoted to turkey breeding, as it will be our Thanksgiving number. In the December number will appear the first of the show reports, which will include a report of the St. Louis show and of the meeting of the American Poultry Association.

¶ The latest census gives Illinois, Iowa and Missouri credit with having produced more poultry and eggs during the census year than any other three States, the amount being \$44,945,335; the next three being Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, with a production of \$40,595,254. The three great States within the territory of which poultry may naturally expect its largest support, contain 727,067 farms, on which the census enumerators found 50,412,002 fowls. Every one of these farms supports a possible reader for a poultry paper, and we feel that if three States contain more poultry breeders than the combined circulation of all the poultry publications on earth, there should be room in the United States for one more, if it were properly conducted and attractively made up.

¶ We shall stop sending POULTRY to any subscriber as soon as the time paid for has expired, and we hereby guarantee that any one receiving POULTRY at any time shall be free from any liability for the same, as the copies received are either samples or such as have been paid for in advance. No one need be afraid to take POULTRY from the post-office, as every copy sent out is paid for or is our free gift sent in the hope of getting a subscriber.

¶ While we shall encourage discussion in our columns, we shall not allow anything in the nature of contentious disputes to appear.

News and Notes

Keep males and females separate during the winter, and only mate up in time for the breeding season.

Tame fowls lay about 25 per cent better than those that are kept wild and afraid of a human being. It is cheaper to build fences than to club or dog fowls.

It is reported that the turkey crop of the country is very short this year. This may make breeding stock rise in price next spring. It would not be a bad notion to buy such stock this fall.

New York is to have two poultry shows this winter. We do not understand what led to the splitting up of the New York show, but are ready to guess that it would have been better not to have done it.

Mr. Robert Essex, who has for several years occupied an editorial position of the Reliable Poultry Journal, has been compelled to give over his work, going to the Cyphers Incubator Company in a responsible position.

We publish in this number directions for preparing birds for the show room which are worth studying. Many a time the well-washed bird gets the prize over a really better bird, because condition is the first thing a judge sees.

If you want to start into the poultry business with the least possible outlay, buy half a dozen hens this fall from some breeder who has a surplus. They may be bought for about half what they will cost next spring, when egg orders begin to come in.

There is only one way to sell poultry at good prices, as fancy prices go, and that is to advertise. An advertisement in a good paper has added prestige because it goes to good buyers. Cheap advertising rates do not always make cheap results.

A law making poultry stealing a felony and prescribing a punishment of two years in the penitentiary and \$200 fine has gone into effect in Iowa. The poultry industry is getting large enough to begin to attract the attention of lawmakers everywhere.

Do not carry any culls into the winter. Pick out the poorest birds and sell them for market purposes. It will greatly improve the appearance of your flock to do this, and the one birds left will do enough better to pay a larger profit than could be made from the whole flock.

A good many good poultry breeders are not fanciers. A fancier is one who tries for ideal fowls, and a man may keep pure-bred stock without ever trying to breed 100-point birds. The utility man should not make the mistake, however, of trying to make money with scrub stock. It cannot be done.

Do not feed chickens sloppy feed of any kind. If this is given to them it passes through the crop and gizzard into the stomach almost at once and does not receive the re-grinding and preliminary digestion that is natural to fowls. Feeding mash is believed to be a good practice by a great many poultrymen, but it should be thick enough to crumble. It is all right to feed sloppy feed when fitting fowls for market, for the process is only continued for a few days, but if such feed is regularly given for a considerable time to a flock it will ruin the digestion and bring on disaster.

Doing Poultry Missionary Work



FEW days ago a tenant farmer said to me: "I have about come to the conclusion that raising poultry for market doesn't pay, and I have about decided to change from general purpose fowls to one of the laying breeds and try the egg business. Wife has such a time raising chickens that the business has got to be a nuisance. I think gathering eggs will be easier on her."

He has some splendid Barred Rocks, having bred them from scrubs by mating his best hens to cockerels he bought from breeders, and now he has suddenly changed his mind and decided to try what he terms a laying breed. Eggs have been a good price for the past two years, and he thinks there is more money to be made producing eggs than meat, and as Leghorns are popularly supposed to be prolific and eternal layers he will stock up with them.

Just to satisfy my curiosity, I drove out to his farm. I wanted to see what his wife really thought about the matter and why she was having "such a time raising chickens." A better place for raising poultry could not be found in a day's drive. A high, dry location, unlimited range, forage without end, bugs and worms galore, and nearest neighbor half a mile distant. What more could a fellow that knows anything about poultry ask for? As soon as I saw the place I decided that a man that couldn't make a big hatful of money from poultry there had something about his system that needed fixing.

His wife came out to show me around. She looked like she was tired, and she drawled out her words like it was wearisome to talk. I at once began showing her the grand advantages of the location for poultry raising, and pointing out the money in sight. She said she thought it was a pretty nice place for the business, but there was so much work about it—so much chasing after chickens through the wet grass when a storm came on, and then the rats (Hah!) got so many, and the hawks got some, and some got drowned by storms, and lots just disappeared. When selling time came in the fall (Aha!) there were only a few left.

I asked her where the rats were located, and she said under the crib and in the barn and under the scrap piles of lumber and pig sheds. I went around and examined the places mentioned. As I entered the barn about a dozen rats scampered for their holes. Under the board floors of the pig sheds were many holes worn smooth, and under the cornerib, which nearly touched the ground, were dozens of tunnels. I asked if she had any cats and she said she had six, but they laid about the stove most all the time. They had a big, ugly dog, as I discovered when I drove in. The dog was fat, and, she said, not much of a ratter. The cats were also fat and drank about a quart of new milk a day.

FRED GRUNDY

I had learned what I came to learn. Found out why chicken raising was not a success on a farm that was grandly adapted to it, and as we sat at dinner I bluntly told them what was the matter. Both seemed anxious to get a few pointers, and I told them what they should do. First kill all the cats but one, and make it stay at the barn, feeding it there. Next, bury that big, worthless dog, and get a professional rat terrier. When the crib was emptied, raise it a foot above the ground. Get rid of the rats at any cost, and not only save chickens but also bushels of grain. With the grass mower



A FISHEL WHITE ROCK

cut down all the weeds and grass within two hundred yards of the buildings.

With the old lumber lying about the premises build a chick house twenty feet long, in two sections of ten feet each by eight or ten feet wide, and con-

nect them together with a shed sixteen feet long, same width of houses, and front covered with netting. Back of this building have a yard fifty feet wide by a hundred long. In front of it another the same size. Then I showed them how to make coops that are coops, and a lot of other necessary but simple apparatus, and how to use them. I told them to make all the articles needed during the winter when they had time, and get ready to do a big and profitable business next season and a still bigger one the next, and to drop the nonsensical idea of changing the excellent breed they now have for another, or mixing them with anything.

They are not the first people I have turned into the right track, and I am well satisfied that there will be something doing along poultry lines on that

poultry farm next year, and a good deal more the year after. They will make some money, and that is the thing to put life into people who are anxious to get along in the world. When I saw the actual condition of things on that farm I was strongly inclined to tell them that they were lacking in brains and motion, but now I am glad I didn't. All they needed was to have the causes of failure to make the business go—the real causes of their discouragement—pointed out, and the proper methods to pursue, to make a great success and to make enthusiastic poultry raisers of them. Thousands of farmers are in the same rut they were, and do not know how to get out. They are not blind to the fact that there are bushels of first-class poultry food going to waste on their farms, but how to produce the poultry, to utilize it without adding burdens to the already overworked wife

is the question. Most farmers like to raise lots of poultry, and they are proud of the wife that is skillful in poultry management, but they are very slow about providing even the simplest conveniences needed to make the business profitable.

Danger From Overstocking—Mrs. Irving F. Rice

THE breeding of poultry is one of those vocations in which a man can get his hands full before he knows it, and oftentimes when this condition exists he is not aware of it.

The breeder with the hundred-acre farm is just as liable to fall into this error as is the one on the city lot, and perhaps more so, for he is apt to think that the only factor which figures in success with 1,000 fowls as compared with 100, is the increased room which they require.

The majority of people are not in a position to handle more than one variety, and the ranks of the specialists are increasing each season, but the most failures result from trying to bring to maturity more birds than they have facilities for housing.

Bear in mind that quality is preferable to quantity. The hardest thing to learn is to cull from a flock specimens which can never be profitable or

even pay for their keep. If one has 75 birds, and facilities for only 50, he will do better and be money in if he will either sell or give away the extra 25. Overcrowding is responsible for many diseases and always results in impaired vitality and stunted birds, which not only means an unprofitable flock but a disgusted breeder. It is worse than folly to carry along through the winter a lot of puny, undersized specimens, in the hope that they will ever develop into good breeding birds.

The breeder who knows how large a flock he can properly raise and care for, and who culls his flock accordingly, is on the right road to success.

The poultry business is all right as long as we confine our operations within the limits of our capacity. When we exceed those limits we get into trouble, and very many of us have trouble of that kind, although we may not all realize it.

High Praise For Rhode Island Reds



Dr. J. Martin

WHEN I say that there is no breed of fowls attracting the amount of attention that the Rhode Island Reds are doing to-day, I am persuaded that the assertion is strictly within the bounds of truth; and when I also say that no breed of fowls have been so generally adopted during the last two years, or are being so generally adopted at the present time as the Reds, I am

qually persuaded that the statement cannot successfully be gainsaid.

That they are attracting such universal attention and "meeting with such widespread adoption is not due to the pen work of exploiters or promoters, but rather to the inherent, rustling, laying and money-making qualities which the breed possesses—which qualities are so pronounced as to cause them to be spoken of, and thus the breed has gotten and is getting its advertising—the kind that tells. We have never known of any one who, after trying the Reds, has dropped them for their lack of prolificacy nor for any other reason. Neither do we recall ever having read of but one person to drop them at all, for any reason, with the one exception referred to, the reason assigned in this case being that they did not breed progeny of uniform color.

Now, with this statement and fact I agree; yet before a breed of poultry is condemned for this sole fault, a person ought to stop and think, then reason, then think again, and again reason some more. And to help him in his thinking and reasoning, he ought to remember that, like most of the best breeds, the Rhode Island Reds too are a made breed, having originated from the Red Malay Game male and the Buff Cochin female. The female product being mated again with a Brown Leghorn made the Rhode Island Red. The Game ancestor being red and the Cochin ancestor buff, we ought not to be surprised if some of the progeny of the Reds should show a tendency to a modified buff shade, while others of said progeny should be red, and still others should approach the cardinal and mahogany which in part would be due to the Leghorn ancestry—the Brown Leghorn having been the result of a cross between a Black Breasted Red Game male and a White Leghorn female. This reversion or breeding back to ancestral shade of color must of necessity be a fact to take into account in all new breeds, for several years at least, and until the desirable shade of color shall have been thoroughly fixed and made permanent. Type has been more or less varying in the past history of the Reds, and for the same reason, a certain small per cent being somewhat Cochiny in plumage and cushion, another small per cent being Gamey in shape—namely, high in the keel and long in neck and shank, while still another per cent both in size, build and even in the crowing proclaim the Leghorn blood. It must stand to reason that all marked variations, whether in color or type, should be consigned to the butcher and should not, under any circumstances, be retained for breeders, and that only the progeny desirable in color and type should be kept and used for breeding purposes.

Dr. J. MARTIN

It therefore cannot be denied that whoever shall make a success in breeding either the Rhode Island Reds or any other comparatively new and made breed of poultry, must be a close observer, a critical discernor of color and type, hence must be an artist, and so clothe ideal shape and form in beautiful, uniform and ideally becoming dress.

That the Reds have, during the last two or three years, made wonderful progress in uniformity of color, is a matter of common observation throughout the entire country, and if breeders will, in future matings, eliminate undesirable shades, as well as extremes, still greater improvement and advancement will be made from now on than has been done even during the immediate past. When once the color objection has been done away with then the fancy side of the breed will be emphasized and they will soon figure as one of the largest if not



PEKIN DUCKS

These ducks were grown among the trees and were caught by a member of POULTRY'S staff while on the run.

the largest class to be met with in the show room. It may be of interest to some of the readers of POULTRY to know that Rhode Island Reds have been entered from twelve or thirteen different states for the St. Louis World's Fair Poultry Show, to be held during the present month of October, which fact speaks for itself as showing the increasing interest already being shown in the direction of breeding them to ideally fancy points.

But it is not the fancy Rhode Island Red that has won for the breed the enviable reputation it already has secured, but the working, business, money-making Red, whose size—cocks 8½ pounds, cockerels 7½ pounds, hens 6½ pounds, and pullets 5 pounds,—vigor, great prolificacy, and delicate flesh flavor at all ages has won for them the reputation of being the best all-purpose breed of chicken that has yet appeared in poultrydom.

To constitute a breed ideal as an all-purpose fowl, they must combine and represent in themselves the egg-laying passion of the Leghorns, with the hardiness and docility of the Cochins, together with the quality of flesh flavor of the Games. And the Rhode Island Reds being originally made up of Cochin, Game and Leghorn blood, the best traits of these three breeds seem to have happily blended in giving us hardy, active, quick growing, early maturing birds; the pullets commencing to lay when from four and a half to five months of age; hence during the autumn, when eggs are scarce and high, will pay for their raising by the time other breeds of about the same size have commenced to lay. And being Leghorns in prolificacy, and having the abundant downy protection of the Cochins, the Reds are Leghorns in prolificacy, carrying on their egg-laying under Cochin down, feathering

and protection, hence during the winter, and inclement weather, prove to be veritable egg machines, while thin-feathered breeds, on account of the cold's getting close to their bodies, find it impossible to lay. During the rains and mud and winds of early spring they seem to be as much at home in the rain and mud as do ducks; nor do the rains and wind affect their laying at all, they seeming to be independent of weather conditions.

During the summer months, when the intense heat on account of getting close to the bodies of thinly feathered breeds of poultry are put out of laying business, these Reds, protected by nature's best nonconductor of heat, namely, abundance of down, go right along with their work of filling the egg basket just as though it was not hot.

Now, these peculiarities and characteristics, together with their hardiness and early maturity, explain why the Reds have won their way into and hold a warm place in the hearts of all who have kept them, and why they are being so generally adopted.

They have smooth yellow shanks and rich yellow skins, and at all ages are free from dark pin feathers, while for juiciness and delicacy of flesh flavor they rank at the top for broiler purposes, when young, and rank at the top for dressed poultry, because while some other breeds become tough in their breast meat when maturity is reached, the breast meat of Rhode Island Reds is always juicy, tender and toothsome, even after becoming old birds. These desirable meat characteristics are what the Game be-

queathed to the Reds. So that taking it all in all, the Rhode Island Reds seem to combine in themselves the distinctive good traits of their triple ancestry. From Cochins, size, docility, hardiness, feather and downy covering; from Game, size, color, vigor, prepotency, toothsome flesh qualities; and from Leghorns, activity, quick growth, early maturity, and laying qualities—the happy blending of all of which makes the Rhode Island Reds.

Something About Eggs

Eggs, unlike most products of the farm are fit for the market the minute they are laid.

Hens cannot make eggs and grow lice at the same time, it's cruel to expect them to do both.

Don't sell the eggs you find in a hidden nest for you cannot be sure of their freshness.

Remove the broody hens so that the layers may get to the nest.

While pullets' eggs bring the same price as larger eggs laid by the hens, it is policy to get your pullets laying about the time your hens are molting.

Never make the laying nest too large, have it so the hen can sit comfortably and no larger. If you have it large enough for the hen to stand at the side of the nest it may induce her to peck at the egg and break it, then she soon becomes an egg eater.

When broody hens and the laying hens try to crowd into the one nest the result will be broken eggs and this means the first lesson in egg eating. —Twentieth Century Farmer.

“ P O U L T R Y ”



HAVE you stopped a moment to consider the comprehensiveness of this one word “Poultry”?

It does not stand for any distinctive class of the great poultry family, but for all breeds, varieties, classes and conditions of the feathered tribe commonly known as poultry.

The blue-blooded pure-breds, noted for beauty of feathers, shape, or the more commercial qualities of meat or egg production; the common, everyday cross-breds and the veriest scrubs that ever adorned (?) a farmer's barnyard—all are included, and the teachings of POULTRY should benefit all classes of poultry breeders, from the one who raises fancy show birds only to the farmer's wife who gains her pin money from a bunch of dung-hills that feed in the pigpen and lay in the haymow.

To my mind there has been, and is, too much class distinction among poultry breeders in this country; the breeders of the fancy breeds are too prone to look down upon the breeder who devotes his energies to a commercial flock without much thought as to their breeding.

The interests of the two classes of breeders are too closely connected to be ignored by either. The

S. Z. HARROUN

breeder of fine, pure-bred stock can in no way advance his interests more than by spreading the knowledge of its greater value—to the commercial and market poultryman—over the ordinary all-cross stock, thereby increasing his market for fine birds. But to do this he must keep up the vigor and stamina of his flock.

The market poultryman must learn that a flock of pure-breds of some one suitable strain, while, perhaps, costing slightly more in the beginning, will cost no more to keep and house, and will produce much greater profit, either in meat or eggs, than the usual nondescript flock of scrubs.

If the majority of farmers could be made to see the profits they could derive from a well-selected, well-housed and well-cared-for flock of Standard-bred poultry, they would prove good customers for the breeders who have such stock to sell. This might prove disastrous to a great many farmers' wives, for the “men folk” would look after the chickens, as well as the profits, thereby depriving the “women folk” of their egg money, but it would

result, ultimately, in greater comfort for all. This has all been told before, but will, I believe, bear repetition.

The point I wish most to impress is that the breeders of Standard poultry can best conserve their own interests by impressing these facts upon the interested ones in every way, and at every time possible, and it must be done by incontrovertible evidence. Farmers and market poultrymen cannot afford to invest in and keep a large flock of poultry just for their beauty of plumage. They must have actual demonstration that Standard poultry will produce more meat and eggs from a given amount of feed than their present flocks.

The great majority of breeders do not yet appear to properly appreciate the value of judicious advertising, or to put it in another way, they do not seem to have a correct knowledge of what “judicious advertising” means. Considerable time spent in studying up this subject would make a vast difference in their yearly profits. This applies alike to the Standard and the commercial breeder. The latter should handle but one, or at most two breeds, such as he deems most suitable to his business, keep his flock, or flocks, uniform, clean and right up to Standard requirements, market his products

A Beautiful Pond for Waterfowl near Shermerville, Illinois. Photo by D. W. Ingersoll.



in the most attractive condition, and cater to the very top-notch trade, and advertise for this trade. The increased price he will receive for his product will pay for the advertising and furnish a handsome profit besides.

In this connection I would like to emphasize the fact that suitable and good illustrations are one of the best aids to economical advertising.

Poultry shows are a great aid in spreading interest in poultry matters, but as a usual thing there is but one poultry show a year in any given locality, which leaves fifty-one weeks in which some other means must be adopted to keep up the interest. Good show reports are a great adjunct to the shows themselves, but most poultry journals seem to

neglect their subscribers and think only of their advertisers' interests in this connection.

Good reports of poultry shows are certainly valuable poultry news, and news that subscribers look anxiously for and are certainly entitled to.

Paid write-ups of advertisers' plants are interesting and sometimes instructive to the lay reader, especially if written by a competent person, who brings out practical facts instead of looking at the plant through rose-tinted glasses and furnishing a lot of fulsome and usually misleading praise. But good, practical lessons in the common, everyday necessities of poultrydom are preferable, and more valuable; while personal quarrels, carried into the columns of a poultry journal, are not only nau-

seating to the average reader, but work an actual damage and bring disrepute to the poultry business.

It should be the aim of all poultry breeders to get nearer together, to produce a better feeling among all classes—their interests being so nearly identical in many respects—and, by pulling together for the general upbuilding of the poultry interests, thereby improve their own interests.

Let us get away from these class distinctions of fancy breeders, standard breeders, utility breeders, market breeders, and farm breeders, and let the one word "Poultry" be the standard under which all may gather with the one interest and community of purpose—the upbuilding of the great poultry interests of this country.

The Back Yard Poultryman

C. A. LONG



HAVE considerable respect for the man who works during the day in shop or office, and mornings and evenings takes care of a flock of poultry which he keeps in the back yard of his city home.

Such a poultryman is always enthusiastic and usually more successful than a good many who own larger plants.

Every city and town in the country has its back-yard poultrymen, and these take the poultry papers, attend the shows, and very frequently win the prizes.

They do as much to keep the fancy poultry business going as do the larger fellows, for they buy liberally of the large breeders, advertise their stock in the classified columns and add interest generally to the business of breeding fancy poultry.

I have operated two or three back-yard poultry plants myself, and have always made them profitable, no matter what breed I have kept.

I have had as many as seventy-five Leghorns in a back yard that was not more than fifty feet square, and I kept thirty-five of these a year with great profit.

I hired a carpenter to make a house for me from the lumber saved from a house that was burned near by. This carpenter bought the wreck, and from this secondhand lumber made me a perfectly comfortable house, 8 x 10 feet, with a big window in it, which cost me only \$5.50. I made a run 16 x 50 feet with this house in it, and kept those hens in it for a year without once giving them their liberty. Two of them died during that time, but the others were in perfect health when moved

from their restricted quarters to a farm, to become the foundation stock for a larger flock.

The poultry house was sided and roofed with flooring, and over this, on the roof, was fastened cheap roofing paper.

The coal house made one side of the poultry house and next to this the perches were arranged about two feet from the floor, which was the natural earth.

A framework was arranged around the perches, to which was attached a superannuated carpet in such a way that the hens slept in a little box-like place with carpet in front and two feet above them. The whole inside of the poultry house was lined with old newspapers, tacked on about eight leaves thick. A lot of old daily papers was gathered up and used for this purpose. Most of these papers were 16-page numbers, and were tacked over the inside, giving a good lap at the edges. This kept the air from getting in, and gave the inside a light color that made the house bright. In the spring the papers were torn off and whitewash was applied.

The use of the carpet to make the little roosting room was a makeshift that worked beautifully. While the carpet prevented the rapid escape of the heat arising from the bodies of the hens, it at the same time allowed fresh air constantly to enter, so the hens had a warm place to sleep in very cold weather, and pure air all the time.

Since that time I have used heavy burlap to make the roosting room, with very satisfactory results. One prominent poultryman to whom I

gave this plan uses a burlap curtain in his large poultry houses, in a cold climate, with perfect satisfaction.

The superintendent of a Chicago high school has a back-yard poultry plant which produces Andalusians known the country over for their excellence. A Chicago printer kept White Wyandottes in his back yard, and from 30 hens got more than 6,000 eggs in a year, a record that is very hard to beat. It is much to be regretted that this man did not make the merits of his birds known, but he did not keep them for the money in them, but because he loved pets and wanted something of the kind to take care of.

A street-car conductor, who works long hours, keeps a flock of hens in his back yard, and studies egg-production with great interest, and an hour's talk with him will teach something new to most old poultrymen.

Almost invariably the back-yard poultryman is successful in securing a large number of eggs, good hatches and fine fowls. He is a living example of the advantages that arise from thoroughness. He is a lawyer, a doctor, a preacher, an office employee, a business man or a mechanic. In his regular work he is accustomed to attend to the little details and to being thorough in everything he does. He carries his thoroughgoing habits with him when he goes into his back-yard poultry plant, and attains success simply because he does his work with conscientious thoroughness.

If every one who takes up the poultry business would do so with the enthusiasm and attention to detail that characterizes the back-yard poultrymen, failure would seldom be heard of and success would become very common.

Eureka Poultry Farm. This is a back yard view of Henry Van Dreser's home and shows better than any picture we ever have seen the "lay of the land" on his famous egg farm. Photo by the Editor.



A BASKET OF EGGS



BASKET of eggs is the most wonderful collection that can be found in nature, the wonders of which are many and varied. Held within the shell of an egg that has been fertilized is adormant germ, which only needs warmth to start into life, and a continuatoin of the proper temperature to produce a chick which, breaking its way to liberty, is endowed with power to live, seek food and grow to maturity.

A good many think an egg contains a chick, every part of which is complete, needing only incubation to resolve each part into its separate shape and place in the chick. This is an error. A fertile egg contains a living germ that lies dormant until warmed into life. This germ is but a speck of a substance known as protoplasm, which is endowed with power to grow into a perfect chick. At first it is but a mere speck, not visible to the naked eye, but put it under a broody hen, or into an incubator, and it begins to grow and feed on the white of the egg, developing an arterial system, a nervous system, bones, flesh, muscles, brain, viscera, and finally a digestive system. As the period of incubation is completed and the chick is ready to come forth, the yolk, which up to this time has remained unchanged, is taken into the stomach through the aperture at the navel and the aperture closes in a most wonderful manner. Once in the stomach, the yolk furnishes a supply of food for the chick for about forty-eight hours. The yolk is largely carbonaceous, that is, composed of the elements that go to furnish animal heat, energy and the power to live, move and breathe.

The white is almost pure albumen, the element that goes to make bones, nerves, muscles, tendons, beak, claws, brain and feathers—down on the chick. While in the shell it is kept warm from the hen or heat of the incubator, and does not need fatty or carbonaceous food with which to keep itself warm. So nature has made the white of the substance which makes growth, and the yolk of the substances that make vital energy, supplying each as it is needed by the embryo chick.

Discussing this subject, the Maine Farmer gives some interesting details:

"An egg weighs from one ounce and a half to



two ounces (twenty-four to thirty-two ounces to the dozen). Of this one-tenth is shell, and that is composed of carbonate of lime, the same substance that is found in mortar, chalk and marble. The hens get this from green bone and clover the most readily, for the reason that in this form it is most easily assimilated. Any article carrying this form of lime in a dry state cannot be as valuable. This shell is one of the wonders of the most wonderful piece of mechanism. It is delicately arranged, leaving minute pores through which moisture can evaporate and air be admitted. It is because of this peculiarity of structure that an egg takes on flavors when left in the nest, or surrounded with musty or damaged neighbors. An egg in this respect is a good deal like a man; it absorbs from its surroundings, and is benefited or injured by its associates. The particles of lime are most carefully arranged in systematic order, to give strength to the whole. No man can study this external of an egg without being made conscious of law and order in its construction. Let the hen be in perfect health, and the microscopic regularity and perfection of the structure of the shell will impress itself. In the process of incubation this shell undergoes radical change, the lime softens and the chick breaks out into larger freedom with apparent ease. A little care and watchfulness will enable

one to detect degrees of freshness in eggs simply by the feel of the shell.

"Inside this casing is another we call membrane, looking like a thin layer of skin, the purpose evidently being to hold the egg while the lime is being deposited. Instead of this being a single layer, it is double, composed of delicately traced fibers, interlacing and supporting each other, and separating at the larger end to form the air chamber. The circulation through these layers is by indirect channels microscopic in size, yet perfect in adjustment.

"Here, again, one may note freshness by an examination of this chamber. When first laid it is not larger than a 3-cent piece, but as the moisture dries away by evaporation through the shell, it increases into one-quarter the size of the egg. Next we come to the albumen, a white, glutenous liquid, constituting about one-half the weight of the whole. Following a well-known law of nature this albumen is not one mass, but is deposited in delicate layers, the finest at

the center, and which may easily be noted by cutting a hard-boiled egg carefully in two. As days pass, this material changes structure, losing something of its cohesiveness and becoming more liquid. Here we find the most nutritious part of the egg. This is the nitrogenous portion, and the part which enters so largely into many of the arts.

"The yolk, which forms the larger portion, in bulk, is composed of oil and albumen, with other ingredients, such as soda, phosphorus, magnesia, iron, lime, etc. Of course, the percent of these is minute, but the whole is completely mixed, so as to be readily digested.

This yolk is designed by nature as a food for the chick, and is drawn into the body during the last twenty-four hours of incubation. This yolk is enclosed in a very delicate membrane, which prevents its mixture with the albumen.

"Beyond what has here been enumerated, there is found in fertilized eggs a small circular speck, on the outside of the albumen, and so light in structure that no matter how the egg may be placed, it is always on the upper side. This is another wise provision which provides that this germ shall always be nearest the broody hen and get the warmth of her body."

The Popular Orpington—Wallace P. Willett

I have just read a couple of items in the Poultry Advocate, London, Canada, which are significant of two things regarding the Orpington breed of fowls, viz., their growing popularity and the reason for it. At the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, 1904, this paper says: "The grand old birds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, that have led the van in point of numbers for so many years, had to take a back seat this year and only came in sixth place. The White Wyandottes led this year with an entry of 82 birds, followed by the Buff Orpingtons with 73, White Plymouth Rocks 69, Single Comb White Leghorns 62, Single Comb Brown Leghorns 59, Barred Plymouth Rocks 52, Light Brahmas 51, and Black Minorcas 51." Thus we see that the Buff Orpingtons,

which were not in existence previous to 1894, have attained to second place and within nine entries of the first place at the great Canadian National Exhibition. How have they been able to do this? The same paper gives an answer under the head of "A Good Egg Record," by a correspondent who writes: "One of my pullets, from a lot of chicks hatched on April 10 from eggs imported direct from William Cook & Sons' best Buff Orpingtons, laid her first egg on August 18th, when just four months and eight days old. Another, hatched April 17, laid her first egg on September 2, when four months and sixteen days old. Both are now laying regularly." That is to say, the Orpingtons are great egg producers early and late. Canada being famous for its choice market poultry, the

inference also is that the Orpington is found superior to other breeds in this respect.

The editor comments as follows: "Possibly no breed of fowls was ever known to gain in popularity as fast in America as the Buff Orpingtons. They are a comparatively new variety in this country, but to-day in the show room they are one of the leaders."

What I quote from the above paper is what I might quote from an extensive correspondence all over the United States. I suppose a fair sample of the growth of the Orpingtons is right here in New Jersey, where within short driving distance of my home there are two plants having over 1,000 each, which had none at all a year ago, and very many plants of 100 and 200 Orpingtons where were

none last year. It is becoming difficult already to travel in any State of the Union and not run up against Orpingtons crowding out the old breeds. Especially is this so on the Pacific coast, where the Orpingtons are gaining in popularity far beyond the most optimistic expectations.

Orpington clubs are coming into existence right along, to help spread the merits of the breed. The American Orpington Club, the leading club, started at New York, January, 1901, with four members and now has 162 members in 28 States. New York formed a State club last year. A few States

in the middle West have just formed the National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club, and Canada has an Orpington club. The American Orpington Club gave cups at some leading shows, and special club ribbons to every member winning first at any show during the last season.

The club offered six silver cups and special club ribbons at the St. Louis Exposition on exactly the same terms as offered at New York, Boston and Chicago shows, but red-tape turned them down, which accounts for the club's non-appearance in specials at this show. Nevertheless the Single

Comb Buff Orpingtons class twelfth in size out of a total of 8,000 entries, which speaks more for the merits of the breed than does the special inducements held out by specialty clubs for other breeds. The exhibit of Orpingtons there will be of the best of America, Canada and England, a grand chance to compare American progress in this breed with the English standards. Thus far, however, we do not see the name of a judge appointed who is sufficiently familiar with this new breed to give entire satisfaction to its exhibitors, unless it be intended that Sharpe Butterfield occupy this position.

Stopping the Leaks

D. W. INGERSOLL



HERE comes a time in the operation of every poultry farm that is run for profit, when a revision of the expenditures and a readjustment becomes necessary to avoid serious loss. I wish to point out in this article some of the more obvious leaks and their remedy.

So many poultry farms are started on the basis of optimistic estimates gathered from various unreliable sources and it is no wonder so small a percentage survive the first year's expenses. This applies particularly to poultry farms where poultry raising is the sole means of support.

I believe that more than one-half of the annual crop of poultry farms find it comparatively easy to rear fairly large numbers of chickens to maturity, but always at excessive cost and often at a greater cost than the birds' market value, so that the seemingly good fortune proves disastrous when the birds are sold. When the food cost has been low enough to yield a small margin of profit, it is a greater misfortune to the beginner, for he promptly decides that by largely increasing his output he can correspondingly increase his net profit.

He does not realize that a new broom sweeps clean and that new problems will confront him with his second season's work. While his equipment was new and free from vermin and disease germs, and his enthusiasm at its highest pitch, his only losses were caused by his inexperience, and in their first effect usually trivial, but the second season's work will try out all the faults in the first, and the accumulated results of earlier errors very often make it impossible to rear anything like as large a number the second season. If he survives the loss and disappointment of the second season's work, he is likely to become a successful poultryman.

Very frequently the beginner's first season finds him with a large number of chickens and little idea of how to realize anything more for them than the quoted market prices. To get better prices he must find a market where he eliminates the commission man and the butcher. A

short house to house canvass in the best residence districts of the nearest city will almost invariably provide an opening which will develop into an adequate demand if his stock is of good quality. The idea of a house to house canvass is disagreeable to most people who have not tried it, but it offers the only solution and usually turns defeat into success.

Do not attempt to secure so many customers that your output is at once exhausted, but rather such a number as you can hold and fill for the larger part of the year. Try to make all of your customers regular ones and have something to sell every week in the year; eggs the year round, and surplus stock; broilers, friers, and roasters through the fall and winter, early broilers in the spring, and hens during the summer. Such a programme

yields the steadiest revenue. That is an exceedingly important point, and is worthy of the closest attention.

One of the hardest things to adjust in any business is the fluctuation in revenue between the fat and the lean months. In the poultry business these fluctuations are especially trying, because the normal season of lowest receipts is also that of highest expense.

At this season there are countless examples of what I regard as a fundamental error in advertising. At the very time when poultry sales should be encouraged most advertisers largely reduce the space used for display, so that if the drawing power of an advertisement bears any relation to the space used, they are making the least effort to sell at the period it would be most profitable.

It should require no argument to show the fallacy of this. Yet it has become an almost universal custom. Advertising is a cure for numbers of losses in poultry culture.

Primarily the loss is occasioned by selling at market rates pure-bred poultry and their eggs, when their quality would justify much more profitable prices.

Then, too, there is the loss saved by selling out surplus breeders during the slack season and also young stock at a saving of time, food and care. With such an outlet, created by advertising, much may be done to equalize receipts.

Economy in feeding begins with the purchase of grain and food stuffs in such quantities and at such seasons as can be done to advantage; the elimination, where possible, of the elevator and miller or feed dealer, by purchase direct from the grower, and finally in arrangements for the economical consumption of food. It is not economy to underfeed, but there are two examples frequently met with of direct waste of food. One is, feeding mash in unprotected troughs, when considerable quantities are scratched out and lost; the other is, feeding in litter, unscreened, cracked corn; in this there is a surprising waste of valuable meal, and the aggregate loss where poultry is extensively fed is considerable. Warm quarters are also an economy of food and an important one.



Here is a group of hens bred by our contributor Mr. Ingersoll which is as "natural as life"

Matter-of-Fact Paragraphs



STEADFAST belief that the proper feeding and rearing of fancy poultry was the best half in the spelling of the word "success" was largely responsible for what measure of it I may have attained.

I might buy the best birds on earth and the same sort of eggs for hatching, and neglecting the above, even only in a measure, never amount to much in the birds I might raise or breed.

Being ever a poor buyer—partly as a matter of purse and partly as a matter of pride—there was only one alternative and that was to breed and raise my own winners.

Grain feeding is mostly overdone. I dare say less than 10 per cent of poultry raisers underdo this. And yet, perhaps less than 25 per cent of the fancy poultry raised is well fed. Certainly a large per cent is starved, especially that raised by city or town breeders, by amateurs and by older breeders who will not or can not learn.

You simply never look at this poultry without knowing it is starved, and yet you dare not tell this fact, even by imputation, to many of the owners.

No, you dare not. Do not their poultry have all the feed they want? Are they not well tended?

If there is any blame the stock gets it, or the breeder the stock was bought of.

The white in the wing of Brown Leghorns and kindred varieties subject to it, nine times out of ten, is due to some fault in the feeding and rearing, or the man raising the chicks.

The tenth time may be the fault of the stock the chicks are from. Either the stock was debilitated by reason of the selfsame fault of feeding or raising, or was, as is very rarely true, tainted with impurity. However, I have seen chicks raised from stock badly tainted with white, entirely free from white, and, as logically follows, weighing at maturity from one to three pounds more than the parent stock.

But few do this. The many buy eggs or set eggs from normally grown and properly, even superbly colored parent stock, and raise chicks with a few tips white to half white.

It is too late in the season to talk about the proper feeding of small chicks, but the successful or would-be successful poultryman can well lay much stress at this season on finishing the growth of the chicks on hand.

For the short days of fall and early winter, two feeds a day are plenty for all classes of poultry. Say a liberal feed of small mixed grains somewhere between 3 and 4:30 P. M., according to the length of the days and the convenience of the owner. But let the hour be regular. Poultry soon learn to carry time, and regularity in hours of feeding is highly important.

W. THEO. WITTMAN

Feed in litter. Leaves, now so plentiful, make a splendid temporary litter if the quantity is sufficient. Straw is equally good, perhaps better, as it lasts longer and mats less.

If the range is large and there is long dead grass, the grain may be scattered in this; or if an orchard or woods is accessible, in the fallen leaves.

Be sure your poultry has access to this litter at break of day, so they may resume feeding.



A Shady Corner in the Windsor Park Poultry Yards.

A variety of grains is essential; cracked corn, wheat, buckwheat, kaffir corn, hulled oats, millet and sunflower seed are all good.

Along about 11 A. M. to 12 M., feed a mash, but only so much as will be eaten up greedily and quickly. If there is any mash left after ten minutes you are feeding too much.

Green cut bone or a good grade of beef scraps from one-twelfth to one-twentieth should go in with the mash.

Have plenty of troughs or mash boards, and keep them clean.

Water, clean water, readily accessible, is of prime importance. An old paint can or a six-inch end of a barrel standing in the open is not clean water.

Growing stock must always be hungry and ready

for feed. And yet, in the same breath, it must always have plenty of feed.

Chicks can be so starved or improperly fed that they acquire as it were the habit of being small feeders. It is very hard to get such chicks to eat properly and resume proper growth.

Proper growth is steady, almost quick growth, and means bright, lively, uniform chicks, clean looking, well feathered.

When feeding twice a day, occasionally, just before roosting time, feed a few extra quarts of grain in troughs. Note if much of this is eaten. If it is, you are not feeding enough. If it is not, you are feeding plenty and you want to return the trough grain to the feed bin.

Due to the temperature and other reasons, chicks will occasionally not come for feed with the proper keen edge.

Drop a meal or a day's feed if necessary, at once. I find this most excellent. I want my chicks to eat all possible, and this plan helps out.

There are, too, exceptions where the "balanced rations—by the book" raised poultry is a success. But I have never yet met a scientifically (?) raised winner in the show room.

There are a score, perhaps there are a hundred variations in successful poultry feeding and rearing. If you have a successful method, stick to it and learn.

Just at this season, hundreds err, by overcrowd-

ing the houses, by not culling closely, by closing up houses at night.

Close up small drafts, but stick to wide open poultry houses until snow flies.

It is the only way to make chicks of such breeds as Hamburgs, Leghorns, Games, etc., rump-immune.

However, I strongly advise against fine poultry sleeping in trees after the cold fall rains begin.

A night, or several successive such nights of cold rains, may harden a bird, but it is at the expense of growth and excellence of plumage.

Later on heavy frosts and leafless treetops are as bad; in fact I have entirely given up the summer outdoor tree roost. It is a most excellent, hygienic summer roost, but the difficulty is in getting birds to forego them at the end of the summer.

The Best Grain for Poultry

There is no single grain equal to corn for poultry at any time in the year. This grain has been opposed for years by a great many writers on the subject of poultry, but experience has shown that it is the leading grain for all farm poultry and that it is especially valuable for laying hens.

Corn should be fed with some other feed to balance the nutrients consumed by the flock. The other feed may be wheat, bran, shorts, oats, cut

clover, or any other feed rich in protein. While it does not make much difference what other feed is given in connection with corn, there is no perfect substitute for that grain.

Where the breeder leaves this great cereal out of the ration entirely and substitutes some "expert ration," recommended by some theorist, he must necessarily substitute a ration largely without science or good common sense. Where the great danger is, in recommending corn as a superior food

for fowls, to the average farmer, he quickly drops every other ration and feeds largely a straight corn ration, simply, because it is so handy and so easily fed. In this manner of feeding there is likely to be great harm done. But if corn is rightly handled there is no grain or combination of grains superior to it for hens.

The exact amount of corn that can be safely fed to a flock of hens depends largely on the breed, and on the age of the hens. The Mediterranean breeds will stand more corn in their ration than the Asiatic, or even the American breeds. It would be hard to feed too much corn to either of those breeds during the molting season, if they are not over one or two years old, where the proper ratio of protein is included.

Where the other part of the feed is kept up to the proper proportion to balance the corn, much more corn may be fed than it is common to feed. This is especially true of the molting season. The habit of allowing hens to shift for themselves during the molting season, amidst the ravages of lice and absence of water, or at least only a limited amount

of water, results in a majority of cases in loss and frequently in mortality of the hens during their molting ordeal. There is no greater task on the fowl's system than the producing of a new quota of feathers. Hence the great necessity of providing the proper feeds at this time of the year is obvious, and should not be so carelessly overlooked as is common on the average farm. It is wisdom, however, to see how much corn can be used in the ration, rather than to see how little can be used. This can be done by giving good balanced ration and carefully noting results. It may seem strange to some for us to say that fowls can be fed on a straight corn ration, but such is the fact. In feeding corn to fowls feed alternates, and allow the hens free range and plenty of cool shade. Corn and wheat bran make a good ration. Place a shallow box in a convenient location and keep it constantly supplied with wheat bran, and allow the hens free access to it. Tack a few narrow strips across the top, so as to prevent the fowls from getting into it with their feet; feed the hens all the corn at night they will clean up; but the morning

feed may be omitted. To feed hens largely on corn during the laying season makes them become broody. This fact is without question, therefore it is necessary to understand what effect is sought for, and what feeds will bring about such desired results, and feed accordingly. Feed plays quite an active part in feeding for special effects. It is a well-known fact with the horseman, that to feed a horse wheat bran will produce a nice, sleek coat of hair. Likewise it is no less possible with poultry to feed proper feeds in order to produce special desired effects. If hens, during the molting season, are fed a ration consisting of one-fifth animal food, greater gain will be noticed and the fowls will be laying before cold weather is on, and if properly housed will keep at it all winter long, while egg prices are at a maximum. Therefore it has been fully demonstrated that where economy and efficiency are sought for, both in producing eggs and growing a new quota of feathers, no grain is equal to corn for the principal ration. If animal and vegetable feeds are alternately provided, no harm can result from the free use of corn.

A Tale of Two Hats

MRS. FRANK METCALF

POULTRY, what magic in the name! How the delighted chicken crank pricks up his ears at the sound of it! How his (or her) pen flies over sheet after sheet of paper, while the smile nearly meets at the back of his neck, as he writes on his (or her) favorite theme!

"Why," said a friend, "I don't see how any one can fill up a whole paper just with chickens!" She don't know, for after we have used all our paper, all our ink, after pens refuse to do more than scratch and our fingers ache clear to the shoulders, we feel that we have only just begun. There is no end to the things we want to say.

Listen to the talk of any group of farmers or farmers' wives, no matter where they meet, and see if the question is not very soon asked and answered, "Do your hens lay?" and though conversation may have been slow before, it soon livens up and you can almost hear the cackle or crow, in the conversation that ensues.

Our editor was wise when he chose that name, POULTRY, for the new magazine, and now I am going away back to the 70's to relate my first experience with show birds and illustrate the different points of view one may hold at different ages.

I was a young miss just home from the city, where the fashions were the chief interest in life, and I longed with all a pretty girl's yearning for a nice new hat with the new green-black coques feathers then so fashionable, and alas! so terribly expensive.

Our nearest neighbor, a bright young married woman, sympathized with me, and confided the fact that her husband refused her the price of a new hat but had paid a long price for a couple of "old black chickens" he was fitting up to show at the fair, where he expected to win a prize and sell them for enough to buy several hats. I pronounced him a "heartless wretch" at once, and she proposed that we go and see the chickens. Out we went to the pen where he had them confined, and a fine sight they were. Beautiful big black fellows, with tails. Oh, how can I describe the beauty of those lovely, long greenish black tails? As it happened, we both had new green dresses, and I told her how those coques feathers were all the rage, and none I had seen in the shops could

compare with these; so from envy to theft was not a very long step, when two young, headstrong girls were so sorely tempted, and those tails were ruthlessly pulled out, carefully, one feather after another, and we trimmed our hats in the joy of knowing that not another woman in town could afford such ornaments.

Now, we did not think we had hurt those birds any, and our surprise was great when the wrath of that unhappy man burst upon our heads. The language he used was well fitted to his feelings and the occasion, but would surely burn this paper if I tried to set it down. His wife cried, and I said he was nothing but a "stingy, mean old thing, and I was glad I had helped spoil his old chickens, so there now," and after a while he laughed until the tears ran down his cheeks, and he vowed he'd tell every one how we came by the hats, but he didn't. Too much of the laugh was on himself, and our secret was safe. The badly abused birds were kept for breeders, and another year they won the prize they deserved, and our sins were forgiven.

I often think of it now, and wonder what I would do if any one would use one of my beautiful Buckeyes in such a way, and the smile that memory brings up is always tempered with a sigh.

Sunny Bank Poultry Yards. This is one of the best locations for a poultry yard we ever saw. The bank faces south and makes a warm, winter yard. Sunny bank is the home of our contributor, Mrs. Irving F. Rice. Photo by the Editor.



A Woman's Experience With Poultry



HE Woman Bohemian had lived most of her life in cities; but she had memories of brief vacations on wheat ranches, where the chickens and turkeys raise themselves, and dreams of a time when she could afford to live in the country, with an unlimited amount of poultry within range of her vision. To be sure, there were some things in this Castle of Spain unlike conditions on the Minnesota wheat farm; notably, chicks were barred from the flower garden.

When Fate brought a physician's decree of banishment to the southland, one of her first thoughts was—chickens. Then came western Florida and disappointment, for in answer to inquiries she was informed that the sandy soil bred ticks and lice, but would not support grain or any fibrous-rooted plant, so it was "cheaper to buy eggs." To besure, a Cuban, who unofficially superintended the erection of her home, assured her that she ought to have the piers "high up, so you keep chickens under there like my yard"; but it transpired that the Cubans raise games, and consider the expensive feed item merely as part of the entry money gambled in their weekly Sunday cock-fights.

As years passed the dream of a poultry farm lingered, with occasional suspicions that raising chickens means hard work and plenty of it; but ever there grew the determination some day to own pure-bred poultry and know how to care for it properly. With this in mind, she read the advice with which sundry papers abound, thereby amassing an amazing amount of data which later caused her to echo: "It's better not to know so much than to know so much that ain't so." But this was long afterward, when Experience had proved a stern and kindly teacher.

In time the Woman Bohemian moved to northern California, where she tested some of her garnered knowledge, thereby receiving disillusionment, enduring many ludicrous mishaps, and at last attaining success with Brown Leghorns and Rose-combed Black Minorcas which scored well up in the nineties.

"Pekin ducks can readily be raised with chickens, as they require little care except regular feeding while young, are excellent foragers, and instinct guides them as to what is best for them."

This item had made so deep an impression that she decided to begin with ducks. A good poultry-house was speedily built, the while she pictured the irrigating ditches and pond as dotted over with interesting white specks of life. A setting of duck eggs cost "four bits," and a broody hen another half dollar. When this nucleus of a future poultry ranch was established in the new hen-house, the Woman was content beyond words. Yet twenty years before she had memorized the verses descriptive of the downfall of the "milkmaid who poised

Wenonah Stevens Abbott

a full pail on her head and mused on her prospects in life."

The new purchase had been described as "a fine mother" and so determined to set that its late owner had found it impossible to break her even by imprisonment under a basket, so the would-be fancier placed it on the eggs in the carefully-made nest.



A Trio of Buff Wyandottes. The photo from which this beautiful picture was made was taken by the editor while visiting D. J. Lambert about a year ago.

The next morning she discovered that the change of homes had temporarily killed the maternal instinct, and Mrs. Biddy was scratching about with no thought of rearing a family. Not being able to produce her pedigree and looking suspiciously like racial hash, Mrs. Biddy was converted into a stew and her successor bought.

A kindly neighbor volunteered the information that a hen must become accustomed to her nest before eggs are placed under her, and with this

knowledge acted upon, better results were obtained. Mrs. Brown Leghorn proved more womanly than her predecessor, settled down to her task, and for two weeks all went well, though she was daily visited and petted. At the end of the fortnight, Mrs. Leghorn became discouraged and forsook the nest, in which the eggs were rapidly cooling.

The Woman was at her wits' end. How was she to save the lives of the ducklings imprisoned in the eggs?

She covered the nest with several thicknesses of warm flannel and hastily visited a near by ranch where she was told that "Leghorns are not good mothers"—which later experience taught to be merely a half-truth—and advised that Brahmas were the best setters. It chanced (?) that this neighbor had a broody Light Brahma which he was "willing to sell as an accommodation," so the third foster-mother was introduced into the hen house and the process of incubation continued. In due time three tiny yellow balls came from the eggs, but the awkward Brahma killed one of these before she left the nest, giving the Woman the first impulse of desire for an incubator. Fearful lest the other ducklings meet the same end the Woman promptly orphaned them, placing them in a flannel-lined box, where they were kept comfortable and coddled until they were as tame as canaries.

The Light Brahma was such a beauty that proper companions were bought for her.

She became the head of a household, and before the long California summer was over was mother of a brood of chicks, most of which furnished meals for prowling coyotes, as a Brahma rooster will stand and watch an enemy approach with as much curiosity as a child. The Brahmas looked very pretty pattering about the place like motherly old ladies, but it did not take long to prove that they are not a satisfactory breed for a warm climate, so they were sold to make way for other experiments.

Why Hens Fail to Lay

There are a number of reasons that may be assigned for the failure of a flock of hens to produce many eggs at certain times, and usually the cause or causes may in time be remedied. To secure the best results the hen must be considered as individuals, for no two are alike and many differ widely. In every flock there are some hens which lay fewer or no eggs, and these individuals must be singled out and disposed of.

A mistake which many beginners in poultry raising make is in buying a lot of hens, from miscellaneous sources, without the least knowledge of their laying qualities. The result is, as a rule, a flock of fowls that will not pay for the feed they consume, and it requires but a short time for the

beginner to become disgusted with the poultry business, sell out and add one more name to the long list of failures. The safest method is to begin with a few hens of some good breed, hatch your own chicks and make the selection of layers carefully. A flock having exceptional laying qualities cannot be built up in one year, but by studying the fowls and each year selecting the most promising pullets and breeding from heavy layers the flock can be steadily improved. In spite of all precautions there will be some pullets fit only for the market, and they should be disposed of as soon as large enough.

This season of the year is a good time to cull the flock. If a record has been kept there will be

no trouble in disposing of the old stock, as their ages and laying qualities will be known. Egg production declines after the third year, so all hens of that age should be sold, unless they are exceptionally good breeders, in which case it may pay to keep them another year. Of the pullets keep no

weaklings. Send them to market and keep your flock as nearly uniform in color and size as possible. Improper feeding is often responsible for poor laying. A fat hen will not lay regularly, nor will an underfed hen, but of the two the latter is preferable. A variety of grains fed in litter, so

that the hens must work for it, should give good results. There are many details which must be looked after to insure profitable egg production and these the beginner must learn as he progresses. Study the hens singly and keep none that do not add something to your profits.

The Australian Laying Competition



UNDER date of September 5, we have a report from Secretary A. A. Dunncliffe, showing the progress being made in the third international laying competition being conducted under the auspices of the "Daily Telegraph," Sydney, New South Wales. The Australian winter is just ending, and as warmer weather comes on the production of eggs is increasing, although the records are below those of last year. The weather was bad all through the months from April to July, inclusive, but during August improvement began, and at the date of the report the weather is good. The following table gives a comparative showing of the three yearly competitions up to and including August of each year.

	1902	1903	1904
Number of pens	38	70	100
Most eggs from a pen in August	118	160	141
Highest aggregate (five months)	160	587	482
Average per pen (August)	98.3	122.24	104.23
Average per pen (five months)	237	349	288.77

Mr. Thompson, superintendent of the competition, says in making his report for August:

"Following on the heavy rainfall of July, we had two days' rain in the beginning of this month, which, while it only totaled 130 points, left the surface of the pens very wet; consequently the egg-production suffered again. However, we have a very good average for so large a number of pens, though greatly behind our last year's figures. The grass is beginning to shoot in the pens, but we are

still feeding rape at midday. At the request of the committee, we are chopping the green food, and we are going to feed it in that way right through the competition.

"There were two deaths during the month. Hens belonging to D. B. Bannister and D. T. Roots died of ovarian troubles, and one of H. Devine's hens was sent home suffering from the same complaint. In each case the hen was replaced.

"The monthly laying was:—April, 2,383 eggs; May, 3,388; June, 4,900; July, 7,782; August, 10,423. Grand total, 28,876."

Secretary Dunncliffe writes that arrangements are being made for the fourth annual competition, but that American entries will not be asked for. He says they thought by having the birds sent over in the fall before the competition was to begin they would become acclimated and be ready to compete on even terms with native-born birds, but this has not proved to be the case. The birds sent over from America at the beginning of last winter got to Australia just at the beginning of the Australian summer, and all molted a second time, thus reducing their power to produce eggs. Our Australian friends have concluded that it is impossible to send birds to that country to enter the competition and give them a fair chance to show what they can do. For this reason future competitions will be confined to Australian birds. The following list shows the order of the first ten pens, with their record up to August 31, the number of eggs laid in August

being in parentheses: W. H. Peters, Golden Wyandottes, (121), 482; Mrs. E. Scaysbrook, Black Orpingtons, (141), 475; G. Howell, Silver Wyandottes, (102), 464; Mrs. A. H. Hansel, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, (105), 451; Royle Poultry Farm, Black Orpingtons, (123), 416; Dr. J. Martin, Rhode Island Reds, (116), 408; J. M. Anderson, Rose Comb White Leghorns, (113), 404; C. H. Wickham, Black Orpingtons, (110), 403; Horwood & Dennis, White Wyandottes, (121), 394; D. J. Stephens, Silver Wyandottes, (103), 392.

The pens making the lowest showing, beginning at the bottom of the list, are composed of the following varieties, with records as follows: Langshans, 100; Minorcas, 109; White Leghorns, 120; Black Hamburgs, 128; Langshans, 133; Partridge Wyandottes, 133; Minorcas, 134; Buff Orpingtons, 150; White Leghorns, 162; Andalusians, 169.

If the leading pen keeps on at the rate it has been going it will make a record of 197 eggs for the year. No doubt it will do better now that summer is at hand. This pen has the disadvantage, however, of belonging to a sitting breed, and Mrs. Hansel's and Mr. Anderson's Leghorns are very likely to come to the front within a month or two.

A later letter, September 17, gives the standing of the American pens and number of eggs as follows: 3rd, Mrs. Hansel, 513. 4th, G. Howell, 512. 6th, Dr. Martin, 458. 7th, J. M. Anderson, 457. 15th, Oceanside Poultry Yards, 435.

Short Timely Paragraphs

The gizzard of the fowl masticates the food, but this can only be done with the aid of sharp, gritty materials.

If there are a lot of surplus cockerels in the flock, fatten and market them now as soon as possible. They will bring better prices now than later.

The capon has ever been esteemed one of the greatest delicacies, preserving the flavor and tenderness of the chicken with the juicy maturity of age.

Condiments such as red pepper, ginger, etc., should be fed sparingly; once or twice a week is often enough, but all of the salt feed should be salted to taste, as salt is as essential to poultry as to large stock.

Oil meal, sunflower seed, hemp seed and buckwheat can be used to good advantage in feeding fowls intended for exhibition.

Scald and allow to stand over night in a place where they will not freeze. This is one of the best ways of feeding oats to poultry.

Leghorns and Black Spanish lay eggs with the whitest shells of any breed.

Crowding should not be allowed either in the poultry house or in the poultry yard, as this is one of the commonest causes of failures in poultry raising. The crowding makes the spread of diseases and parasites easy.

Nothing brings the ready cash to the farmer like the products of the hen.



A beautifully marked Silver Wyandotte hen bred by A. C. LeDuc

The man that has a flock of common fowls and does not want to invest in a pure bred flock, can yet improve his flock by breeding up, which is seldom an expensive operation. It pays, however, to buy for the head of the flock a first-class bird.

Pure bred stock is becoming so common that it is no longer high in price. The only birds that are high are those of strains that have been for generations of their lives in the care of expert men who have developed certain desirable qualities in them, either of feather, meat or egg laying.

Cleanliness and good feeding are the secrets of success with poultry.

Lack of variety will sometimes cause the hens to lose appetite. When they do not appear to relish their food, give them a change of diet.

The dry feeding system is meeting with increasing favor. Breeders who have tried one season of it claim that the egg production is increased, and they have more uniform growth with the young stock. The feed boxes are kept filled with a variety of grains, the grit box is full, and also a box of charcoal. From these the fowls take their choice, balancing their own rations as they do in the summer time on free range.

Linseed meal brightens the plumage, regulates the bowels and promotes digestion.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION POULTRY SHOW



HE poultry show held in connection with the St. Louis World's Fair, beginning October 24th, is to be the greatest one ever held anywhere, judging from the number of entries. Under date of September 27, Superin-

tendent Orr writes us that the entries number close to 9,000 birds, exclusive of pigeons.

Messrs. T. F. McGrew, U. R. Fishel, and Henry Steinmesch, the committee on cooping, have been working like Trojans and have arranged so there will be coops enough for every bird that reaches the show. As they could not come to terms with Spratt's Patent, they have leased the coops belonging to Kansas City and Cincinnati poultry associations, and in case of an emergency have a St. Louis firm ready to build on short notice all additional ones that will be needed.

Chief Charles F. Mills writes: "It is a source of much satisfaction to this Department to note that this will be emphatically a show of the practical and useful varieties. It is regretted that there were not still larger entries in some of the fancier varieties of Games, Polish, turkeys, geese and ducks. Some of the lower prizes in these may not be claimed, a condition that may be attributed to the apathy of the fanciers and specialty clubs of those varieties. But the progressive fanciers in these lines who are entering birds from remote points will simply win their larger prizes the easier.

"The entries in the leading varieties are simply astounding, and the poultry public will have an opportunity here to study these useful and beautiful varieties on a scale never before seen in the battle of the breeds which will be waged here in October and November.

There will be more than sixteen hundred Wyandottes, more than thirteen hundred Plymouth Rocks, and more than one thousand Leghorns. Besides these three classes, there will be more than eight hundred Asiatics and enough Orpingtons, Minorcas and Rhode Island Reds to make the show of the American, Mediterranean, Asiatic and English classes alone exceed six thousand birds.

"In the variety contests the White Wyandottes are far in the lead, Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Silver Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Buff Wyandottes, Single Comb Black Minorcas, Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, Golden Wyandottes, Partridge Wyandottes, Single Comb Buff Leghorns, Rose Comb White Leghorns and Buff Cochins following in the order named, these sixteen varieties entering from one hundred to eight hundred birds each.

"The Wyandottes come from twenty-nine different States, ranging from New Hampshire to Texas, and some from across the seas. The Plymouth Rocks are from twenty-four States, from Massa-

chusetts to California, from Canada to Texas. The Leghorns are from twenty-four States, the North and South, East and West being all represented. California makes a large entry of Leghorns. The Rhode Island Reds are no longer limited to the State of their origin, they are entered from twelve different States. In Bronze Turkeys eight different States are in competition. In Pekin Ducks, seven; and in Toulouse Geese, six.

"Now, let all who have entered remember that it will be well worth their trouble and expense to have their birds here and catalogued, even though they do not win a prize."

The Judges

The names of the following judges have been presented to the Exposition to officiate at the World

The Poultry Show

Entries started late and came very slowly until near the time for closing, then they came in such numbers as to overwhelm the clerical force and make it impossible to record them in the order of their arrival. Of chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks, nearly nine thousand have been recorded and the coop fees paid in.

So far as entries have been booked, forty-one States, territories and foreign countries are represented. Missouri leads in number of entries, with nearly one thousand birds, Canada, Illinois and New York following in the order named, and all three competing closely for second place.

Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania constitute the next group of competitors, and they are closely "bunched." New Jersey, Iowa, Massachusetts, California, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina and Connecticut follow closely in the order named, and the size of their entries may be estimated by the fact that each of these eight States has paid in from \$100.00 to \$200.00 in coop fees.

Kansas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Texas and Georgia constitute the next group of close competitors. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Alabama, Indian Territory, Louisiana, West Virginia, Maryland, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Maine, Oregon, South Carolina and Colorado, each make good entries, in the order named as to number.

Unclassified entries are still before the entry clerks, and it is hoped that among them may be found entries from Vermont, Delaware, Virginia, Florida, the Dakotas, Washington, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. This would complete our list of States, but let it be re-

membered that this is a World's Fair Show, that birds are entered direct from several foreign countries, and that numerous importations have been made to show here.

It looks as if anything at this show would be a big winning, and exhibitors should go with their minds made up to be satisfied with a place of any kind.

Some criticisms have been leveled at the classifications, but these are to be expected. Superintendent Orr has had a great work to do and a short time to do it in, with not much in the way of precedent to guide him.

The exhibits in the line of poultry machinery and supplies will be under the management of Frank B. White, whose acquaintance with incubator, brooder and appliance manufacturers is very extensive and under his management we have reason to expect a great show conducted in such a manner that things will run smoothly.

Since roosts, platforms and nests are the principal rendezvous for lice, they should be easy of access and so constructed as to be readily removed for the purpose of cleaning.



T. E. ORR
Superintendent of Poultry
Louisiana Purchase Exposition Poultry Show, October 24 to November 5, 1904

FRANK B. WHITE
Superintendent of Incubators and Poultry Supplies
Louisiana Purchase Exposition Poultry Show, October 24 to November 5, 1904

World's Fair Poultry Show, October 24, November 5, 1904, and it is expected that these nominations will be confirmed.

Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.
F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.
Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor, Ontario.
Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.
Charles H. Rhodes, Topeka, Kan.
Henry Berrar, San Jose, Cal.
Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa.
George Burgott, Lawton Station, N. Y.
Charles McClave, New London, Ohio.
W. R. Graves, Springfield, Mass.
W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y.
Geo. D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn.
M. F. Delano, Millville, N. J.
C. A. Emry, Carthage, Mo.
James Tucker, Concord, Mich.
Eugene Sites, Elyria, Ohio.
D. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Ill.
W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa.
S. B. Johnston, Fairland, Ind.
F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

The Rivalry of Breeds

GRANT DAVIS



HERE are many poultry growers who have easily passed the novice period, and yet are still speculating and experimenting on the breed of fowls which they shall adopt for their own.

Some fanciers who try to keep up with the fashion of the poultry world are first exploiting one variety and then another, according as this or that rises in popularity. Is there any standard by which popularity is measured, or does it rest upon the whims and fancies of the times?

The editor of one of our leading poultry journals believes that the Light Brahma is the variety for him, and yet with all its acknowledged worth the Brahma is clearly one of the "has beens." The same may be said of the Black Spanish and the Cochins. For beauty alone one would have supposed that the Golden and Silver Wyandottes would have held permanent sway, but they enjoyed only a transient boom. It was not long ago that the "buff" craze had its origin. The Buff Plymouth Rock threatened to supplant the other Rock breeds, and now the Buff Orpington is enjoying a run of popularity.

It is not likely that buff will ever grow so out of style as black has, but as a mark of a breed based merely upon appearance and the skill of the fancier it is not destined to be permanently popular.

In a general way it may be said of the breed that have failed to gain a firm footing or to hold themselves in public favor, that they have been pushed forward by the fancier on a misunderstanding of this assumed standard of popularity, or in defiance of it. A distinctive form, a fine feather, or a beautiful comb, perhaps, was being looked after so assiduously that points of utility were forgotten. There is a term in the farmer's vocabulary which explains the situation, "fancy poultry." This term, once made to cover all pure-bred fowls, is now restricted to those varieties or strains which are being handled with a view to future triumphs in the showroom, and to

match the fancy of those who are always seeking something new, just for the sake of newness. Thus will go on the multiplication of breeds, while the line of true progress will undoubtedly lie along the utilitarian improvement of two or three well known varieties.

There are today three varieties which may be said to outrank all others, and their popularity, which seems lasting, is based upon plain, everyday worth. They are of medium size, utility birds, with yellow legs and skin, hardy and active, good layers, quick growers and plain, in that they are devoid of such superfluous ornaments as monstrous combs, fancy crests, wonderfully feath-

ered legs, beards, things which are very well in their way for fancier's fowls, but are no recommendation to practical poultry keepers, who, after all, are arbiters of the fate of any species in its race for popularity.

These three varieties are the Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. This is to say, not that there are not others just as good by some points of comparison, but that these are the ones that have achieved success, and a success based on all around good qualities. There is no question which is perplexing the farm poultryman today more than what is the best breed of fowls for him to keep. If he has read the poultry journals for some time he has, at some time or another, seen every variety upheld by its respective advocates. If he confines his choice to one of the above mentioned breeds he

will not go far astray. Whether he wants the smaller non-setting Leghorn or the more general purpose Barred Plymouth Rock, he will have to determine by his location, method of management he is following, etc. If he is looking to the egg and meat markets for his profits, he will do well to avoid the many fancy breeds, if I may so speak, which are depending for their popularity upon some fad or fashion of color, size or novel feature.

This advocacy of well-known and established breeds does not imply that poultry has not been improved in the last generation, or that further progress in that direction is not to be looked for. But the writer holds that the business fowl of the future will not be some new name discovered in some odd corner of the earth, or some new color or shape, more by accidental or intentional crosses. In these new species years of energy must be directed to making permanent the new style sought for.

Better results will be obtained by breeding the good qualities of established varieties. The most skillful breeders have these leading kinds in hand, with the one object of having a better utility fowl.—Tribune Farmer.



Yard of young chicks, well grown and healthy with plenty of range and shade

Short Paragraphs on Various Topics

To the uninitiated city housekeeper 40-cent eggs look like the gold vein of a lead mine, but when one takes into consideration the fact that those same 40-cent eggs are made from \$1.00 wheat, 80-cent corn, 50-cent oats, and bran and chop at \$1.50 per cwt.; that there is the investment in buildings, equipment and stock, the risk of dogs, rats, thieves and disease, then it does not seem too great after all.

Satisfactory results can never be secured by handling turkeys like cage birds or hothouse plants. Avoid overdoing the care and attention. Treat them like turkeys and use common sense in looking after them. Their native home was in the woods and fields. In their present semi-domestic condition they need more shelter and care, but should never be shut in so close as to deprive them of plenty of light, room and air.

They should not be pampered and fed upon unnatural foods nor should they be over fed at any time. In their wild state they ran about here and there, seeking small grains, seeds and bugs, getting plenty of exercise as well as food. The way to grow turkeys in this country is to surround a twenty-acre tract with a woven wire fence that will keep out coyotes. Plant the lot to alfalfa and here and there place a little patch of grain.

Usually when the time for culling the young stock comes, the experienced breeder has a great advantage over the beginner. The former can tell at an early date those birds that will be profitable to keep over. The latter must learn by experience.

While good feeding and care will make common fowls more productive and valuable for the table, after all, the characteristic difference between the

pure-bred and the common kind is so marked and well established that it cannot be entirely changed by food or care.

There is a large profit in rightly managing poultry on the farm. Every additional egg laid in a week, by each hen, is so much gained, and when the flock is large, as it should be on every farm, the number of eggs secured, when each hen only adds one, is large and will pay well for the labor required to properly care for them.

When shipping live poultry to market, assort it if possible, putting all the very best in one crate or coop, the medium in another and the poorer quality in another. The entire lot in a crate is valued by the poorest in that crate, so do not hope to advance the price on the inferior by cooping it with the best, as the poorest of the lot usually make the price for the entire crate,

SUBURBAN POULTRY



OMESICK country people who have been transplanted to the city, city people whose only knowledge (?) of country life has been gained by the reading of stories of farm life or pastoral plays they may have seen, become afflicted with a strong desire to "move out into the suburbs somewhere, handy to a car-line, and keep a cow, a lot of chickens, and raise lots of vegetables and flowers."

Then to further aggravate the disease, along comes a magazine which tells in carefully chosen words the story of the family who were at the end of their resources, father's health gone, the boys headed straight for ruin at break-neck speed, and things in an unsatisfactory condition generally. The country is suggested. They are soon installed in their new home, which, as a rule, is two acres of ground—never more, often much less—with a tumble-down house and stable and a few neglected currant bushes and apple-trees; some chickens are purchased, and a cow, which none of the family can milk. In two years' time the place is paid for, the house rebuilt, comfortable quarters built for hundreds of fowls, father's health restored, the boys developed into industrious, energetic good examples, the beginning of a fortune laid, and everything glorious. These are nice stories. I like to read them myself, but candor compels me to admit that the greater part of their charm lies in the fact that the picture painted is so far from humdrum everyday truth as to be quite novel.

But people read them, and it intensifies the desire already formed to go and do likewise.

People who are scarcely better posted than was Miss Pollas Eudora Von Blurkey, who the poet tells us "didn't know chicken from turkey," become imbued with the idea that a few chickens, a vest-pocket size piece of real estate, and the space of one summer are all that are required to bring in a fortune; and a trial adds to the ranks of the pessimists.

A woman who has been very successful in business, and has helped her husband to lay up a very comfortable fortune, told me in all seriousness, "John's health is failing, and we think of going out in the country near town, buying a little place and keeping a few chickens—just a few, not over a thousand or two—just enough so John can have something to keep him busy a part of the time." It is easy to imagine John busier than he ever was in his store.

A city man of my acquaintance bought an acre of high-priced suburban land, so situated that even surface drainage was next to impossible, bought a few scrub hens, a black Minorca cock, and an incubator, and started in to raise pit Games. He was successful in a way, for if his fowls were not exactly Games in the fancier's sense, most of them gave up the game, and he had to dig a good many pits to bury them in.

Bee Josephine O'Mealey

Two young men came out of college filled with a desire to "do something," and that right off. To use their own language, one had some money and the other knew a Brown Leghorn from a Buff Cochon, and so they agreed to combine capital and brains in the poultry business. They bought ten acres of costly land, expended \$10,000 in buildings and equipment. When we saw the place the second year of its existence, the weeds were ten feet high, and how deep was the layer of victims beneath their roots, I do not know, but the kindly sheriff took charge of things.

And two people whom I could mention by name without fear of a summons to court, only it is bad form to talk of oneself, know a whole lot more now than when ambition was less limited.



A handsome group of Silver Spangled Hamburgs at the Windsor Park Poultry Yards

Don't understand me to mean that chickens can not be raised in small places and made to pay, for they can. But it requires experience and good judgment to do it.

The fowls on a farm are almost clear profit, for they are natural scavengers and pick up much grain and vegetation that would otherwise waste, but when every morsel of food must be bought for them, you will soon find the cost overrunning the profit.

A man who has for a dozen years kept a few hens in the back yard of his city home tells us after careful computation and elaborately complete bookkeeping that every single egg costs him two cents, and if this be true—as I am very sure it is—suburban poultry would foot up the same under similar conditions.

If one cannot live in the country proper, the suburbs are by long odds the next best thing, and the clean pure air, the good fresh vegetables and flowers, are well worth all the inconvenience and annoyance they cost, and if this same suburban home can consist of an orchard to provide shady runs and land enough to grow the most of the feed,

then nothing on earth will yield a better return for a small investment of money and a very large investment of care and intelligence.

A good deal of the stuff published in journals of good standing is positively criminal in its effect when put before people who know no better than to believe it.

A prominent New England journal published an illustrated article last year which gave the details of a fortune which had just been made in poultry on a small piece of ground. The man in question kept his hens in lots of 25 in A-shaped coops with a floor space of 4 x 5 feet. Think of that, now!

We started in to keep a large number of fowls, built a house calculated to care for 150 layers without crowding; but a careful analysis of the books at the end of the second year induced us to convert the big henhouse to other uses and build a small house, which will comfortably care for a dozen hens, for while it is a well-known fact

that a dozen hens will lay more eggs than twenty-five will under the same conditions, it does not follow that if half a number of hens will lay more than all of them, no hens at all will produce the most eggs.

We have sufficient land to raise what corn, clover and millet we need for the chickens, as well as large quantities of sunflower seeds. In the fall we usually succeed in buying oats and unmarketable wheat from our farmer neighbors for less than market price; thus, with a small outlay for bran and chop our hens are well fed.

Our twelve Barred Rock hens gave us a daily average of seven eggs from September 1, 1903, up to the present time, and are now (October 3, 1904) almost through their molt, but still the nine remaining gave an average for the past month of five per day, and some of them have been practically naked.

We start our 50-egg hot-water incubator the latter

part of February, and then have suitable brooder accommodations—which 99 per cent of the beginners in artificial poultry raising do not see the necessity for.

Three or four hatchings are all that are required to have a fine flock of youngsters all hatched prior to the middle of June. From the time the first feathers make their appearance we begin to mark certain favorites for stock to keep over. The others are sold as fast as they become old enough to private customers, at good prices, until just about the time that poultry begins to drop a little in price, then a man comes and gives us top price for every surplus fowl on the place. "Your birds are always so uniform in quality," he says, and we are greater gainers than when we attempted more.

Maybe I have presented the dark and unattractive side of the question, but I have endeavored to be strictly truthful. Suburban poultry will, if properly managed, yield a wealth of satisfaction, for no one will question the comfort to be taken with eggs of whose interior there is no doubt, spring chickens which are what their name implies, and the profit is very fair if one does not go in too deep.

Feeding Chickens for Eggs and Market



WE HAVE, for twenty-one years, been at work with the same family of Barred Plymouth Rocks, and have learned one way to feed and handle them to secure eggs, and to avoid the losses which are so common to mature hens of that breed from over-fatness. Other methods of feeding may be as good or even better. While it is true that only the full fed hen can lay to the limit of her capacity, it is equally true that full feeding of the Plymouth Rocks, unless correctly done, results disastrously.

Years ago the "morning mash," which was regarded as necessary to "warm up the cold hen," so she could lay that day, was given up and it was fed at night. The birds are fed throughout the year daily as follows: Each pen of twenty-two receives one pint of wheat in the deep litter early in the morning. At 9:30 A. M. one-half pint of oats is fed to them in the same way. At 1 P. M. one-half pint of cracked corn is given in the litter as before. At 3 P. M. in winter and 4 P. M. in summer they are given all the mash they will eat up clean in half an hour. The mash is made of the following mixture of meals: 200 pounds wheat bran; 100 pounds corn meal; 100 pounds wheat middlings; 100 pounds linseed meal; 100 pounds gluten meal; 100 pounds beef scraps. The mash contains one-fourth of its bulk of clover leaves and heads, obtained from the feeding floor in the cattle barn. The clover is covered with hot water and allowed to stand for three or four hours. The mash is made quite dry and rubbed down with a shovel in mixing, so that the pieces of clover are separated and covered with the meal. Cracked bone, oyster shell, clean grit and water are before them all of the time. Two large mangolds are fed to the birds in each pen daily in winter. They are stuck on to the large nails which are partly driven into the wall, a foot and a half above the floor. Very few soft-shelled eggs are laid and, so far as known, not an egg has been eaten by the hens the last five years.

We are testing another method of feeding with several pens of hens this year. It consists of the morning, 9:30 a. m., and 1 p. m. feedings of dry food in the litter as usual, but instead of the mash at 3 p. m. all the dry cracked corn they will eat is given in troughs. Beef scrap is kept before the birds at all times, in elevated troughs where they cannot waste it. They are supplied with grit, oyster shell, bone and mangolds. Dry clover leaves and chaff are given them on the floor each day. One pen of 30 hens were fed through last year in this way with good results, and 150 hens are being fed on the dry food through this year, in comparison with a like number of their mates that are having mash at 3 p. m. feeding, as usual with us.

For feed for young chicks we make bread by mixing three parts corn meal, one part wheat bran, and one part wheat middlings or flour, with skim-milk or water, mixing it very dry, and salting as

usual for bread. It is baked thoroughly, and when well done if it is not dry enough so as to crumble, it is broken up and dried out in the oven and then ground in a mortar or mill. The infertile eggs are hard boiled and ground shell and all, in a sausage mill. About one part of ground egg and four parts of the bread crumbs are rubbed together until the egg is well divided. This bread makes up about one-half of the feed of the chicks until they are five or six weeks old. Eggs are always used with it for the first one or two weeks, and then fine sifted beef scrap is mixed with the bread.

It may be that the bread is not necessary and that something else is just as good. We have tried many other feeds, including several of the most highly advertised prepared dry chicken feeds, but as yet have found nothing that gives us as good health and growth as the bread fed in connection with dry broken grains.



Single Comb White Leghorns. A group taken at Mr. Ingersoll's place showing an ideal location for breeding vigorous fowls.

When the chicks are first brought to the brooders, bread crumbs are sprinkled on the floor of the brooder among the grit, and in this way they learn to eat, taking in grit and feed at the same time. After the first day the feed is given in tin plates, four to each brooder. The plates have low edges, and the chicks go onto them and find the feed readily. After they have had the feed before them for five minutes the plates are removed. As they have not spilled much of it, they have little left to lunch on except what they scratch for. In the course of a few days light wooden troughs are substituted for the plates. The bottom of the trough is a strip of half-inch board, two feet long and three inches wide. Laths are nailed around the edges. The birds are fed four times a day in these troughs until they outgrow them, as follows: Bread and egg or scrap early in the morning; at half-past nine o'clock dry grain, either pin-head oats, crushed wheat, millet seed or cracked corn. At 1 o'clock dry grain again, and the last feed of the day is of the bread with egg or scrap.

Between the four feeds in the pans or troughs, millet seed, pin-head oats and fine cracked corn, and later whole wheat, are scattered in the chaff on the floor for the chicks to scratch for. This makes them exercise, and care is taken that they do not find the feed too easily.

One condition is made imperative in our feeding. The feed is never to remain in the troughs more than five minutes before the troughs are cleaned or removed. This insures sharp appetites at meal time, and guards against inactivity which comes from over-feeding.

Charcoal, granulated bone, oyster shell and sharp grit are always kept by them, as well as clean water. Mangolds are cut into slices, which they soon learn to peck. When the grass begins to grow they are able to get green feed from the yards. If the small yards are worn out before they are moved to the range, green cut clover or rape is fed.

After the chickens are moved to the range they are fed in the same manner, except that the morning and evening feed is made of corn meal, middlings and wheat bran, to which one-tenth as much beef scrap is added. The other two feeds are of wheat and cracked corn. One year we fed double the amount of scrap all through the growing season and had the April and May pullets well developed and laying through September and October. To our sorrow they nearly all molted in December, and that month and January were nearly bare of eggs.

When the chickens are moved to the field the sexes are separated. The pullets are cared for as explained above. The cockerels are confined in yards, in lots of about 100, and fed twice daily on porridge made of four parts corn meal, two parts middlings or flour, and one part fine beef scrap. The mixed meals are wet with skim milk or water—milk is preferred—until the mixture will just run, but not drop, from

the end of a wooden spoon. They are given what they will eat of this in the morning and again towards evening. It is left before them until all have eaten heartily, not more than an hour at one time, after which the troughs are removed and cleaned. The cockerels are given plenty of shade and kept as quiet as possible.

We have found our chickens that are about one hundred days old at the beginning to weigh, in four weeks' feeding, from one and three-fourths to two and one-fourth pounds each and sometimes more. Confined and fed in this way they are meaty and soft and in very much better market condition than though they had been fed generously on dry grains and given more liberty. Poultry raisers cannot afford to sell the chickens as they run, but they can profit greatly by fleshing and fattening them as described. Many careful tests in chicken feeding have shown that as great gains are as cheaply and more easily made, when the chickens, in lots not to exceed 100, are put in a house with a

floor space of 75 to 100 feet and a yard of corresponding size, as when they are divided into lots of four birds each and confined in latticed coops, just large enough to hold them. Four weeks has been about the limit of profitable feeding, both in the large and small lots. Chickens gain faster while young. In every case birds that were 150 to 175 days old have given us comparatively small gains. The practice of successful poultrymen in selling the cockerels at the earliest marketable age is well founded, for the spring chicken sold at Thanksgiving time is an expensive product. A very large proportion of the chickens raised in this state are sent to market



U. R. Fishel's farm, showing a bit of his 120 acres, and indicates the wide liberty given chicks which grow into big White Rocks

alive, without being fattened, usually bringing to the growers from twenty-five to thirty-five cents

each. The experiments referred to above indicate that they can be retained and fed a few weeks, in inexpensive sheds, or large coops with small runs, and sent to the markets dressed, and make good returns for the labor and care expended.

The quality of the well-covered, soft-fleshed chickens, if not too fat, is so much superior to the same birds not specially prepared, that they will be sought for at the higher price. The dairy farmer is particularly well prepared to carry on this work; as he has the skim-milk, which is of great

importance in obtaining yield and quality of flesh.—Maine Experiment Station.

The Modern Fowl Creation

PROF. DYCHE



ALL domesticated animals and plants, many of which are of such great value to us, were once represented only by wild forms. They have been brought to their present high state of usefulness and beauty by the patient and efficient work of many generations of intelligent breeders. Volumes have been, and will continue to be written upon the subject of "Animals and Plants under Domestication." And while more has, perhaps, been accomplished during the last century to develop to a high degree of perfection the useful and beautiful in the animal and plant kingdoms than was done for many centuries before, yet we have every reason to believe that more and even greater things will be accomplished by the breeders of the coming century.

The world has, in fact, during the past quarter of a century made its greatest progress in improving the breeds of animals and plants for useful purposes. They have been made to develop in lines corresponding to the ideals of beauty, and usefulness, in the minds of men.

The Good Book tells us that "God made everything that creepeth upon the earth after his kind." Man, gifted with intelligence, soon perceived that the descendants of some particular kinds, at least, that were of more or less use to him were not all exactly alike. He soon learned, also, that by selecting certain individuals of some particular kind or variety that was useful to him, he could, by breeding them apart from the others, increase their desirable qualities or characteristics. Thus by careful selecting and breeding he caused to be produced, under the influence of his directing hand, animals and plants that became more and more useful to him in the affairs of life.

The progress of the world has been largely due to the domestication of animals and plants. So long as man had to depend upon animals and plants in their wild state, as found in nature, he made very little progress. The American Indian never got much beyond the state of a savage, because he lived as a wild man on the wild things of nature. By domesticating animals and plants and developing them to high degrees of usefulness and beauty, man has, almost unconsciously, not only elevated himself to live and enjoy existence in higher spheres of life, but has shown himself to be the true master of all animate creation, and monarch, so to speak, of all he surveys.

An address delivered before the Kansas State Poultry Association.

The progress of the world has in the past and will in the future depend upon those who have to do with the development and production of plants and animals. The possibility of enough and abundance depends largely upon kind and quality. The breeder who can, for instance, produce a kind of grain, say wheat, that will yield thirty bushels per acre to take the place of a kind that would yield only twenty bushels, under similar conditions and circumstances, has not only made it possible for more human life to exist, but a higher, greater and much nobler life.

The splendid beef steer, the faithful horse, the helpful hen, the old reliable Poland China pig, and scores of other useful animals as we have them in their high state of development, are the products of the combined efforts of many intelligent breeders. The apple, the peach, the sugar beet, the wheat plant,—in fact all domesticated forms of plants, have received no less attention than animals from these laborers who are nature's true artists. They deal directly with the things and laws of nature. They spend many years, or even a lifetime, trying to produce their ideals by causing actual living things to conform to them. They have learned from nature, by experience, through observation, that animals and plants produce their kind, but that there is a marked variation in the offspring from the same parents or kind. In this variation in the offspring from the parents or kind, the true breeder finds great possibilities.

By careful selection and cross-breeding, he is enabled to develop certain desired qualities and characteristics, and, to a very considerable extent, to eliminate or even cause to disappear entirely, certain other qualities and characteristics which are undesirable. Every true breeder of poultry who has been in the business for several years could furnish examples along this line, taken from his own experience with his own birds.

It is conceded that our domesticated breeds of chickens, so many now that they can scarcely be enumerated, have all been developed from the wild jungle fowls of India. These wild birds do not much resemble any of our domesticated varieties, except that in plumage one variety somewhat resembles the "black-breasted Game" breed. However, in addition to the kinds that we already have, fanciers are continually, by careful selection

and cross-breeding, producing new varieties that produce their distinctive peculiarities in their offspring. All varieties of the domesticated pigeon have been developed from the wild slaty blue Rock Pigeon (*Columbia livia*) of Europe. All the hundreds of varieties of fine-flavored apples have been produced from a species of wild crab-apple which was sour, bitter and unpalatable.

Naturalists say that animals and plants in the reproduction of their kind show variation. It implies a tendency in the offspring to differ from their parents. No two of a dozen young birds hatched from the eggs of the same pair are exactly alike.

One individual is a little larger, or stronger, or has a slight advantage in some particular. This gives certain individuals in the state of nature, or in the hands of the breeder, an advantage over others. Those individuals best adapted to the surrounding conditions stand the best chance of living and reproducing their particular kind. Hence we have nature selection or "natural selection." All try to live, but in spite of their efforts, only a few individuals are able to adapt themselves to the surrounding conditions, or environment, and come to maturity, to reproduce their kind. Thus we have in this struggle for existence the survival of the fittest. When man selects individuals which show certain traits, qualities, or characteristics, and breeds from these, eliminating and destroying those that do not possess them, the process is called "artificial selection." It is with artificial selection that we, as breeders, are mostly concerned. All varieties of domesticated animals and plants have been developed chiefly through the means of artificial selection.

Imagine, for a moment, how uninteresting the breeding of animals would have been, if they had been so created that like would have produced like with no possibilities of variation. The wild jungle fowl, the wild rock pigeon, the wild ox and the wild horse, might have been tamed, and made more or less useful, but nothing could ever have been developed by breeding from such forms except animals like the wild original stock.

How fortunate it was for man, when we come to think of his own ability to develop and make progress, that animals and plants did have the innate possibilities of variation in them! As it is, the possibilities of animal and plant breeding are unlimited. So long as intelligent man is upon the globe, new forms will be produced and developed to conform to new ideals and new conditions.

Turning Toward the Winter Months



THE Egg Reporter states that during May, 1897, 293,277 cases of eggs came into New York City, and during May, 1904, 490,452 cases, almost twice as many as seven years ago.

The price also increased seven cents per dozen. This same average and comparison will continue as long as the housewife is able to prepare three or four eggs so quickly and easily for the breakfast of those who go to work early in our towns and cities. Some may perhaps be surprised to learn that the egg sandwich takes the place of a meat sandwich on many occasions. It is a delicacy that may be served hot, using two pieces of soft, hot toast and either mustard or dressing, as with meat. In localities largely Catholic, the egg, with fish, almost exclusively takes the place of a meat diet.

The advanced price of all meats enhances the value of poultry products. Four eggs are equal in food value to half a pound of meat, and to many, eggs are far more enticing for breakfast than meat, all of which will naturally increase the demand for eggs, adding to their value as a farm product and raising poultry to the prime position among livestock, for the simple reason that they can be raised anywhere and everywhere. Little room is needed for their housing; they will consume all manner of grain products, and are daily cash producers, if properly cared for. With all these facts so fully established, every farmer should prepare for keeping poultry just as earnestly as he prepares for other kinds of livestock.

The housing of poultry during the winter is of first importance. One must have a good, well-selected stock for producing eggs. A promiscuous lot of all kinds and ages will not do. Early hatched pullets of the year and hens in their second winter are the only ones that may be fully depended on to pay their keep and a profit in fresh laid eggs during the winter.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the importance of culling the flocks. It is quite as essential to cull out the unprofitable, non-productive hens as to be rid of the cows that cost more to keep than they give in return. Select always to keep the very best of all your pullets, also the best one-year-old hens. Sell all the poorest of the flock, young and old, and keep the best. Have them all of one kind or color, if possible. Do not keep a nondescript lot, without attention to size, age, color or quality. Divide the hens and pullets into separate flocks. If more than one variety is kept, place each by themselves if possible, also the pullets of each from the hens.

There are plenty of good reasons for all of this, the most important being that both hens and pullets do better in separate flocks, as do different breeds also if kept by themselves. Often such separation cannot be entirely carried out on the farm, but one kind only may be selected and kept to better advantage than three or four kinds; as for instance, the writer has heard this said: "My Brown Leghorns have laid well all winter, but the Brahmas in the very same pen did no good." This would very probably be the case, for the active Leghorns would get all the best of the feed, while the slow moving Brahmas would not get enough to keep them in laying condition. With these facts so well established, why not avail our-

selves of them and gradually work into keeping only one kind, and that the best suited to our needs? If we have our separate houses and yards, as is the practice on poultry farms, then let it go on to the best advantage, but do not mix up different kinds where but one can be properly cared for.

The breed or variety to keep is of little importance beyond the question of personal preference and purpose. If all white shelled eggs are desired for market, you must select for this. If brown shelled eggs or market poultry and eggs combined, select for this, but remember that as soon as you mix the two in breeding, it will be but a short time before all will lay the dark shelled eggs. The Asiatic influence, either direct or through any of our American varieties, darkens the color of

females, you will soon have culled out all but the ones most desired. Continue in this and do not be led astray by the foolish notion of cross breeding. —Country Gentleman.

One-half the care and labor required to earn fifty dollars tilling some crop will produce that amount for the farmer if bestowed upon his flock of fowls. If it is proposed to him to persistently neglect his best cow from one end of the year to the other, he will set you down as a candidate for the lunatic asylum, yet a common sized flock of fowls, such as are kept on most farms, will yield as much value yearly, if properly treated, as a first-rate cow. It is possible for the farmer to use his farm for the management of poultry and to allow the flocks ample room for foraging. If one cow cannot be kept on an acre, why should such an area be expected to support five hundred hens, as has been attempted? If a farmer should keep five hundred hens on ten acres, and clear a dollar from each hen, including eggs and chicks, he would probably have a larger profit than from any other source, as but few farmers clear fifty dollars an acre. The sales would be weekly, or even daily, and the farmer would not be compelled to sell his product in a lump and on a market that is oversupplied.

No fowls on the farm are more susceptible to training than the turkey, or take more kindly to care and attention given for their thrift and comfort. While they require considerable attention while they are young, as soon as they are reasonably well feathered they may be given a free range, and will need very little looking after. It is usually best to feed them regularly at night, as an inducement for them to come home or they may stray off. So far as can be done keep them gentle and feed sufficiently to maintain a steady growth. When rightly cared for few fowls pay so well, especially as a market fowl.

A few small, ill shaped or inferior eggs in a crate make the value for the whole crate. It is better by far to select out and use at home all the small, rough, badly shaped and badly colored eggs than to send them to market. Many imagine that because eggs sell by the dozen such distinctions do not matter, but size, shape, color and weight are all considered in the wholesale commission houses, and prices made accordingly.

It is a good plan to scatter the floors of the poultry houses with straw. It forms good scratching material and makes the floor easier to clean. Many winter days the fowls will be unsafe to get out of their houses. If the grain is thrown in the straw it makes the hens work for the feed. Thus no separate scratching shed is necessary.

The fact should not be overlooked that with poultry as with everything else, good care counts for one half at least. The best breed, the best poultry home, and the best feed, while necessary in raising poultry successfully, will not count for much unless strict attention is given to details.

It is a safe plan and economical to sell off, without delay, all the market stock in hand, keeping only such and so many as may be needed for layers and breeders.



A tank poultry house. This tank was bought from a pickle factory and is used for White Leghorns which it "preserves" from cold weather most perfectly

shell whenever there is the slightest trace of their blood. But a short time since, we saw the statement that some Rose Comb White Leghorns laid eggs with shaded colored shells, some of them a light buff in color. This might naturally be, for we knew a three-quarter Rose Comb Leghorn and one-quarter White Wyandotte pullet to win the blue ribbon in the New York show as a Rose Comb White Leghorn pullet.

The intermingling of these two rapidly increased the size of the Rose Comb females, but at the same time it changed the color of the shell of the eggs laid by pullets having any trace of the Wyandotte blood in them. No harm beyond this was done, and otherwise the strain was improved. Do not hope to change your whole flock in a single year, but by having each year pure bred males of the variety you prefer and no other, and as the result of care each year in the selection of your

Chicken Fattening in England



SUSSEX, England, may be referred to as an example of one place in which the business of fattening fowls has been placed on a firm basis, so much so that in some parts of that country almost the entire population is engaged in chicken rearing or fattening or both. In referring to this section, therefore, it may not be amiss to describe the method which, above all others, has obtained in that land of chickens.

The chicks in Sussex are, for the most part, hatched by hens, and reared on grass, in coops which are moved from place to place in sheltered spots of the orchards and fields. The birds are kept growing as rapidly as possible from the beginning, and are put up for fattening when about ten or twelve weeks old. From the time they are hatched their feed is chiefly finely ground oats and separator milk mixed to a creamy consistency. Sometimes a little coarse wheat flour or bran is added to the mass, and for a few weeks before killing some fatteners add a feed of grain each night to the daily ration.

When the actual fat-hastening process begins, the birds are placed in coops inexpensively made of laths, in front placed vertically at a distance of

one and a half inches apart, and on the top and ends horizontally. The back is boarded, and if the coops are to stand outside, the top also. Each coop is divided into three compartments, each large enough to contain five or six chickens, and is placed on a support three feet from the ground. The chickens are usually here for three or four weeks. Little change in the feed is made, the ground oats, coarse flour and separator milk still being given, without either grit or green feed; but after a few days a little fat is added to the mixture, at first in limited quantities. For the first ten days after being placed in the fattening-coops, the birds are not crammed, being simply fed liberally in troughs being just outside of the laths at the front. During the second half of the period, however, the cramming machine is used, the quality of the feed still remaining unaltered, except for the addition of a larger amount of fat, which is usually obtained by putting the greasy material in a little hot water, which is then added to the ground-oats mixture.

As soon as the chickens are fat they are killed, as if kept too long they immediately lose weight. They are killed by dislocation of the neck, plucked while warm, and immediately placed on the shaping

boards and weighed. Next day they are packed and sent to market.

This entire process is described as rendering the flesh beautifully white and tender, the Sussex fowl, although not so large as some others seen on the market, invariably bringing higher prices than larger and coarser samples. The chickens utilized for fattening in Sussex are usually of the Light Sussex, Red Sussex, and Speckled Sussex breeds, as these have been found to answer admirably to the deep, broad, low-set type most sought for on the poultry markets. The Sussex hens are, moreover, described as being hardy, good foragers, and excellent layers, so that no setback to the chicken-raising process is occasioned by want of eggs for setting.

The exporters of this country have a habit of selecting short-legged fowls and packing them by themselves, selling them in England as Sussex fowls. A manager of one of the large packing houses told the writer that Wyandottes make ideal Sussex fowls and sell in England as the real thing. In this country a fowl that has a thigh so short that it does not extend beyond the body when put on the shaping board is put aside to class as a Sussex fowl.

Art Against Nature in Breeding

How far art can overcome nature is an interesting problem. By nature is meant, of course, in this connection, natural tendencies in breeding. That it can to some extent do this we know. The natural tendency in the Barred Plymouth Rocks is for the males to run light and the females to run dark. But by art we produce light females and dark males. We cannot, however, do this at will, for the natural tendency will assert itself even when we have used all the art in our power to prevent it. The appearance of red in black fowls is a less marked tendency and one over which man has a greater control, but black fowls do appear with red not infrequently, and when the red itself is not so apparent purple bars and purple sheen bear witness frequently to this tendency. White fowls, especially if they have yellow shanks, have a natural tendency to brassiness, and this brassiness is probably a reminiscence of the red in the original ancestor. In consequence of this we find white males quite frequently more or less tinged with yellow, while

the females are much freer from the tinge. Art corrects this to some extent, but cannot eradicate all the tendency to yellowness. Blue fowls, so called, continue to revert to the original white and black of which the color was originally made, but art to a considerable extent prevents this. And so we might continue giving illustrations until we had practically exhausted the qualities of the different breeds and varieties.

Art does wonders, and yet its control over nature is only partial and temporary. If its efforts are relaxed natural tendencies reassert themselves with increased and unceasing vigor. If its efforts are discontinued the natural tendencies become supreme, and the fowls deteriorate towards the original characteristics.

Scientific breeding, as we sometimes call breeding in accordance with the rules of art, is necessary to preserve the characteristics which art has created. Not only liberty but success in breeding is purchased at the price of vigilance. We can never

write "finished" upon the product of the breeders' art, because its influence is not permanent. A few generations of neglect and it is gone.

We are not, because of this, to reckon art in breeding as a failure. It is a success of the highest kind, a success which has improved and in many cases transformed the natural characteristics. It has given us larger, more beautiful and more profitable fowls. It has made poultry keeping as a business and as a fancy possible. And surely this is success. But when a breeder begins to be boastful, when he thinks his improvements so secure that he relaxes his vigilance, then he becomes aware, sometimes painfully aware, that his success has been only partial and temporary, and that to succeed he must not remit his painstaking efforts. Successful breeders must continually combat the natural tendencies of their fowls, must resist the encroachments of nature if they would hold the improvements they have made by art. Vigilance is the price of success in breeding.—Canadian Poultry Review.

Preparing Fowls for Market

Farmers and poultry breeders miss a percentage of profits on this commodity through a disregard for best methods. There is room for improvement in fattening and preparing fowls for the table. We can go about accomplishing such a result in three ways: First, let us select strains that have virtues of good breeding; the common dung-hill sort, of uncertain lineage, guarantees no quality of flesh, and in most cases does not take on flesh in proportion to the amount of good corn and wheat it consumes; second, give careful method to the task; third, dress the fowls attractively.

The important point is to get out of the notion that any common fowl is "good enough for the market." There are many breeds of chickens and other fowls which are standard and insure good results. I know of no single breed that outclasses all others for fattening purposes. In a general way, those

which have the most meat on the breast and not on the thighs are best for the purpose. Three weeks is usually long enough to bring fowls to a state of perfection for the table.

Fresh, sweet corn, barley, oats or buckwheat meal, mixed with skim-milk, in which a little fat of some kind has been dropped, makes admirable fattening feed. These meals may be used separately, or mixed, of equal parts. One authority advises (and many agree with him) the mixture, to which a little fat has been added just before stirring up with milk. He thinks it pays to boil the milk with which the meals are mixed. This feed is best given to the fowls while warm. Such special feeding shows in the unusually fine color of the flesh of the birds when dressed, and its succulent, sweet flavor.

Poultry take on fat best if not allowed to run. Keep them in comfortable inclosures during the

fattening period, giving them fresh water every day. Do not feed them for twelve hours before killing.

Buyers always select the cleanest and most attractive looking specimens. Your personal taste and ingenuity will guide you in such preparation. I recently saw a lot of poultry in the Pittsburg market which showed for how much appearances count. The fowls were all cleanly picked, with no breaks in the skin. The legs were bound in a way to give the breast a firm, solid look, the legs being tied with ribbon. In the unsightly gash made in dressing a tuft of herbage had been inserted, while a little cap of cloth concealed the end of the severed neck. Then the whole lot was neatly arranged in a bed of evergreens, while here and there a chunk of ice glittered. This may seem foolishness, but that man sold out with very little waiting, while his less scrupulous neighbors had goods left on hands.

POULTRY SHOWS THE COMING SEASON

State and Town	Date	Secretary	Judges	State and Town	Date	Secretary	Judges
Alabama				Michigan			
Birmingham	Dec. 6-9	Charles Barber	Loring Brown	Allegan	Jan. 20-24	W. H. Warner, Jr.	J. M. Rapp
California				Ann Arbor	Jan. 18-21	Geo. R. Cooper	James A. Tucker
Alameda	Dec. 1-3	F. B. Van Nostrand	C. H. Hinds, R. J. Venn	Detroit	Jan. 12-19	S. Z. Harroun	Thos. F. Riggs, W. C. Denny
Connecticut				Durand	Dec. 8-10	H. L. Izor	James A. Tucker
Danbury	Nov. 30-Dec. 3	C. H. Brundage	Dave Nichols, J. H. Drevenstedt	Flint	Jan. 4-8	C. C. Goodes	Ben S. Myers
Middletown	Jan. 10-13	Wm. J. Kieft	Card, Nichols & Lowe	Holland	Dec. 20-24	L. S. Sprietsma	Chas. McClave
West Haven	Dec. 21-23	E. J. Crawford	D. A. Nichols, W. B. Atherton	Hudson	Feb. 1-3	H. A. Boies	Chas. McClave
Colorado				Lansing	Dec. 26-30	J. A. Turner	Theodore Hewes
Colo. Springs	Jan. 3-7	J. M. Hill	H. B. Savage	Quincy	Dec. 13-16	A. E. Rogers	Chas. McClave
Loveland	Dec. 19-24	J. P. Newman	C. H. Rhodes	Missouri			
Georgia				Carthage	Nov. 2-5	E. K. Pengent	Chas. McClave
Atlanta	Jan. 4-11	C. O. Harwell	F. J. Marshall	Fayette	Dec. 13-17	Chas. G. Miller, Boonville	C. H. Rhodes
Augusta	Nov. 14-20	J. W. Killingsworth	Geo. O. Brown	Garden City	Nov. 21-24	I. H. Hutton	Southard
Illinois				Jackson	Dec. 26-28	A. W. Kerstver	D. T. Heimlich
Bloomington	Jan. 13-18	A. L. Moore	W. C. Pierce	Moberly	Jan. 3-6	H. P. Mason, Fayette	W. S. Russell, D. T. Heimlich
Carlinville	Nov. 22-25	Miss Fay Thompson	W. C. Pierce	Stanberry	Dec. 9-14	Robt. Larnier	C. H. Rhodes
Charleston	Jan. 9-14	C. L. Carney	J. M. Rapp, H. A. Bacon	Unionville	Dec. 7-10	J. W. Chrisman	W. S. Russell
Chicago	Jan. 23-23	Fred L. Kimmey, Morgan Park	O. L. McCord	Nebraska			
Chicago Heights	Jan. 10-14	Harry Neath	W. S. Russell	Beatrice	Dec. 27-30	H. C. White	J. L. Todd
Danville	Dec. 26-31	C. S. Johnson	Frank Heck, Geo. Ewald	Columbus	Nov. 29-Dec. 3	P. J. McCaffrey	C. H. Rhodes
Downers Grove	Dec. 12-15	Geo. M. Kline	Thos. F. Rigg	Lincoln	Jan. 16-21	L. P. Ludda	C. H. Rhodes, Adam Thompson, W. S. Russell
Dwight	Dec. 7-10	H. A. Wood	Chas. McClave	Weeping Water	Dec. 28-30	W. W. Davis	Adam Thompson
Elgin	Dec. 26-30	M. E. Meredith	D. T. Heimlich	New Hampshire			
Jacksonville	Dec. 14-17	R. C. Reynolds	Ben S. Myers	Keene	Jan. 31-Feb. 3	C. R. Spaulding	M. F. Delano, A. F. Pierce
Kankakee	Jan. 11-17	E. P. Vining	Charles McClave				J. F. Watson, D. P. Shove, N. D. Cass
Macomb	Dec. 5-9	Ira H. Sheets	J. M. Rapp	Manchester	Dec. 27-30	F. H. Balch	D. J. Lambert, C. A. Ballou, H. B. May
Minonk	Jan. 10-13	O. M. Davison	F. H. Shellabarger	New York			
Moline	Nov. 22-25	Oscar Hogberg	Chas. McClave	Auburn	Jan. 19-23	J. H. Scott	H. J. Quilhot, G. W. Webb
Naperville	Jan. 12-18	E. E. Dalton	W. C. Pierce				M. Davenport, Irving Crocker, W. J. Stanton, Henry Trafford
Olney	Jan. 2-6	Parkersburg	F. H. Shellabarger	Corfu	Dec. 5-9	Chas. Phelps	J. Y. Bicknell, W. G. Bruce
Oregon	Dec. 27-31	L. H. Valentine	W. S. Russell	New York City, Madison Sq. Garden	Jan. 3-7	H. V. Crawford	J. Y. Bicknell
Ottawa	Dec. 5-10	John O'Donnell	A. B. Shaner	Salamanca	Jan. 24-27	C. H. Miller, Jr.	J. H. Drevenstedt
Palestine	Jan. 10-13	O. H. Smith, Eaton, Ill.	D. T. Heimlich	Walden	Dec. 6-9	H. W. Millsbaugh	
Polo	Jan. 10-14	C. E. Bamorough	F. H. Shellabarger	North Carolina			
Pontiac	Dec. 27-31	A. C. Le Duc, Chenoa, Ill.	S. B. Lane	Lexington	Nov. 22-25	R. L. Simmons	
Reynolds	Jan. 9-12	Chas. F. Schlueter	Frank Heck	Ohio			
Springfield	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	Chas. W. Zumbrecht	S. B. Lane	Ashland	Dec. 14-17	W. A. Mason	O. P. Greer
Taylorville	Dec. 6-9	C. A. Moxley	Thos. F. Rigg	Cambridge	Jan. 11-14	J. Cook Sarchet	H. P. Schwab
Warren	Dec. 12-17	B. L. Wright	D. T. Heimlich	Canton	Feb. 1-6	C. P. Bruce	Thos. Rigg
Indiana				Dayton	Jan. 25-31	Carl W. Lenz	Theo. Hewes
Angola	Jan. 18-21	H. M. Crane	F. H. Shellabarger	Findlay	Jan. 11-14	A. B. Crozier	Phil Feil
Crown Point	Jan. 11-14	R. J. Bielefeld	S. B. Lane	Fostoria	Dec. 13-16	Chas. Mann	Ben S. Myers
Frankfort	Jan. 9-14	J. K. Pence		Lima	Jan. 3-7	Ed Helser	Ira C. Kellar
Goshen	Jan. 4-7	Will H. Schadt		Montpelier	Jan. 5-6	Wm. Blum	O. P. Greer
Marion	Dec. 2-6	Robt. C. Graham		Oak Harbor	Jan. 10-13	Chas. H. Jordan	I. A. Yant
Martinsville	Jan. 11-14	J. E. Bray		Ottawa	Dec. 20-24	W. R. Howard	Ben S. Myers
Portland	Jan. 16-21	W. P. Hiatt		Painesville	Jan. 5-10	F. G. Johnson	Chas. McClave
Russville	Jan. 2-7	A. J. Biesecker		Petersburg	Dec. 27-30	Miller McKinny	Ira C. Kellar
Iowa				Rising Sun	Dec. 6-9	E. M. Yambert	Jas. A. Tucker
Cedar Rapids	Jan. 16-21	N. P. Bourne	D. J. L. trebmaR, Wales W. U. J. Shanklin	Warren	Nov. 29-30	D. K. Moser	Chas. McClave
Chariton	Jan. 4-7	Bert Lewis		Oklahoma			
Clarinda	Dec. 12-16	Brady Ustick		Enid	Jan. 25-28	I. W. Scherich	M. S. Fite
Cresco	Dec. 21-23	W. F. Scholz		Oregon			
Dubuque	Jan. 2-7	James Agnew		Corvallis	Dec. 8-10	Robert Johnson	C. G. Hinds
Indianola	Nov. 30-Dec. 3	J. E. Hime		Pennsylvania			
Lohrville	Dec. 12-17	J. O. Ratcliff		Blandon	Dec. 7-10	E. G. Wilkinson	Wittman and Bruckhart
Marshalltown	Jan. 23-25	H. C. Hansen		Erie	Jan. 6-10	F. E. Thompson	W. C. Pierce
Redfield	Dec. 13-16	L. J. Ober		Harrisburg	Jan. 24-28	Jno. R. Gore	
Webster City	Jan. 9-14	Fred Hahne		Hazleton	Dec. 5-10	J. E. Anderson	W. J. Stanton
Kansas				Lititz	Dec. 27-31	J. W. Bruckhart	F. G. Bean, H. A. Koons
Great Bend	Dec. 12-17	N. L. Marsh		Pittsburgh	Feb. 20-25	G. C. Sutch	J. H. Drevenstedt, Theodore Hewes, W. C. Pierce, G. H. Burgott, W. J. Stanton
Leavenworth	Dec. 15-18	N. R. Nye					Jno. C. Kriner
Newton	Dec. 5-10	S. R. Behler		Wilkes Barre	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	John S. Eley	
Nortonville	Dec. 26-29	E. W. Kaufman		Rhode Island			
Wichita	Jan. 2-7	H. W. Schopf		Providence	Nov. 30-Dec. 3	W. I. Brown	Geo. W. Weed, H. S. Ball, A. F. Pierce, C. A. Ballou
Kentucky				South Dakota			
Ghent	Dec. 15-17	Miss Mary Sanders		Mitchell	Jan. 30-Feb. 3	Wm. Scallin	W. E. Ellison, W. S. Russe'
Henderson	Dec. 21-24	M. Merritt Alres		Sioux Falls	Jan. 17-21	S. S. Metcalf	F. H. Shellabarger
Louisville	Dec. 1-7	R. F. Tameling		Tennessee			
Owensboro	Dec. 12	Roy H. Baker		Chattanooga	Dec. 13-16	W. F. Maury	F. J. Marshall
Warsaw	Nov. 18-19	G. W. Mershon		Texas			
Massachusetts				Blum	Dec. 28-30	Oscar Pogue	H. B. Savage
Adams	Jan. 4-6	John J. Caley		Elgin	Nov. 11-12	A. J. Jarmon	H. B. Savage
Brockton	Nov. 30-Dec. 3	Geo. H. Hutchinson		Lampasas	Nov. 18-19	L. R. Sparks	H. B. Savage
Lynn	Jan. 10-13	Chas. E. Hunt		Marshall	Nov. 17-19	K. A. Power	G. M. Knebel
Newburyport	Dec. 14-16	M. H. Sands		Waco	Nov. 22-26	W. W. Downs	H. B. Savage
Springfield	Dec. 13-16	W. R. Graves		Vermont			
				Bristol	Dec. 20-22	Geo. S. Tarr	D. J. Lambert, C. A. Ballou
W. Brookfield	Dec. 26-31	E. L. Richardson		Washington			
Minnesota				Fern Hill	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	A. Hartley	L. N. Cobbledick, E. Dixon
Mankato	Dec. 13-15	J. W. Kollmann		Wisconsin			
Minneapolis	Jan. 10-16	C. L. Smith		Chilton	Dec. 12-17	A. Strousky	Ben S. Myers
				Delavan	Jan. 23-28	W. E. Pepper	W. S. Russell, W. C. Ellison, J. C. Hansen
Rochester	Dec. 13-16	Louis E. Nietz		Lake Geneva	Dec. 13-16	F. M. Higgins	T. F. Rigg
				Milwaukee	Jan. 9-15	Jno. A. Gargen, Jr.	T. C. Morgaridge, R. E. Jones
				Oshkosh	Jan. 23-28	F. A. Allen	F. H. Shellabarger
				Sun Prairie	Dec. 28-31	A. D. Skalitzy	A. B. Shaner
				West Virginia			
				Charleston	Jan. 25-27	J. B. Gavin	Ira C. Kellar
				Clarksburg	Jan. 22-24	W. H. Lewis	Arthur Sheets

Show Dates

CLASSIFIED IN THE ORDER IN
WHICH THEY OCCUR

Judges' Engagements

ALABAMA

Birmingham, Dec. 6-9.

CALIFORNIA

Alameda, Dec. 1-3.

COLORADOLoveland, Dec. 19-24.
Colorado Springs, Jan. 3-7.**CONNECTICUT**Danbury, Nov. 30-Dec. 1-3.
West Haven, Dec. 21-23.
Middletown, Jan. 10-13.**GEORGIA**Augusta, Nov. 14-20.
Atlanta, Jan. 4-11.**ILLINOIS**Carlinville, Nov. 22-25.
Moline, Nov. 22-25.
Springfield, Nov. 28-Dec. 3.
Macomb, Dec. 5-9.
Ottawa, Dec. 5-10.
Taylorville, Dec. 6-9.
Dwight, Dec. 7-10.
Downers Grove, Dec. 12-15.
Warren, December 12-17.
Jacksonville, Dec. 14-17.
Elgin, December 26-30.
Danville, Dec. 26-31.
Oregon, Dec. 27-31.
Pontiac, Dec. 27-31.
Olney, January 2-6.
Reynolds, Jan. 9-12.
Charleston, Jan. 9-14.
Minonk, Jan. 10-13.
Palestine, Jan. 10-13.
Chicago Heights, Jan. 10-14.
Polo, Jan. 10-14.
Kankakee, Jan. 11-17.
Naperville, Jan. 12-18.
Bloomington, January 13-18.
Chicago, Jan. 23-28.**INDIANA**Marion, Dec. 2-6.
Russiaville, Jan. 2-7.
Goshen, Jan. 4-7.
Frankfort, Jan. 9-14.
Crown Point, Jan. 11-14.
Martinsville, Jan. 11-14.
Portland, Jan. 16-21.
Angola, Jan. 18-21.**IOWA**Indianola, Nov. 30-Dec. 3.
Clarinda, Dec. 12-16.
Lohrville, Dec. 12-17.
Redfield, Dec. 13-16.
Cresco, Dec. 21-23.
Dubuque, Jan. 2-7.
Chariton, January 4-7.
Webster City, Jan. 9-14.
Cedar Rapids, Jan. 16-21.
Marshalltown, Jan. 23-25.**KANSAS**Newton, Dec. 5-10.
Great Bend, Dec. 12-17.
Leavenworth, Dec. 15-18.
Nortonville, Dec. 26-29.
Wichita, Jan. 2-7.**KENTUCKY**Warsaw, Nov. 18-19.
Louisville, Dec. 1-7.
Ghent, Dec. 15-16-17.
Henderson, Dec. 21-24.
Owensboro, Dec. 12.**MASSACHUSETTS**Brockton, Nov. 30-Dec. 3.
W. Brookfield, Dec. 13-15.
Springfield, Dec. 13-16.
Newburyport, Dec. 14-16.
Adams, Jan. 4-6.
Lynn, Jan. 10-13.**MICHIGAN**Durand, Dec. 8-10.
Quincy, Dec. 13-16.
Holland, Dec. 20-24.
Lansing, Dec. 26-30.
Flint, Jan. 4-8.
Detroit, Jan. 12-19.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 18-21.
Allegan, Jan. 20-24.
Hudson, February 1-3.**MINNESOTA**Rochester, Dec. 13-16.
Mankato, Dec. 26-31.
Minneapolis, Jan. 10-16.**MISSOURI**Carthage, Nov. 2-5.
Garden City, Nov. 21-24.
Unionville, Dec. 7-10.
Stanberry, Dec. 9-14.
Fayette, Dec. 13-17.
Jackson, Dec. 26-28.
Moberly, Jan. 3-6.**NEBRASKA**Columbus, Nov. 29-30, Dec. 1-2-3.
Beatrice, Dec. 27-30.
Weeping Water, Dec. 28-30.
Lincoln, Jan. 16-21.**NEW HAMPSHIRE**Manchester, Dec. 27-30.
Keene, Jan. 31-Feb. 3.**NEW YORK**Corfu, Dec. 5-9.
Walden, Dec. 6-9.
N. Y. City, Madison Square Garden,
Jan. 3-7.
Auburn, Jan. 19-23.
Salamanca, Jan. 24-27.**NORTH CAROLINA**

Lexington, Nov. 22-25.

OHIOWarren, Nov. 29-30, Dec. 1.
Rising Sun, Dec. 6-9.
Fostoria, Dec. 13-16.
Ashland, Dec. 14-17.
Ottawa, Dec. 20-24.
Petersburg, Dec. 27-31.
Lima, Jan. 3-7.
Montpelier, Jan. 5-6.
Painesville, Jan. 5-10.
Oak Harbor, Jan. 10-13.
Cambridge, Jan. 11-14.
Findlay, Jan. 11-14.
Dayton, Jan. 25-31.
Canton, Feb. 1-6.**OKLAHOMA**

Enid, Jan. 25-28.

OREGON

Corvallis, Dec. 8-10.

PENNSYLVANIAWilkes Barre, Nov. 28-Dec. 3.
Hazleton, Dec. 5-10.
Blandon, Dec. 7-10.
Lititz, Dec. 27-31.
Erie, Jan. 6-10.
Harrisburg, Jan. 24-28.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 20-25.**RHODE ISLAND**

Providence, Nov. 30-Dec. 3.

SOUTH DAKOTASioux Falls, Jan. 17-21.
Mitchell, Jan. 30-Feb. 3.**TENNESSEE**

Chattanooga, Dec. 13-16.

TEXASElgin, November 11-12.
Marshall, Nov. 17-19.
Lampasas, Nov. 18-19.
Waco, Nov. 22-26.
Blum, Dec. 28-29-30.**VERMONT**

Bristol, Dec. 20-22.

WASHINGTON

Fern Hill, Dec. 28-Jan. 3.

WISCONSINChilton, Dec. 12-17.
Lake Geneva, Dec. 13-16.
Sun Prairie, Dec. 28-31.
Milwaukee, Jan. 9-15.
Oshkosh, Jan. 23-28.
Delavan, Jan. 23-28.**WEST VIRGINIA**Clarksburg, Jan. 22-24.
Charleston, Jan. 25-27.**W. B. ATHERTON**Brockton, Mass., Nov. 30-Dec. 3.
West Haven, Ct., Dec. 21-23.
Lynn, Mass., Jan. 10-13.**H. A. BACON**

Charleston, Ill., Jan. 9-14.

H. S. BALLProvidence, R. I., Nov. 30-Dec. 3.
W. Brookfield, Mass., Dec. 13-15.**C. A. BALLOU**Providence, R. I., Nov. 30-Dec. 3.
Springfield, Mass., Dec. 13-16.
Bristol, Va., Dec. 20-22.
Manchester, N. H., Dec. 27-30.
Adams, Mass., Jan. 4-6.**F. G. BEAN**

Lititz, Pa., Dec. 27-31.

J. Y. BICKNELLCorfu, N. Y., Dec. 5-9.
Salamanca, N. Y., Jan. 24-27.**E. F. BENSON**

Brockton, Mass., Nov. 30-Dec. 3.

GEO. O. BROWN

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 14-20.

LORING BROWN

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 6-9.

W. G. BRUCE

Corfu, N. Y., Dec. 5-9.

J. W. BRUCKHART

Blandon, Pa., Dec. 7-10.

G. H. BURGOTT

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 20-25.

SHARP BUTTERFIELD

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 10-16.

W. H. CARDSpringfield, Mass., Dec. 13-16.
Middletown, Ct., Jan. 10-13.**N. D. CASE**

Keene, N. H., Jan. 31-Feb. 3.

L. N. COBBLEDICK

Fern Hill, Wash., Dec. 28-Jan. 3.

G. P. COFFIN

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 13-16.

IRVING CROCKER

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 19-23, '05.

M. DAVENPORT

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 19-23, '05.

M. F. DELANOSpringfield, Mass., Dec. 13-16.
Keene, N. H., Jan. 31-Feb. 3.**W. C. DENNY**

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 12-19.

ELMER DIXON

Fern Hill, Wash., Dec. 28-Jan. 3.

J. H. DREVENSTEDTDanbury, Conn., Nov. 30-Dec. 3.
Walden, N. Y., Dec. 6-9.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 20-25.**W. C. ELLISON**Delavan, Wis., Jan. 23-28.
Mitchell, S. D., Jan. 30-Feb. 3.**C. A. EMRY**

Carthage, Mo., Nov. 2-5.

GEO. EWALD

Downers Grove, Ill., Dec. 12-15.

GEO. FEATHER

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 10-13.

PHIL FEIL

Findlay, Ohio, Jan. 11-14.

I. K. FELCHSpringfield, Mass., Dec. 13-16.
Wichita, Kan., Jan. 2-7.
Webster City, Iowa, Jan. 9-14.**M. S. FITE**

Enid, Okla., Jan. 25-28.

C. F. FORBES

Brockton, Mass., Nov. 30-Dec. 3.

CHAS. S. FLANDERSNewburyport, Mass., Dec. 14-16.
Lynn, Mass., Jan. 10-13.**GEO. V. FLETCHER**

Brockton, Mass., Nov. 30-Dec. 3.

O. P. GREERAshland, Ohio, Dec. 14-17.
Montpelier, Ohio, Jan. 5-6, '05.**THOS. GOODALL**

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 1-7.

J. C. HANSEN

Delavan, Wis., Jan. 23-28.

FRANK HECKDowners Grove, Ill., Dec. 12-15.
Henderson, Ky., Dec. 21-24.
Crown Point, Ind., Jan. 11-14.
Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 10-16.**D. T. HEIMLICH**Springfield, Ill., Nov. 28-Dec. 3.
Taylorville, Ill., Dec. 6-9.
Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 14-17.
Jackson, Mo., Dec. 26-28.
Moberly, Mo., Jan. 3-6.**THEO. HEWES**Warsaw, Ky., Nov. 18-19.
Lansing, Mich., Dec. 26-30.
Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 10-16.
Portland, Ind., Jan. 16-21.
Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 25-31, '05.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 20-25.**C. G. HINDS**Alameda, Cal., Dec. 1-3.
Corvallis, Oregon, Dec. 8-10.**GEO. D. HOLDEN**Cresco, Iowa, Dec. 21-23.
Rochester, Minn., Dec. 13-16.
Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 10-16.**IRA C. KELLER**Petersburg, Ohio, Dec. 27-30.
Lima, Ohio, Jan. 3-7, '05.
Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 25-27.**G. M. KNEBEL**

Marshall, Texas, Nov. 17-19.

H. A. KOONS

Lititz, Pa., Dec. 27-31.

JNO. C. KRINER

Wilkes Barre, Pa., Nov. 28-Dec. 3.

R. E. JONES

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 9-15.

D. J. LAMBERTBrockton, Mass., Nov. 30-Dec. 3.
Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 14-16.
Bristol, Vt., Dec. 20-22.
W. Brookfield, Mass., Dec. 26-31.
Manchester, N. H., Dec. 27-30.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Jan. 16-21.**S. B. LANE**Russiaville, Ind., Jan. 2-7.
Frankfort, Ind., Jan. 9-14.
Martinsville, Ind., Jan. 11-14.
Angola, Ind., Jan. 18-21.**LOWE**

Middletown, Ct., Jan. 10-13.

F. J. MARSHALLChattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 13-16.
Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 4-11.**H. J. MANLEY**

Brockton, Mass., Nov. 30-Dec. 3.

H. B. MAY

Manchester, N. H., Dec. 27-30.

CHARLES McCLAVECarthage, Mo., Nov. 2-5.
Warren, Ohio, Nov. 29-Dec. 1.
Macomb, Ill., Dec. 5-9.
Quincy, Mich., Dec. 13-16.
Holland, Mich., Dec. 20-24.
Elgin, Illinois, December 26-30.
Olney, Illinois, January 2-6.
Painesville, Ohio, Jan. 5-10.
Polo, Ill., Jan. 10-14.
Naperville, Ill., Jan. 12-18.
Hudson, Michigan, February 1-3.**O. L. McCORD**

Chicago Heights, Ill., Jan. 10-14.

T. F. MCGREW

Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 15-17.

T. C. MORGARIDGE

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 9-15.

BEN S. MYERS

Fostoria, Ohio, Dec. 13-16.
Flint, Mich., Jan. 4-8.
Kankakee, Ill., Jan. 11-17.
Chilton, Wis., Jan. 12-17.

DAVE NICHOLS

West Haven, Ct., Dec. 21-23.
Middletown, Ct., Jan. 10-13.

GEO. H. NORTHUP

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 13-16.

T. E. ORR

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 13-16.
Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 10-16.

A. F. PIERCE

Providence, R. I., Nov. 30-Dec. 3.
Springfield, Mass., Dec. 13-16.
Ghent, Ky., Dec. 15-17.
Keene, N. H., Jan. 31-Feb. 3.

W. C. PIERCE

Carlinville, Nov. 22-25.
Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 12.
Oregon, Ill., Dec. 27-31.
Erie, Pa., Jan. 6-10.
Bloomington, Illinois, January 13-18
Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 20-25.

H. J. QUILHOT

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 19-23, '05.

J. M. RAPP

Great Bend, Kan., Dec. 12-17.
Charleston, Ill., Jan. 9-14.
Minonk, Ill., Jan. 10-13.
Allegan, Mich., Jan. 20-24.

REED of Fall River

Brockton, Mass., Nov. 30-Dec. 3.

THOS. F. RIGG

Dwight, Ill., Dec. 7-10.
Lake Geneva, Dec. 13-16.
Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 2-7.
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 12-19.
Canton, Ohio, Feb. 1-6.

C. H. RHODES

Columbus, Neb., Nov. 29-Dec. 3.
Stanberry, Mo., Dec. 9-14.
Fayette, Mo., Dec. 13-17.
Loveland, Colo., Dec. 19-21.
Nortonville, Kan., Dec. 26-28.
Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16-21.
Fayette, Mo.

W. S. RUSSELL

Indianola, Ia., Nov. 30-Dec. 3.
Unionville, Mo., Dec. 7-10.
Clarinda, Iowa, Dec. 12-16.
Danville, Ill., Dec. 26-31.
Pontiac, Ill., Dec. 27-31.
Moberly, Mo., Jan. 3-6.
Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16-21.
Delavan, Wis., Jan. 23-28.
Mitchell, S. D., Jan. 30-Feb. 3.

H. B. SAVAGE

Elgin, Texas, November 11-12
Lampasas, Texas, Nov. 18-19.
Waco, Texas, Nov. 22-26.
Blum, Texas, Dec. 28-30.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 3-7.

H. P. SCHWAB

Cambridge, Ohio, Jan. 11-14.

A. B. SHANER

Lohrville, Iowa, Dec. 12-17.
Sun Prairie, Wis., Dec. 28-31.
Reynolds, Ill., Jan. 9-12.
Marshalltown, Iowa, Jan. 23-25.

U. J. SHANKLIN

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Jan. 16-21.

ARTHUR SHEETS

Clarksburg, W. Va., Jan. 22-24.

F. H. SHELLABARGER

Moline, Ill., Nov. 22-25.
Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 5-10.
Warren, Illinois, December 12-17
Sioux Falls, S. D., Jan. 17-21.
Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 23-28, '05.

D. P. SHOVE

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 10-13.
Keene, N. H., Jan. 31-Feb. 3.

A. C. SMITH

Brockton, Mass., Nov. 30-Dec. 3.
Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 14-16.

THOS. SOUTHARD

Garden City, Mo., Nov. 21-24.
Newton, Kan., Dec. 5-10.

W. J. STANTON

Hazleton, Pa., Dec. 5-10.
Springfield, Mass., Dec. 13-16.
Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 15-17.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 20-25.

ADAM THOMPSON

Weeping Water, Neb., Dec. 28-30.
Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16-21.

J. L. TODD

Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 15-18.
Beatrice, Neb., Dec. 27-30.

HENRY TRAFFORD

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 19-23, '05.

JAS. A. TUCKER

Rising Sun, Ohio, Dec. 6-9.
Durand, Mich., Dec. 8-10.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 18-21.

R. J. VENN

Alameda, Cal., Dec. 1-3.

R. W. WALES

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 10-16.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Jan. 16-21.

W. G. WARNOCK

Redfield, Iowa, Dec. 13-16.

J. F. WATSON

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 13-16.
Lynn, Mass., Jan. 10-13.
Keene, N. H., Jan. 31-Feb. 3.

G. W. WEBB

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 19-23, '05.

GEO. W. WEED

Providence, R. I., Nov. 30-Dec. 3.

FRED C. WEISS

Henderson, Ky., Dec. 21-24

W. THEO. WITTMAN

Blandon, Pa., Dec. 7-10.

J. A. YANT

Oak Harbor, Ohio, Jan. 10-13.

Preparing Birds For the Show Room



IN PREPARING birds for exhibition, it must be borne in mind that the different breeds require different treatment. In the first place, we will take large-combed breeds, such as Minorcas, Leghorns, etc. In these varieties, where comb and lobe play such an important part, even cockerels and pullets require somewhat different management in order to secure the best results. When the young birds have reached the age of five months it will be quite time to select the best and those you wish to make their mark in the show pen. Having made our selection, the cockerels should be put into shaded runs, protected on all sides from the wind and the sun, and if the pen is darkened, all the better to whiten the lobe, but they must not be kept too warm or they will shoot too much comb, and thereby become useless as exhibition specimens. Therefore, it will be seen that, although it is necessary to give them absolute shade, it is necessary at the same time that the runs shall be well ventilated. Pullets, on the other hand, require shaded runs and as warm as possible, as the warmth will help develop the comb, so necessary in pullets. Should it be found impossible to produce sufficient comb in the pullets while in these covered runs on grass, they should be removed indoors to a warm room and placed in a darkened pen, but still having sufficient light to enable them to eat. They must not be kept too long in these warm pens indoors, otherwise they will be liable to go white in face, and the remedy will be worse than the disease. Green feed must be given each day, and once a day a few picks of finely-shredded raw beef. The morning feed should consist of bread and milk during the time that the birds are being prepared for the show pen. In the case of Minorcas, it will be advisable to add a little citrate of iron and potash to the drinking water, using only earthenware vessels for the purpose, not zinc. The evening feed should be white Canadian peas, and these will tend to put a gloss on the plumage, so essential in Minorcas. The same in-

structions apply to Brown Leghorns, and the same feed and water, excepting the shredded meat, will also apply to all black and dark-plumaged birds, but where small combs are an important point, meat should be given sparingly.

Birds of white plumage should neither have iron nor yet be fed on corn or corn meal, as both these will, if used in excess, cause the plumage to become creamy or yellow, although maize is very beneficial to yellow leg color. Buff birds of all varieties require to be rigidly shaded from the sun if they are required for the show pen, and this shading should take place just previous to the birds' putting on the adult plumage, and should be kept up as long as they are required for exhibition.

Feather-legged birds, and more especially those that should have an abundance of foot feather, should be kept on dry, sandy runs; fine sea sand is preferable where it is procurable, and this should be to a depth of three or four inches at least, in order to prevent the foot feather from becoming broken. These birds should not be allowed to perch, but the floor of the sleeping quarters should be covered with a good thickness of chaff or very fine peat moss litter. All soft-feathered breeds, no matter what color, should have plenty of soft food, and especially so during their growing stage. On the other hand, all hard-feathered birds, viz., Game and Game Bantams, require plenty of hard food, such as white Canadian peas, good stout oats, or the best red Kansas wheat. Where sheen plays such an important part nothing beats white Canadian peas, and these will also keep them in hard condition. Game birds, owing to their nature, should have as much freedom as possible; consequently, where natural shade can be given them, it is much to be preferred to artificial.

Dark-plumaged birds of all varieties do not require to be washed so frequently as whites and buffs, although a good wash now and again will greatly improve the plumage. In such cases, when it is not necessary to wash the bird, it will be all the better for being well rubbed

down with a damp sponge, using clear tepid water, and afterwards rubbed (going the way of the feather) thoroughly dry with a soft towel, and then polished with a silk pocket-handkerchief. It is surprising what a beautiful sheen can be put on to a black bird in this manner, and this should always be done the day previous to sending to a show, or even on the morning of the show.

In washing birds, three bowls or small tubs of water are necessary, a large sponge, an ordinary nail-brush, a bar of some good soap (not scented), two or three towels (ordinary bath towels preferred), and a good supply of soft water. Bowl No. 1 should contain warm water, as warm as you can comfortably bear your hand in, and sufficient in which to immerse the bird, just leaving the head above water when held down in the bath. The comb, face and wattles should be well scrubbed with soap, using the ordinary nail-brush for the purpose, then wiped dry with the sponge. The bird's legs should then be well soaked in water, holding them there for three or four minutes; then take the nail-brush and soap, and give them a vigorous scrubbing, and if there is any dirt left underneath the scales, this should be removed with the point of your penknife, or, better still, a match-stalk sharpened to a fine point, which can be more readily inserted under the scales and all dirt removed. Having done this, they should be again scrubbed with soap and water. The bird should now be held in the water in a crouching position, with his head just above the water. Allow him to remain in this position a few minutes to thoroughly soak the feathers, and, having done so, the bird should now be allowed to stand up, and the soap should be well rubbed into the feathers, rubbing the feathers well all the time with your hand, and squeezing out the dirt. Repeat the operation until all trace of dirt is removed. Immerse the bird in the water again to get out all the soap you can, then place it in water No. 2, which should also be warm, but not so warm as No. 1. With the sponge rub the clean water well into the feathers, and this must be

done thoroughly or all your labor will be in vain, for if any trace of soap is allowed to remain, the bird will be in a worse condition at the finish than when you commenced. The bird can now be taken out and put into bath No. 3, which should contain water new-milk warm, or just with the chill off. In the case of white birds, a little blue should be added to the third water, just sufficient to tinge the water slightly, but be very careful that you do not put in too much blue when washing white birds. On the other hand, in washing Barred Rocks more blue must be added, and this will improve the ground color considerably. In using the blue, it should be placed in a piece of flannel and tied up, put in the water, and as much squeezed out as the case requires. In washing buff breeds, of course, no blue whatever is required. After having sponged the bird thoroughly in the third water, all the water possible should be absorbed by the aid of a sponge, and if the sponge be a large one of good quality, the bird can be half dried by the process. Then remove the bird from the water, and wipe him as dry as possible with the aid of a towel, after which it should be placed in an unlined exhibition coop or one of the ordinary exhibition wire pens (the former preferred), with some nice, clean hay or straw in the bottom, and the coop should be placed about two feet from a nice, bright fire, and some yind of screen placed at the back, such as a newspaper or a piece of canvas, to keep off the draught. The bird should not be allowed to stand in one position too long, but should be made to turn round every few minutes, in order that the feathers may dry equally all over. This should be continued until he is almost dry, when he will begin to dress the feathers himself. The following day the bird should be well rubbed down with a silk pocket-handkerchief, in order to web out the feathers properly. It is always advisable to wash birds at least three or four days before they are required for exhibition, for if a bird is washed one day, and sent to the show the next, it is very liable to contract a cold on the journey.—Feathered World.

Marketing Old Fowls

Too little thought is given to turning off the old fowls to best advantage. They are an important source of revenue if rightly handled, and by as much as they increase the revenue they increase the net profits.

With the leading markets reporting the price of fowls at 12 to 15 cents a pound there is 60 to 75 cents in every one weighing five pounds, and when the hundreds of them are counted it is easy to see that there is money in them. A year ago we heard the story of an Illinois farmer who had some old hens to sell and offered them to a neighbor for 75 cents apiece. The neighbor thought the price too high, as he could buy farmers' common hens at 50 cents apiece; 50 cents being the usual price for "hens." Our friend's birds were good Plymouth Rocks; the neighbor thought they might be worth a little more than common hens and he would give 60 cents apiece for them. Our friend said "No. They were worth 75 cents and if he couldn't get that for them he'd ship them to a commission dealer in Chicago." The neighbor couldn't see 75 cents' worth of hen in them and refused to go above his offer of 60 cents apiece. The upshot of it was the birds were crated up and sent to Chicago, where they met a 15-cent market and actually sold for \$1.07 apiece, after freight and commissions were paid.

We have seen old Light Brahma hens that averaged to weigh nine pounds apiece, and sold alive at 12 cents a pound, fetch their owner \$1.08 apiece; we have also seen "scrubs" that weighed

about four pounds apiece and were such lean, "skinny" things the buyer declared he wouldn't take them as a gift—would not dress them for what they would bring! Between the extreme prices of \$1.07 and \$1.08 apiece and stuff so mean it wasn't worth dressing and sending to market there is a wide range, but our wide-a-woke readers do not keep "scrubs," hence are in the class that get good money for their old fowls. Still, they may not be in the way of getting all that there is in those old fowls, and a discussion of the best methods of fattening and marketing them will be helpful.

A fowl that is well fed is generally fat or in fairly fat condition, hence it is not necessary to do much extra feeding; by increasing the meat-food and whole (or cracked) corn for a couple of weeks they will be in prime condition. Of course, they should not be allowed to range widely during the time; a fowl that is running at large cannot get in the very best condition. A good many fowls, especially old ones, accumulate abdominal fat without the flesh itself being well-fatted. A fowl that is in good, fat condition has the fat evenly distributed through the fibers of flesh, and when cooked the fat saturates the meat-fibers, making them tender, succulent, juicy. Such flesh is very different from the dry, tasteless meat of a "lean" bird, and yet many cannot understand why a bird that has a great mass of fat in its abdomen is not really "fat." There is fat enough there, but it is not in the right place; it is all taken out when the

entrails are drawn, and the carcass prepared for cooking. The abdominal fat is stored up from the excess in the food and is a store to draw upon in time of need. To have the flesh well fattened the fat should be quickly put on, hence there should be a large supply of fat-forming foods, with restricted exercise, and the fattening should be done quickly—say in about two weeks.

The feeding of an extra-fattening ration will start up the laying, and many poultry keepers hesitate to sell a hen while she is laying well. This is a mistake, because a hen should be marketed when the time for marketing them has come, regardless of whether they are laying. The reason for this is simply that they must be got out of the way of the pullets that are to lay eggs for us in the fall and winter. As it is the winter eggs that pay the "creamy" profits, it is obvious that nothing should stand in the way of the conditions being made right for them, hence the old hens should be put aside, the houses thoroughly cleaned up and the pullets put into them in time to get wanted to and settled in them before cold weather comes on. Therefore sell the hens in time to do this, regardless of whether they are laying, and clear the way for the winter eggs.

Don't let the fattening time be too long extended, for the extra rich food will start them molting and then the pinfeathers come. They should be killed and dressed before this disaster comes on, else they will show up very poorly when dressed and sell at a lower price in consequence.

Miscellaneous Articles From Our Exchanges

Feed and the Color of Yolks.

An experiment which will prove of interest to poultrymen who supply market eggs has been made at the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. The following account of it is taken from a recent bulletin:

"During the winter a number of experiments were conducted to study the effect upon the flavor of eggs of feeding different feeds and flavoring materials. It is quite unnecessary to say that if eggs could be produced having a more agreeable flavor than ordinary eggs they could be sold to special customers at a considerable advance over the usual market rates.

"The grains fed either alone or in combination for this purpose include corn, wheat, oats, Canada field peas, cow peas, soy beans, peanuts and sunflower seed. The flavoring materials employed were trimethylamine, celery oil and oil of sassafras. Beef scrap was fed to balance the different rations except in one case, when smoked herrings were used. The green feed supplied consisted of sugar beets, which were readily eaten.

"Quite contrary to expectations, the flavor of the eggs was not noticeably altered by any of the rations or flavoring materials employed, although it has been shown by investigations at the North Carolina Station that the feeding of onions imparts a very distinct and undesirable flavor.

"The different rations, however, very clearly affected the color of the yolks. When the grain ration consisted of wheat, oats or white corn, fed either alone or in combination with each other, the yolks were so light colored that the eggs would be quite unsuitable for fancy trade. When the grain supplied consisted en-

tirely of white corn the yolks were very light colored, while, on the other hand, the feeding of yellow corn imparted to the yolks that rich yellow color which is so desirable."

Now is an excellent time to apply a coat of whitewash to the inside of the poultry-houses, and freshen things up in general. Brush the whitewash on with a broom, or spray with a spray pump. A little carbolic acid in the whitewash will make it more effective against lice and mites. Put it on thoroughly and get it in all the cracks, so that it will not only purify the house, but will rid it of any vermin that may be harboring there. Clean up the nest-boxes, whitewash them inside and out, air and sun them while drying, and put in new nesting material. Apply kerosene or lice-killers to the roosts and dropping-boards. Make sure that the roof is tight, and that there are no leaks or cracks for cold winds to blow through and create drafts or let in rain or snow. Make sure that all the windows are in order and ready to put in as soon as cold weather sets in. Get everything in readiness ahead of the cold season and thus avoid trouble and sickness later on.

If two cocks are kept for each breeding pen and allowed to run with the pen on alternate days during the breeding season, it will be found advantageous, for such a system not only keeps the cocks vigorous, but it makes perfect mating certain. It is a fact that hens will not accept the attention of every gallant male that essays to pay his devoirs, and it frequently happens that some hens—and often the best ones—produce infertile eggs throughout the year on this account.

Poultry on a Dairy Farm.

The dairyman who sells his butter fat to a creamery is in the best possible position to make a flock of poultry profitable. There is nothing that is good to increase the flow of milk which is not also good to increase the production of eggs. This is true of clover hay, for the shattered leaves and heads make an excellent poultry feed in winter, taking the place of grass and other green food. Wheat, middlings, oats and corn are all grains that are good for poultry, while a mess of finely-chopped silage is as greatly relished by a flock of hens as it is by a herd of cows. Then, too, the cows themselves furnish one of the best feeds for laying hens. This is milk, which is a valuable egg food in any form. The Missouri Experiment Station says in discussing profitable ways of disposing of skim-milk: "Another way of disposing of the surplus skim-milk with profit is to feed it to the poultry. As a food for poultry it furnishes the material for making growth in a palatable, easily-digested form. For this reason it is easily valuable as an addition to the grain ration, which is liable to lack in the materials to make growth."

Sixty Years in Poultrydom.

Sixty years have witnessed great changes in some lines of agricultural development. While in some ways there has been much change in our poultry during that time, development from the standpoint of utility has been much less than is generally supposed, and than it should have been.

As we have before said, the attention of poultry breeders has been and is directed too exclusively toward fancy points of feather, comb and so forth, to

expect any great improvement from the standpoint of utility.

The "American Poultry Book," published over sixty years ago, presents the following egg records:

"No. 1. A yard of forty hens, mostly pullets, and three cocks, yielded in ninety days, between January and May, 1,440 eggs.

"No. 2. Another, containing sixty hens, yielded in 160 days, between February and August, 2,655 eggs.

"No. 3. Another of eighty-three hens gave in one year 7,200 eggs. The expenses were \$56.43; the receipts \$123.33; leaving a balance of \$66.90.

"No. 5. Another, eight hens, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, yielded between July and August, in forty-nine days, 293 eggs.

"No. 6. Three pullets of the Poland breed began to lay December 15, and from that time to the following December, laid 524 eggs. During this period they consumed three bushels of barley, seventeen pounds of rice, and a quantity of barley-meal and peas, the whole expense of which did not exceed \$3.71."

Lot No. 6 averaged practically 175 eggs in a year and all of the lots compare very favorably with the work of the modern hen.—Prairie Farmer

The poultry business has been more neglected by the experiment stations than any other important branch of farm work, and there are as many unsolved problems connected with it as with any other branch of farming.

The man who never breeds from a bird that he would not show is the one who gets good reports from the eggs he sells for hatching, and constantly improves his stock.

Poultry's Classified Advertisements

Light Brahmas

100 Light Brahma pullets, 25 cockerels. Prize winners. \$1.25 each, while they last. Bargains in other stock. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Write to-day. Maple Lawn Poultry Yards Mount Washington, Mo.

Buff Cochins

Fine Buff Cochins cockerels and pullets. Big value for money asked. Have bred this variety 12 years. Write for particulars. C. E. Hatch, Kentland, Ind.

Black Langshans

Black Langshans exclusively. Fine young cockerels for sale. One bird \$1.50, three for \$3.00. These are sure to please. From prize winners. Mrs. R. W. Martin, St. Charles, Iowa.

300 early hatched Black Langshans at from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per trio. Pure stock and fine. W. W. Long, Belle Alliance, La.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Single Comb White Leghorns.—1st cockerel and pullet (2 entries) Missouri state fair, 1904. Cockerels \$2.00, three for \$5.00. Vivo Vista Farm, Mrs. Minnie M. Brown, Route 3, Appleton City, Mo.

500 Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels from 200-egg strain hens, \$1.00 up. These birds will make excellent breeders. Pure white. Bluff Lodge Poultry Yards, Washington, Mo.

Single Comb White Leghorns of the best breeding in America (Wycock and Young's strains). Snow white and prolific layers. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Thos. S. Ramsay, Newry, S. C.

Beautiful large pure White Leghorns. Excellent layers. Trap-nested and equal the best. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; incubator lots. Stock for sale. Mrs. D. F. Stoner, Ontario, California.

Single Comb White Leghorns. Birds with show records at rock bottom prices, \$1.00 to \$4.00 each. Must go immediately. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ray Cross, Racine, Ohio.

Single Comb White Leghorn cockerel and hens. Cheap now to make room. Large size; best strains; prolific layers; large white eggs. D. S. Masters, Box 962, Winona, Ohio.

A Bargain.—I have 300 Single Comb White Leghorns that I must sell by Nov. 15th. Parents of this stock score from 91 to 96. F. D. Matson, Rolfe, Iowa.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Single Comb Brown Leghorns exclusively. Stock for sale after November 1. My birds won the blue ribbons at Huntsville, Ala., Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., 1904. Circular free. E. E. Carter, Knoxville, Tenn.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns exclusively. They are of the best laying strain and of prize-winning stock. 50 grand cockerels for sale. Also fancy pigeons, all varieties. Clay Singleton, Bedford, Iowa.

100 Brown Leghorn cockerels from the leading prize winners in the United States. Eggs \$1.00 and \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Forbes Poultry Yards, New Decatur, Ala.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Blue Ribbon strain. First-class breeding cockerel \$2.00. Circular free. C. F. Lang, La Crosse, Wis.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Choice birds. David Glattfeld, R. D. 34, Peoria, Ill.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

Hansel's Australian Competition Leghorns. Young and old, male and female, for sale. Best layers in the world. Prices on application. Mrs. A. H. Hansel, Loup City, Neb.

Relyea's Rose Comb Brown Leghorns win at county, state, and winter shows. Old and young stock for sale. Send for list of winnings. L. A. Relyea, Voorheesville, N. Y.

Leghorns—More Than One Variety

Single and Rose Comb Buff Leghorns—70 specimens in Single Comb for sale reasonable. Eggs from both varieties after Feb. 1st. The winning kind. G. Paul Pitt, Watertown, S. D.

White Minorcas

Large snow white cockerels, pullets, pairs or trios; also eggs for breeding purposes. Premiums where shown. Snow White Minorca Poultry Yards, 3022 Third Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Black Minorcas

Black Minorcas; first-class stock. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per setting. Express prepaid west of Rocky Mountains. Mention POULTRY. Ralph Lewis, Hood River, Oregon.

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

1,000—Orpingtons—1,000. Visitors say our Buffs are the right color, never saw finer white or black. Several nice breeders in adult birds, lots of fine 1904 chickens for sale reasonable. Extra breeding cockerels. Single Comb Buff by imported cock. Can supply almost anything in Orpingtons. A. G. Goodacre, Box 80, Pleasantdale, N. J.

Orpingtons.—Buff, Black, White, Single Comb. Winners of 37 first and other prizes at Chicago and Cincinnati. Choice breeders and young stock for sale. H. A. DeMand, Oxford, Ohio.

Every variety.—Wallace P. Willett, Secretary American Orpington Club, East Orange, New Jersey. Club catalogue, 15 cents. Inventor Willett trapnest, patented, in use since 1898.

Rose and Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Young cockerels for sale cheap. Eggs in season, 75 cents and upwards per setting of 15. Mrs. H. E. Slater, Aurelia, Iowa.

In order to encourage the small breeder by giving him an opportunity to advertise his stock at small cost we have made the rate for Classified Advertisements in POULTRY only 2 cents a word. If only one variety is advertised, the advertisement will be classified under the name of the variety. Where more than one breed is advertised the advertisement will be put under the head "Several Breeds." Pet stock, supplies, etc. will be put under the head "Miscellaneous." In counting words in an advertisement every initial and number, including name and address, will be counted as words. Cash must accompany all orders. Short paid advertisements will be cut down to the number of words paid for if this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons

Buff Orpingtons.—Best general purpose fowl on earth; young stock for sale. Males \$1.50 up. Trio \$5.00. Dr. William E. Pryor, Camden, Ohio.

Buff Orpingtons. Prize-winning stock cheap. John P. Smith, Deckerville, Mich.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons that win wherever shown. Some good utility birds for sale; large, good layers; 2 cocks and some nice cockerels. Write J. W. Andrews, Dover, N. J.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, exclusively, at reasonable prices. Young stock ready for shipment. Write me before placing your order. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. L. Daniel, Prop., Hopkinsville, Ky.

Gate City Yards.—Barred Plymouth Rocks. Winners wherever shown. Cockerels and pullets—birds that will stamp shape and color on their progeny—\$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Walter H. Voelker, Winona, Minn.

Extra fine Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale. Farm-raised, well marked and prolific. Write your wants. I will treat you right. Address P. R. Pfouts, Bucyrus, Ohio. Route 2.

Lanier's Barred Rocks are bred for utility as well as for fancy points. Eggs in season. Young stock for sale after Nov. 1. Dewitt Lanier, Lock Box 12, Cardwell, Mo.

Barred Rocks for sale to make room. Five hens and cock; all first-class stock. Young stock after October 15. Eggs in season \$1.50 per 15. Fred Shaw, Dayton, Ohio.

Barred Rocks from prize stock. Cockerels only for sale. Twenty choice standard color and light ones for breeders, at reasonable prices. J. H. McLeod, Charles City, Iowa.

For Sale.—25 Barred Rock cockerels, 15 pullets, one 91-point cock bird, and 6 hens; from heavy laying strain. Write for prices to S. J. Maxwell, Volga City, Iowa.

For Sale.—25 Barred Rock hens from prize stock to make room for young stock. 15 years at the business; know I can please you. J. J. Hackett, Box 80, Tuscola, Ill.

I have some fine Barred Rock yearling hens, this year's breeders, for sale at \$1.00 each or \$10.00 per dozen. W. E. Snively, Hudson, Ill.

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Buff Rocks, Nugget strain. First-class yearling winter layers and breeders. Choice cockerels and pullets at prices that will make you buy. Spring Run Poultry Farm, Box A., Washington, N. J.

Buff Plymouth Rocks (pure Nuggets) fine breeding and exhibition stock at special prices. Shipped on approval. S. J. Sorensen, Ravine Poultry Yards, Appleton, Wis.

Buff Rocks, Burdick strain, good color. Stock and eggs in season. Mrs. Lizzie Mumpower, Chillicothe, Mo.

Dr. J. H. Diddle, Greenfield, Ill. Breeder of Buff Rocks. No stock to spare. Eggs in season.

Polish

White Crested Black Polish, old and young stock, for sale at reasonable prices. Bred from first-prize winners at Chicago, 1902. Catalogue for stamp. State Vice-President American Polish Club. E. S. Douglas, Route 4 Montague, Mich.

Rhode Island Reds

Rhode Island Reds. Pre-eminent the utility birds. From the original Tripp-Macomber flocks. See them at the World's Fair Model Poultry Farm. Greatest layers on earth. For birds or eggs at moderate prices, write, Walter Sherman, Meadowlea, Middletown, R. I.

Rhode Island Reds from stock winning first prizes at Boston and New York. Cockerels and limited number of pullets for sale cheap. Prices on application. Charles S. Goff, Madison, S. D.

Rhode Island Reds.—Single and Rose Comb, females that are red; clean undercolor; standard weights. Write defects in your flock. I can offset them. E. P. Rogers, Columbus, Neb.

Reds that are red; Rose and Single Comb. Eggs from prize winners. \$1.50 and \$2.00 per sitting; \$6.00 and \$8.00 per 100. Cockerels, \$1.00, up. Willis Slate, So. Windham, Conn.

"Martin's Ideal Princess" strain of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. A few cockerels, pairs and trios, for sale. Don't delay. Dr. J. Martin, Wichita, Kansas.

White Plymouth Rocks

White Rocks.—Orders booked for eggs at \$2.50 per 15, from stock that gets the ribbons. To be delivered when desired. I will guarantee satisfaction. A year's subscription to Poultry free with every order received before March 1. Chas. Rush, Colfax, Iowa.

Garrett's White Rocks; world's best. Show birds a specialty. 100 for sale; prices right. Five varieties Bantams. Write for general information. Satisfaction guaranteed. White Feather Poultry Yard, Hurricane, W. Va.

200 eggs in 230 consecutive days.—That's a Coretavis White Rock. High-class standard birds. Pedigree and individual record bred. Send for "Bird Quality—Egg Quantity." Coretavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn.

Jersey strain White Plymouth Rocks. Choice youngsters from our winners at Harrisburg, Johnstown, and Pittsburg, for sale at low prices. Let us quote you. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J.

Quality in White Plymouth Rocks. I have it. Biggest winners at Minneapolis and St. Paul, 1904. Exhibited only fourteen birds—won six firsts. Mrs. A. L. Treat, 1257 Lincoln, St. Paul, Minn.

S. L. Boyce of Crook, Osage Co., Mo., has the best utility White Plymouth Rock lined-bred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him.

White Plymouth Rock cockerels from best strains, strong and sturdy, for sale cheap. Pure white and handsome. Write at once. R. W. Haw, Centralia, Va.

White Plymouth Rocks from prize-bred stock for sale at reasonable prices. Incubator eggs \$5.00 per hundred. J. T. Thompson, Hope, Ind.

White-Faced Black Spanish

Black Spanish exclusively. First prize winners at all the leading shows in Kansas and Missouri. Hens, pullets and cockerels for sale. Write your wants and mention POULTRY. H. W. Chestnut, Birmingham, Kansas.

White Wyandottes

White Wyandottes—200-egg strain. Cockerels, pullets, eggs by sittings or hundreds. Customer writes: "From the hundred eggs, seventy chicks, now five months old." Samuel R. Davenport, Albany, N. Y.

White Wyandottes exclusively. Show birds and breeders. Fine young stock direct from Boston and Madison Square Garden winners. No old stock for sale. Ed Weber, Laurel, Marshall Co., Iowa.

Mapleside White Wyandottes. Heavy layers and sure winners. First and special at Newark, N. J. Can sell you birds to suit, or pay return charges. Circulars. Chas. Nixon, Washington, N. J.

White Wyandottes from prize winners, Candee and Fishel strains. Young and old birds for sale. Prices right to make room. K. J. Heabler, White Wyandotte Specialist, Attica, Ohio.

White Wyandottes.—We won 1st cockerel and 1st pullet at Maryland state fair. While they last, layers \$1.00; breeders \$2.00. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Leslie W. Baker, Perry Hall, Md.

White Wyandottes exclusively. Incubator eggs my specialty, from large, well-mated Dutton strain. Extra care and feed to insure fertility. George S. Pomeroy, Jonesville, Mich.

White Wyandottes.—No more stock for sale. If you want eggs from prize winners you will not make any mistake by ordering them from Cumberland Poultry Yards, Bridgeton, N. J.

High Class White Wyandottes only. Line bred—great laying strain and winners wherever shown. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio.

Buff Wyandottes

C. W. Augenstein, breeder Buff Wyandottes exclusively. Winners at great Rochester and Auburn shows. Write for prices. Stock and eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money back. Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Buff Wyandottes exclusively. Prize stock, best in central Ohio; fine in color and size. Your enquiry will be cheerfully and satisfactorily acknowledged. Stock, \$1.50, up. Ed Larason, Newark, Ohio.

Buff Wyandottes exclusively. Won first on cockerel at Canton show, February, 1904. Stock for sale from best strains, prices reasonable. Earl B. Morris, Signal, Ohio.

Wilson strain Buff Wyandottes are leaders. Large fine youngsters at reasonable prices. Circulars. E. S. Wilson, South Hammond, N. Y.

Silver Wyandottes

Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Special trio sale of choice young breeding stock. Here is an opportunity to make a start with this excellent new breed. Prices reasonable. Shipped on approval. S. J. Sorensen, Ravine Poultry Yards, Appleton, Wis.

Miller's Silver "Mine" Wyandottes. If nice open lacings, good size and shape, and bred to lay are what you want, let's get acquainted. Catalogue free. Emery C. Miller, Huntsburg, Ohio.

Partridge Wyandottes

Special Sale.—Partridge Wyandottes exclusively. Prizes everywhere. To reduce stock, will sell at half price for thirty days. M. F. Stellwagen & Son, 909 Logan Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.

Golden Wyandottes

300 Golden Wyandottes at let-live prices. Will sell for half price for the next two months. Enclose stamp. Geo. Knapp, Winona, Minn., Route 1.

Wyandottes—More Than One Variety

Partridge and Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Bred from St. Louis prize winners. Young stock ready at the right prices. Write me your wants. Mention POULTRY. Otto B. Cannon, Elsberry, Mo.

Bantams

McKinley's Buff Cochins Bantams. Choice stock of best strains bred up to high quality. Nothing cheap but prices. Some fine males for sale. John McKinley, Route 2, Georgetown, Ohio.

Buff Cochins and Golden Sebright Bantams. At recent Oregon State Fair I won 10 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third in Oregon's strongest competition. Fred H. Schmalz, 681 2nd St. Portland, Ore.

For Sale.—A fine lot of Buff Cochins Bantam cockerels; also a few pullets left. They have a fine buff color and are well feathered. Write. Leland Shoemaker, Silcott Springs, Va.

Must sell to make room. White Cochins Bantams from prize winners, at \$1.00 each while they last. J. R. Williamson, 564 West Main St., Lexington, Ky.

Game Bantams sold on approval. All the leading varieties. A grand lot of chicks, and a few choice fowls now for sale. F. D. E. Stowe, Brattleboro, Vt.

Games

Smith's Champion Pit Games. No better on earth. Fine stock for sale. Cocks for mains; they are sure money getters. Write me for prices. B. A. Smith, Stanley, N. C.

Black Breasted Red Games. Peterboro, 1904, we won association cup for the 4 highest scoring 1st prize birds, all varieties competing. E. R. Spaulding, Jaffrey, N. H.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Bronze Turkeys. Kentucky banner bearers. Madison Square Garden winners. Size, beauty of plumage, typical carriage; extra good layers. Toms \$5.00 up; hens \$3.00 up. Mrs. Robert Bowles, Lamont, Ky.

Pheasants

Golden Pheasants for sale. Old full-plumaged birds. Price \$12 per pair. E. S. Douglas, Route 4, Montague, Mich.

Pigeons

Fancy Pigeons.—Fantails, Pouters, Turbits, English Trumpeters, Tumblers, Parlor Tumblers, Silvertrietes, Homer and Pouter cocks, Black Dragon cock, and Magpies. Big bargains to reduce surplus. O. P. Clark, Chillicothe, Mo.

Miscellaneous

Your name in our Poultry Directory brings you large poultry mail daily, including poultry book entitled "500 per year on a city lot"; formula to force large egg production; also other valuable information. All for 10 cents. Schadt's Poultry Supply House, Dept. 12, Goshen, Ind.

Wanted.—Leghorns, Rocks, Cochins, Wyandottes, Minorcas or any good chickens in exchange for a \$35 French Magic Lantern with over 400 views; cost complete over \$100; or will sell for \$40 cash. State fully. Chas. H. Thompson, c/o POULTRY, Freeport, Ill.

Old and young Barred and White Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns and Mammoth Pekins. All bred from Chicago winners. Pedigreed Fox Terrier pups \$5.00. Seldom Surprise at stud. The best ratters. D. W. Ingersoll, Box 8, Shermerville, Ill.

One thousand birds! One dollar each. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Minorcas, Bantams, Ducks, Fancy Pigeons. Some handsome Pheasants reasonable. Scottish Terrier dogs, pedigree and registered. Chickadotte Farm, Rural Hall, N. C.

The finest Rose and Single Comb Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and White Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns and Chester White hogs. Stock from prize winners cheap. Maplegrove Yards, Degraff, Ohio.

For sale or exchange.—Stahl incubator and brooder; business correspondence scholarship. A few Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Write what you have. North Carolina Poultry Farm, Crocker, N. C.

Scotch Collies and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Will sell at a sacrifice, as I need the room. When looking for dogs or chickens you could not do better. Send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

Cheap and Profitable Advertising

Miscellaneous

Free—Egg Preserver Recipe. A simple and inexpensive recipe that any druggist can fill, the latest and best method known. Inclose 2-cent stamp for postage. Edward Podhaski, Monticello, Iowa.

15 fertile eggs prepaid for \$1.50, from fine stock. Single Comb Brown Leghorns or White Plymouth Rocks. Sharpest grit 55 cents per 100-pound bag. Address, Leonard T. Stanley, Joplin, Mo.

The Perfection Folding Exhibition Coops are ready for use. Send for folder giving photographic views and prices; also discounts on quantity. Perfection Coop Company, North Bend, Neb.

Rough-Coated Scotch Collies. Single Comb Brown Leghorns exclusively. Frank McDonald, Kennels at Chaseland, Ohio, on C. D. & M. Ry. City address, 119 1-2 S. 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, and prize-winning Clydesdale horses; also the great new grain Speltz, and Early Champion oats for sale. Samples, 2 stamps. H. W. Rider, Fairfield, Iowa.

Choice stock for sale.—All varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Quail, Wild Duck, Ferrets, Cavies and pet stock. Prices right. Michigan Poultry and Game Farm, Hudson, Mich.

500 chicks, five weeks old, Rocks and White Leghorns, fifteen cents each, while they last. 20 Cyphers incubators wanted. Freeport Hatchery Company, Freeport, Mich.

English Setters and Black Plymouth Rocks. High-class stock for sale. S. A. Fuller, Helena, Ark.

Several Breeds

Prize-winners, best strains, 30 varieties. Young and old stock, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, Black, Brown, Buff and White Leghorns (rose comb white and brown), Langshans, Minorcas, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, English Red Caps, Golden, Silver, Buff and White Wyandottes, Bantams, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys. Eggs in season \$1.50. Write your exact wants, enclosing stamp for reply. Satisfaction guaranteed. Windsor Park Poultry Yards, Box 5, Windsor Park, Ill.

Light Brahmas; Cochins: White, Black, Buff, Partridge; Brown Leghorns; Spanish; Black Langshans; Houdans; Buff Orpingtons; Cornish Indian Games; Toulouse Geese. Send for a 24-page catalogue. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

Grabe's Barred and White Rocks. Look well, weigh well, and lay well; that's why they take well. Big bargains in young birds now. O. H. Grabe, Butler, Pa.

Buff Orpingtons, Buff Cochins, Buff Langshans. Eggs for sale in season. John S. Moore, Independence, Oregon.

The Poultry House Front.

The beginner is almost invariably advised to build his poultry house so as to have the front face exactly south. Why this should be so common it is rather hard to understand, for a south front is not desirable in summer, when a south window becomes as the open door of a furnace, nor is it better than east or southeast in winter, when sunshine is so valuable to poultry.

When every one keeps poultry in colony houses of moderate size, semi-detached so as to give free access to light and air from four sides, it will not matter so much about the front of the house, for the light from windows will reach entirely across the building, and sunshine can strike every part of the inside, sometime during the day.

Where the poultry house is long and narrow there is good argument for an eastern frontage, as this admits the sun early in the morning in winter and shuts it out during the hottest part of the day in summer.

If such a house has a liberally large window in the south end it will get more benefit from the sunshine in winter than it would if built to face directly south.

There is a very good argument in favor of a southeastern front, as this catches the warm rays of the sun early in winter and allows them access to the house until nearly noon.

We have seen a very comfortable arrangement where the only convenient frontage was directly to the north, and a west front is not always entirely objectionable, as for instance on the east coast, where the east wind is sometimes very bitter.

Classified advertisements are intended for the use of those who have a limited number of birds or eggs for sale, although they are frequently used by those who do an extensive business. Classified advertisements make quick sales and pay well those who use them. A classified advertisement in POULTRY reaches thousands who are looking for good stock and are willing to pay reasonable prices. We believe the classified advertising pages are read more closely than any others in any poultry publication and that they make as good returns as any other form of advertising.

Several Breeds

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns from prize-winning stock. Turkeys unexcelled for big bone and brilliant plumage. Leghorns are best laying strain in the country. Mrs. O. E. Mapel, Route 2, Millgrove, Mo.

Single Comb Black Minorcas, White Plymouth Rocks and White Orpingtons. Cock-ers of my Kentucky Blue Grass strain, \$1.00 each. Minorca eggs half price. H. H. Wadsworth, Falmouth, Ky.

Bargain Sale of cockerels for early buyers. 40 best varieties. Write wants and get low prices. Large illustrated poultry book 6 cents; price list free. John E. Heatwole, Harrisonburg, Va.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Eggs in season. Barred Rock stock from prize winners for sale now. Cockerels \$2.00; pullets, \$1.00. Mrs. L. H. North, Columbus, Neb.

Blue Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte cockerels for sale at right prices. Write me your wants and I will please you, or your money back. W. T. Foster, Woodstown, N. J. Route 1.

A. H. Soekland, Stuttgart, Arkansas. The only man in Arkansas that makes a living exclusively breeding standard and fancy poultry. Send stamp for catalogue and his experience. Stock for sale.

Black Langshans and White Plymouth Rocks. Winners, layers, beauties. Hardy stock that will please you. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. Frank I. Ahern, Box 51, Laurel, Md.

Buff Orpingtons, Faverolles, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Stock for sale. Arthur Waite, Rockville, Mass.

Barred Rocks and Bronze Turkeys; fine ones. Write for prices. Mrs. Frank Mattox, Route 6, Wolcott, Ind.

Several Breeds

Stock for sale. I raise winners for the other fellows. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Prices low considering quality. Catalogue free. Chas. Challquist, Mead, Neb.

White Indian Games, White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Buff Leghorns and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. At present I have only Hamburgs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. McRitchie, Port Clinton, Ohio.

W. J. Cheney, Cuba, Missouri. Breeder of Barred Rocks and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. One of the largest and best equipped poultry plants in the west. Beautiful illustrated catalogue free.

A few choice cockerels from stock scoring to 95%. White Plymouth Rocks and Black Langshans. Particulars cheerfully given. Eggs in season. A. A. Hilton, Colorado Springs, Colo.

My Buff Leghorn cock won first at Sedalia, 1903, Missouri State Show, 1903, Kansas City, 1904. Stock for sale. Cayuga Ducks also. Prices low. Write. John S. Hughes, Fayette, Mo.

Cornish and White Indian Games, Silver Duckwing Game Bantams, English Black-Breasted Red Games. Stock and eggs. Riverside Poultry Farm, North Hartland, Vermont.

400 birds for sale. Black Langshans, Single Comb Buff and White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Pekin Ducks. Stamp for circular. J. H. Allen, Walnut Grove, Minn.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes. My birds are winners, extra good layers. A lot of stock for sale from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each. C. H. Farrar, Jackson, Ga.

Buff Rocks from prize stock. 16 hens, 2 cocks at a bargain. Buff Cochins Bantams, 6 pair, \$2.50 per pair. Sure Hatch incubator, \$8.00. Fannie Belknap, Irondale, Mo.

Meat as Chick Food.

In a recent report of experiments in feeding chicks, the Rhode Island Experiment Station says:

"The use of the proper proportion of animal food will pay a handsome profit through decreased mortality and increased weight of the chicks. In feeding, bear in mind that chicks in a state of nature spend practically all of their working hours in search of food, and that they do not fill their crops in ten minutes every two hours. Feeding should be, as far as the time of the attendant renders profitable, a continuous process, but by no means a continuous gorge.

"The experiment which led up to this conclusion was with an incubator hatch of 219 chickens. These were separated into lots of about fifty each and placed in similar brooders. For thirty days all conditions were kept alike except the rations. Pen A was fed a balanced ration of grains, meat and green food. The chicks grew and thrived, and not one chick showed symptoms of digestive disorder. The deaths amounted to 3.9 per cent. In pen B all animal food was withheld; the deaths were 9.5 per cent, of which 75 per cent had bowel trouble. Pen C was fed on grain alone, all animal food and all green food being omitted from the ration; the deaths were 32.7 per cent, of which 76.5 per cent showed digestive trouble. In pen D all grain food was omitted; the deaths of chicks were 63.7 per cent, of which 85.8 per cent showed bowel trouble. All the living chicks were weighed at the close of the test, and pen A showed the greatest average weight for all breeds.

Several Breeds

Winners New York, Hagerstown, Washington, the past five years. 14 varieties prize stock raised on separate farms. Prices free. Stock and eggs for sale. Berwyn Poultry Association, Berwyn, Maryland.

For Sale.—All kinds of high-class fancy pigeons for half of their value; also poultry, geese, Pekin and Muscovy ducks, Bantams, Pearl Guineas. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

Bloomington Poultry Yards, Bloomington, Fla. Breeds of Barred, Buff, White Rocks; White, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff Cochins. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. 200 cockerels at \$1.50 each.

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks from high scoring stock. Male and female for sale. Special prices to make room. Catalogue free. Correspondence solicited. John W. Root & Co., Central City, Nebr.

Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, Faverolles, Golden and Silver Sebright and Japanese Bantams. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frank McCarty, Elizaville, Ind.

Barred Rocks, Snow White Wyandottes and Leghorns. Prize stock and extra prolific layers. Young and old birds, male and females and eggs for sale. Circular free. J. Groot, Lakeshore, Md.

White China and Toulouse Geese, Light Brahmas, Black and White Wyandottes and Buff Cochins Bantams. Stock for sale; eggs in season. John Linville, Urbana, Ohio.

The Village Farms have a large number of Silver and White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. Louis A. Osborne, Mgr., Sedalia, Mo.

Lamar Poultry Farm. White Plymouth Rocks, Houdan and Buff Orpingtons. Muscovy Ducks and Embden Geese. My fowls are good. T. J. Denny, Lamar, Mo.

Wyckoff White Leghorns and fine White Plymouth Rocks. Bargains for those who order early. Must reduce stock. Write for prices. Mrs. Lloyd Bullard, Lowder, Ill.

For Sale.—Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Some cockerels and pullets. Few Silver Wyandottes. Young stock. Miss Kate Timlin, Scott Street, Whitewater, Wis.

Buff Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. 15 years exhibiting, breeding, mating. Pleasing customers my motto. Circular. Wm. Vander Maas-Box 222, Midland Park, N. J.

For Sale.—Rose Comb White Minorcas, thoroughbred; breeding pen \$5.00. Rose Comb Buff Plymouth Rocks, pens \$5.00. Blaney's, 65, Claysville, Pa.

Black, Buff and Partridge Cochins; Bearded, Silver and Golden Polish; \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Prize winners for 22 years. Dr. H. F. Ballard, Chenoa, Ill.

"This experiment shows conclusively that, outside of the brooding and conditions during incubation, chicks may be killed by improper feeding. Where one does not wish to buy the prepared beef scraps, the bones and scraps from the table will go far towards feeding the baby chicks at first, if put in shape so they can eat them."

Cost of Egg Production.

The recent work of the Utah Experiment Station indicates that eggs may be produced at a smaller cost than many poultrymen consider possible. A report from the above station says:

"That there is money in eggs will not be denied in the face of the evidence given, for although the fowls undergoing the test did not lay an extraordinary number (158 being the highest average), the food-cost per dozen amounted to only six and one-third cents, notwithstanding the food eaten by the poor layers was included in this average, which of course brings the cost much higher than it otherwise would be, and clearly suggests that the poor layers should be weeded out. The average number of eggs laid was 135. The pens which averaged 157 eggs produced them at a cost of but 4.7 cents per dozen. Another pen producing 130 eggs did so at a cost of 5.3 cents per dozen."

The poorest man who live in a cottage may, if he cares to do so, keep a little flock of hens which will furnish him eggs that take the place of meat, and an occasional Sunday dinner fit for a king.

Feather pulling never occurs in the flock that is kept supplied with meat feed and ground bone.

POULTRY

A Magazine for All Poultrymen

Published the First of Each Month by the

Poultry Publishing Company

J. S. Sleeper, President and General Manager
Miller Purvis, Vice-President and Editor
Frank J. Gross, Secretary
E. A. Powers, Treasurer

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

Fifty cents per year in advance. Five cents per copy.

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Write your name and postoffice plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly each month.

When you request change of address, give the old as well as the new address.

Subscribers will be notified a month before their subscriptions expire. Renew promptly and avoid missing any numbers as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Send for Advertising Rates

Volume I October 1904 Number 1

With the Editor

About Advertising

What is a fair return for money spent in advertising? It seems to us that a profit amounting to enough to pay for the labor and money expended, together with the cost of the article advertised and a margin for net profit, would be a very fair return.

Talking about poultry advertising, on what basis shall we estimate the value of poultry and eggs? Intrinsically poultry and eggs are worth just what they will bring in the markets of the world. This is the value set by those who want these things to eat. The market demand is steady and constant. It can be relied on every day in the year, but we must take our poultry and eggs to market and offer them to those who deal in them.

There is another market, which is just as steady and just as reliable as the corner grocery. This market is farther from home, and it costs something to get in touch with the man who wants to buy. This market is made by the demand for pure-bred stock and for eggs from such stock.

In this market the demand makes the price just as much as it does in the ordinary market. But in this market the eggs from one flock may be worth two, three or five times as much as the eggs from another flock of the same variety and just as good in every way.

This is because the owner of one flock has built up a reputation that makes many people desire his stock or eggs from his flock. They have heard of him for so long a time, or read of him in so many publications, that they want to buy of him and are willing to pay him a higher price than they would pay another breeder who was not so well known.

This increased price is the money value of a reputation, and reputation is made by continued square dealing with the public.

It is worth something to have the reputation of a Fishel. It enables him to sell eggs and stock at prices that equal those of any other poultry breeder in America. He gets long prices in spite of the fact that people all over the country constantly advertise Fishel stock at less than half the prices he gets.

It is worth something to get a reputation of this kind. There is but one way to get it. That is to advertise. Advertise all the time, regularly, consistently, and deal fairly with your customers. A man could well afford to spend \$10,000 to get the reputation of a Fishel, a Miller, or any of fifty poultry breeders who might be mentioned. Any of these men have spent a good many times this sum in advertising. They have made money while making their reputation, and their advertising has made them both money and fame. Their advertising has paid for itself many times over in direct returns, and its money value in the reputation it has made for them is beyond computation.

Reputation is the indirect and intangible return the advertiser gets, but advertising brings him more than this. It brings good, hard dollars.

An advertisement inserted in a given publication one, two or three times may not bring enough direct returns to make it profitable, but if it is continued regularly it will pay every time. We have known a poultry breeder to advertise his stock for three months without getting a single inquiry, while a near neighbor, advertising in the same paper, using the same space, sold everything he was willing to let go. The first advertiser then got discouraged and stopped his ad, writing to the publisher that he could not get results. The same day he wrote stopping his ad he got an order that was big enough to pay for the ad and to make his investment in advertising very profitable. Then he apologized to the publisher and renewed his faith in advertising and now is becoming well known and is making money.

Now about direct returns. The value of poultry and eggs without advertising is exactly what the corner groceryman would pay for them. Advertise them in the more distant but just as insistent market and the value is two, three or five times as great as it was before being advertised.

Sell your eggs at the corner grocery and you get, say 12 cents a dozen for them. Carry them to Chicago and you get 20 cents, and if you had enough of them you would make money by taking them to the more distant market, even after paying your traveling expenses. Advertising is reaching out after the more distant and higher priced market, and the cost of advertising is the cost of reaching those who are willing to pay the higher price.

If you sell six settings of eggs at \$2 each, you have \$12, or as much money as you would get for 100 dozen at the corner grocery—and you have 94 dozen

left to sell at the grocery if you wish. Could you not well afford to spend \$3 in advertising to sell six settings of eggs, and a great deal more than this if you could reach purchasers for the 100 dozen?

Not very long ago we saw the order book of a prominent poultryman in which were set down orders for 1,300 settings of eggs at \$5 per setting. Here were orders for \$6,500 worth of eggs received in one season. The business of this breeder was built up entirely by advertising, and he thinks less now of giving an order for advertising to the amount of \$1,000 than he did of giving an order for a classified ad amounting to \$1, a dozen years ago.

Beginners should start cautiously and judiciously, using good papers, and once started keep on. Almost every failure to make advertising pay has been caused by quitting too soon.

We know of a business which was started by making an advertising appropriation of \$300,000. When this immense sum was spent results were hardly discernible. The money was gone and the business dragged in a most discouraging way. The man back of the business believed it could be made to pay and he dumped \$200,000 more into advertising. Before that sum was exhausted the business had become so great that he was compelled to stop all advertising in order to catch up with orders and build new factories. If he had stopped when his first appropriation was exhausted he would have lost all he had put into advertising. He kept on and made a fortune and is now doing an immense business.

The principle is the same whether the business is small or great. Advertising persisted in, whether the ad cost a dollar or a thousand dollars, will pay. There isn't the least doubt about it. The truth of this has been proved time and again. If you want to make money and win fame in any business, you must advertise.

Our Subscription Price

"You say," writes a valued friend, "that you are going to make POULTRY a dignified exponent of the poultry industry. I very much doubt whether you can make it very dignified at 50 cents a year. Why don't you make the price dignified and put the paper at \$1 or even \$2 a year? There are enough poultrymen who will appreciate a magazine such as you propose to publish who are willing to pay a price for it to give it good support. I would rather advertise in a \$2 paper than a 25-cent one any time. Make the price at least \$1 a year and you will receive hearty support."

All of which is very complimentary, but, honestly, we are afraid to take the stand our friend advises. We have had the matter of the subscription price up a number of times, and finally we have concluded to make a dollar paper and put the price at 50 cents a year until we have shown

what we can do in the way of publishing a poultry magazine of high class. After we have done this we are going to make the price \$1 a year. We have not fixed the time when the change will be made, but as soon as we get a certain number of subscribers we shall raise the price, unless we happen to get this number sooner than we expect.

Publishing Show Reports

We have concluded to publish show reports in full, as set forth in our announcement on the title-page of this number. There are two good sides to the question whether poultry publications should publish show reports in full or not. We have no quarrel with those who take the other side. Under the conditions announced on our title-page we shall publish in full every show report furnished to us during the coming show season. Secretaries who favor us with well prepared reports will be placed on our list of the blessed.

Our Name

When two correspondents in the same mail say, "You could not have found a better name for your new magazine in a thousand years," we begin to think it was a happy thought. We have been congratulated on the name so many times since we announced it that we are certain it exactly meets the views of most poultrymen and is the most fitting one we could have chosen. We believe it covers the whole ground as completely as would a title that would cover half the front page. It suits us and it seems to suit our friends, and this makes it unanimous.

Club Rates

We cannot offer prizes for subscriptions, because of the high cost of our magazine. We know it is worth twice 50 cents a year, and we must get pretty close to the subscription price in order to make it possible to keep it up to our standard. The only inducement we can make is to give a copy one year to any one who will get us four subscribers at 50 cents each. That is, for \$2 we will send five copies of POULTRY to as many addresses for one year. After a few months the price will be doubled.

Poultry's Illustrations

After this month we hope to be able to reach our ideal in the way of illustrations. The editor will take an extended trip through the eastern states with his cameras and expects to have many illustrations to use as a result. We are going to break away from the ordinary scheme of illustrating a poultry publication. We are not going to insist that every picture shall have in it 100-point birds posed for the occasion. We are going to show the homes of our poultrymen, give glimpses of their surroundings, and when we photograph fowls of any kind we are going to show them at

home and in their natural position. Not that we shall not try for ideal pictures, for we shall, but we shall not publish pictures of fowls which appear to be contemplating escape or in fear of sudden death. If by happy chance we get some birds in good poses we shall publish them, but not otherwise.

Encouraging Letters

As this is written we can look on a pile of more than a thousand letters from friends who have written us a word of greeting and good wishes. A good many of these contained subscriptions, which pleases us, as we have not said "subscription" in a single letter so far sent out.

This Page

We want to make this page the meeting place between the readers of *POULTRY* and the editor. Here we

shall speak our mind and talk with our friends at will. We are always glad to hear from you.

The Cover Page

The illustration on the cover page this month is from a photograph of a pen of White Plymouth Rocks owned by Mr. D. W. Ingersoll. The photograph was taken by a member of our staff only a few days ago, and while the hens were in full molt the picture shows them to be big and healthy.

The November Number

The November number of *POULTRY* will have a cover page designed by Mr. Chilberg, one of the leading artists of this country in this line of work. It will represent a group of turkeys, and will be printed in two colors. We think our readers will agree that it is one of the best Thanksgiving covers ever designed for any magazine.

Feeding Breeding Stock—Wm. P. Morton



NATURALLY every poultry breeder desires to get as many eggs as possible from his hens. We have had this matter up for discussion time and again, and it is now well understood that certain feed stuffs tend to promote egg-production, because they contain the materials that enter into the composition of eggs.

With the information accessible to every one it is quite easy to compound a ration that will promote egg-production, from materials that may be had on almost any farm.

The temptation to force breeding stock to lay in liberal numbers during the winter is great enough to induce a good many breeders to undertake it.

We believe they do this to their own loss and to the loss of their customers, for it has been established that a hen which lays regularly through the winter and into the spring produces eggs that are not as strongly vital as those from hens that have not been forced during the cold months, unless their vital energies are kept at the high point of being able perfectly to perform their functions.

It is not an uncommon remark that the old scrub hens of former days laid eggs that were fertile to the last one. It is not to be wondered at that this was the case, for these hens did not lay an egg from about the time of the first frost in the fall until the next March.

The production of eggs is serious strain, and if hens are forced to produce them in large numbers this tells on the vitality of the hens and of the eggs produced by them.

Very few poultry breeders care to allow their hens to remain unproductive during half the year, and they are not to be censured for feeling this way. They are keeping poultry for revenue, and should be allowed to get the largest returns their skill and knowledge enable them to produce.

Besides this, we must force egg-production in order to keep up with others who advertise heavy-laying strains. This leads us to desire a system of feeding by which large egg-production and high fertility both may be secured.

As a matter of fact great productiveness and high vitality are not inconsistent with each other, for feeds that promote egg-production must also tend to increase vigor, as eggs are made up of the materials that go to increase nervous vigor.

The whole matter resolves itself into a question of proper feeding. There is no

best way that will serve under all circumstances. A general line of procedure may be advised, but every poultry breeder must vary this according to his surroundings and the circumstances which may arise.

Generally the feeder must be depended on to determine the quantity of feed a hen needs. A laying hen requires more feed than one which is not laying, except during the molting period, when high feeding should be the rule.

It is best to err on the side of liberal feeding, provided the flock has opportunity to exercise. It is natural for hens to scratch. They like to do it, and should be given a place where they can dig small grain out of litter.

Green food in some form is an essential in feeding breeding stock. Wherever else it can be omitted, here it should be constantly supplied. Clover, lawn clippings and cabbage are as good as anything we have ever used, though if too great laxity of the bowels occur and a few heads of lettuce are obtainable, it is well to supply them. The trouble usually is that the lettuce costs too much, until so late in the season that its use is not needed, for breeding operations are to a large extent over.

Ground bone—the green bone with lean meat upon it—is admirable and should be fed at the rate of an ounce to each hen daily. But with the perfecting of bone cutters, it is possible for every breeder, at a comparatively small expense, to furnish his breeding stock with this essential to their diet.

Where green bones are not procurable, dried beef scraps, beef meal or dried blood may be substituted, but the quantity fed should be less, not more than one and one-half ounces a week being necessary for each hen.

Corn, wheat and oats, the best of each, are the grains to be used, though barley, where it can be obtained at a reasonable rate, is even better than any one of the above. The breweries use so much barley that the price of this grain is generally too high to make it profitable for feeding. For the morning grain diet give equal parts of cracked corn and plump oats; for the evening, whole wheat alone, or two parts of wheat to one of whole corn. The amount fed should be such as the hens would eat up readily and quickly, leaving nothing over.

It is much better to keep the cocks by themselves between the breeding seasons, as their presence is entirely unnecessary, if not absolutely detrimental.

The Poultry Business BY AN OLD TIME POULTRYMAN



MORE than twenty years ago I had a neighbor who was up-to-date in everything that goes to make profits from the land. He had fine sheep, good horses, pure-bred hogs and his farm was in perfect condition. He had just as good poultry as his neighbors, which is not paying his flock a high compliment.

About that time I saw some pure-bred fowls that seemed very beautiful to me and I bought two settings of eggs, paying for them \$2, which seemed to me to be an exorbitant price, but I was not economical in those days, and freely spent the money with which to get the eggs.

I got good results—for those days—and the next year had a fine flock. My neighbor had many good laughs at me, and enjoyed himself thinking of my gullibility.

I kept this variety for three years, and then concluded to advertise. I sold eggs at \$1 per 13, and by spending \$8.40 I managed to sell about 50 settings. I felt then that I was fully launched in the poultry business. At this late day I do not mind confessing that if I should now sell eggs from the same quality of stock I thought so good in those days, I would expect to be called a good many not very pretty names.

Brown Leghorn hens with "partridge" wings, muddy breasts and earlobes one-third white went as fairly good stock at that time, and a Dark Brahma hen with clear wings was not found. Buff Cochins had black in wings and tail, and the toe feathering was not what it is to-day. Barred Rock cockerels came nearly white very often, and much oftener the pullets were entirely black. It would make some of the young fellows think we had a good time if they could see a show filled with the kind of stock we thought fairly good twenty-five or thirty years ago.

My good neighbor wondered in those days that any man could sell 50 dozen eggs in a year at a dollar a dozen. One fine morning his little boy came over to my house with a tin bucket in his hand and said his father wanted a setting of eggs from my hens. In the bucket was a silver dollar. I put the eggs on top of the dollar and sent them back with my compliments.

This was the first opening pure-bred poultry got in that neighborhood. Others soon took it up, and within five years from the time I bought the first pure-bred eggs ever brought into the county there was a flourishing poultry association going and big shows were being held.

The "fever" became epidemic. Farmers, business men, lawyers, county officials, professional men, began to breed fine poultry.

Then came a lull in the enthusiasm. Fine poultry was at a discount. One after another dropped out, until about half a dozen of us were left as remnants of the army of a few years before.

It was freely predicted that the poultry business was being overdone and that it would not be long until the best bird in the country would be worth only what it would bring at the corner grocery.

The few of us who remained faithful felt the effect of the relapse, but we really loved fine poultry, and kept our flocks pure. We had faith in poultry, and our faith was rewarded. At least two of this little band of the faithful have made competences from poultry breeding and all of them have made money from the business.

They have seen thousands of young men become enthusiastic poultry breeders, only to give up later because they

thought the poultry business was about to fall of its own weight from over-production.

All these years the business has grown greater and larger, and prices for fine stock or that which is sent to market have grown higher and higher, until now it appears that the limit will never be set with any hope of reaching it.

Over-enthusiasm leads to many failures. Men and women seem to think there is some occult quality in the poultry business that makes it the short and certain road to fortune. They would not expect to pay for a farm with the first crop, nor would they expect to secure a great practice in law or medicine the next year after beginning in either of them.

The poultry business is on as safe a foundation as banking. It is as dignified as any other business a young man can enter. No one need be ashamed of being a poultryman. There is good reason to be proud of it. It is adapted to every calling in life, almost. Any one who has a little space of mother earth at his disposal can keep poultry. It is a good business to follow exclusively. It is the best side line for those who need out of door recreation, and it is a very profitable branch of general agriculture. Women who need sunshine and fresh air, children who should grow up with ruddy cheeks, browned by sun and wind, in order that they may make strong breadwinners or the mothers of a vigorous race, may all receive health and financial reward from engaging in the poultry business.

The one who begins it without expecting to get rich at once or to make unheard-of profits will be amply rewarded for time and money spent.

There always are those who are guessing that the poultry business is about to collapse. It has been a good many years since the writer allowed this sort of talk to worry him.

The man who guesses that the poultry business will ever be overdone is reckoning without his host. Disease and over-stocking will prevent this for many years. Whenever poultry is kept in larger numbers than that considered safe, disease is invited, and it usually comes.

The demand increases faster than the supply, and for that reason it will be a profitable business for many years to come. All that will be necessary will be to get in line for one or more of the sub-lines of the poultry business and produce either eggs or poultry, or both, and make it go from the first.

No one can afford to guess at anything these days. Guessing is as disastrous as it is possible to name. This is a day when it is necessary to know things and not be compelled to guess at anything. We want to know what we are doing, why we are doing it that way, what breed we are to select, how to manage them and how to sell our products to the best advantage, and when that is done, all that can be done has been provided for. The man who is making the poultry business pay is not guessing at anything.

Plan to plow all the runs this fall and sow them to rye or winter wheat. If you do this and get the grain fairly started before freezing weather, you will have a supply of fresh green stuff ready that will be available whenever the ground is bare after a thaw. Fresh green food in winter is of great benefit to fowls. Get a good supply of dry earth and dust under cover for winter use. You will be sure to find a use for it in replenishing the dust-baths and freshening up the floors.

An Ideal Offer

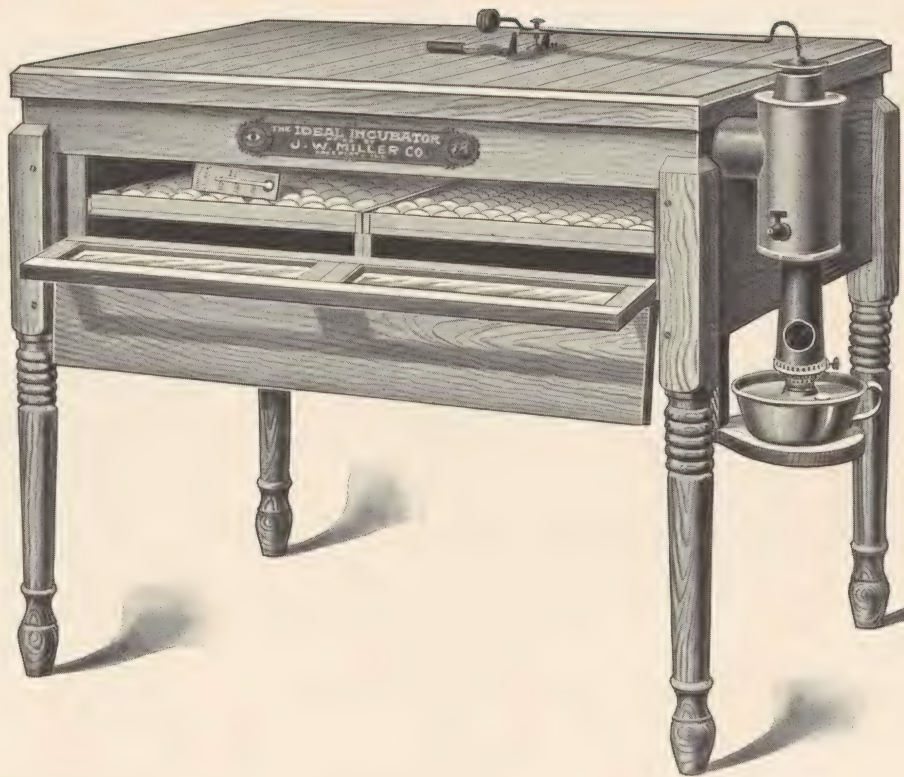
WHEN we speak of anything as being ideal, we mean it is as good as it is possible for it to be. We are going to make every man or woman wanting an incubator this year an offer that is

The Best That Possibly Can Be Made

We make the Ideal Incubators and Brooders. We have sold thousands upon thousands of them and we know they are easy to operate in the hands of beginners. We are so sure of this that we are going to let any one who wants an incubator or brooder take one and try it before paying us one single cent. Isn't this the best possible offer that could be made? You get

Thirty Days Free Trial

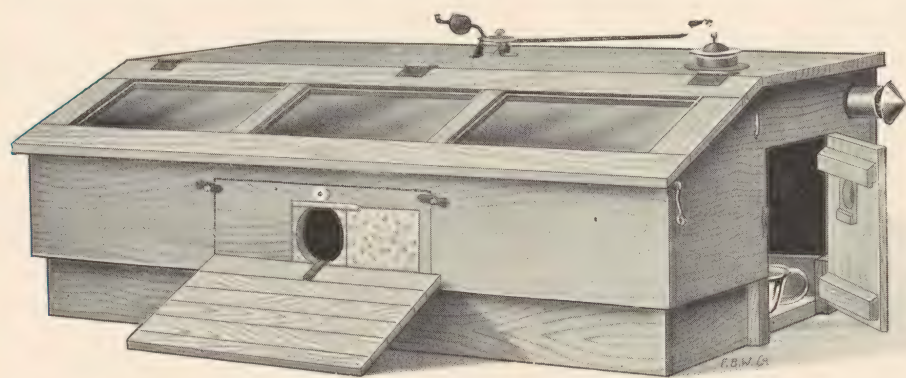
before deciding whether you want the Ideal or not. The money to pay for it is in your own control until you are completely satisfied our machines are exactly what we claim them to be. There is no complicated contract for you to sign, no long-winded string of words that it would take a lawyer to explain. Simply fill out an order blank made in the simplest form and in the fewest words. Then we send you the machine and you have thirty days in which to try it to your satisfaction. If you find it all right we get the money. If it is not all right you send the machine back and that ends the whole matter. No hard feelings, no effort to force the machine on you. Our offer means exactly what it says, nothing more.



Ideal Incubators and Brooders

(Made by "The Man Who Knows")

have made more friends since we began selling them than any other such machines ever made in the same period. They have gone into the hands of beginners who have succeeded with them because they are perfection in every way. They are well made of the best lumber. The tanks of the Ideal Incubator is the best copper, the ventilation is perfect, moisture is naturally supplied and big hatches are certain. The 1905 Ideal Incubators are



even better than those we sent out last year. We have been studying incubators for years. Every year we gain a little. First we offered a perfect hatcher—the Ideal was always that. Now we have added little conveniences that make it handier. We do not expect to ever be able to make a better machine than the one we now offer. If we did not KNOW it to be perfect we would not send it to every one on a free thirty days' trial. No one can make a better incubator than the Ideal. That is the reason we freely offer it on terms no one can make more liberal. Read these testimonials, write to those who testify if you want to, enclosing a stamp and they will reply. We can show you thousands more in our office.

I am so well pleased with the incubator that a hundred dollars would not buy it if I could not get another one like it. Have 130 live chicks out of 150 eggs. How is that?—E. Booker Sawyer, Hillsboro, Ill.

The second hatch just completed. Highly satisfactory. 92 per cent of fertile eggs hatched.—M. S. Dreitzler, 126 E. 9th St., Mishawaka, Ind.

I am well pleased with your incubator. It will hatch every fertile egg and it is very little trouble to run. My first hatch was forty-seven chicks from sixty eggs.—Mrs. Minnie Joyner, Kiln, Miss.

Send for our big book **Poultry For Profit**. Full of information about poultry raising. It also contains many testimonials from our customers. It is beautifully illustrated with copyrighted sketches from life of all the varieties of the fowls we keep. We send this magnificent book free to any one who asks for it. Send for it today.

The J. W. Miller Co., Box 100, Freeport, Illinois.

THANKSGIVING

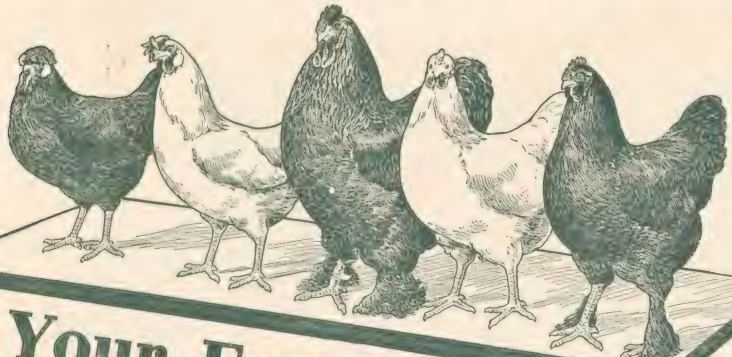
NOVEMBER

1904

POULTRY



Poultry Publishing Co. Freeport, Illinois.



Your Egg Money.

It makes a lot of difference to you whether your hens are laying only enough eggs to pay for the feed they eat or whether they are doing well enough to make you a good profit. To get the most eggs and make the most money, keep your hens in the best condition.

STANDARD POULTRY FOOD

(It Makes Poultry Pay)

will keep your entire flock in that prime condition which means health, vigor, eggs and profit. It is the great condimental food for poultry of all ages and of all kinds. It makes poultry pay, because it takes a place in the feeding ration that nothing else will. It is vitalizing and nutritious. A larger package for the price than any other poultry food on the market. Two sizes, 25c and 50c.

Trial Offer

If we have no agent in your town, write us for our special trial offer, which we know will interest you. We make **Standard Insect Powder**.

Standard Stock Food Co., 1554 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. A. H. Hansel, Loup City, Neb., says: "The best I have ever used for my poultry. I am using Standard Poultry Food with good results."

I. Brittendahl, Fremont, Neb., by using Standard Poultry Food secured 466 eggs from 23 hens last January.

STANDARD POULTRY FOOD
IT MAKES POULTRY PAY

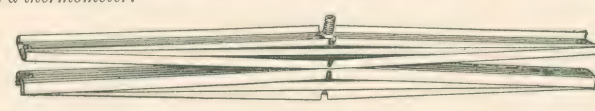


MODEL INCUBATORS and BROODERS

Sole Owner and Manufacturer

A Valuable New Feature for 1905

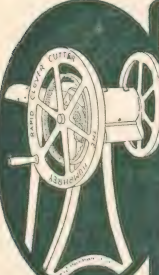
It has been demonstrated the past season that my new incubator, the Model, has no equal as a hatcher. The new arrangement of the diffusive system in the heating and ventilating has proven more efficient than the old. The evidence given by the large breeders is conclusive. The Regulator used last season, though easier to adjust, did not present any radical improvements over that used in my old invention, The Cyphers. Considerable adjustment of the lamp flame was still necessary to enable it to keep the temperature at one point. To obviate this a more active thermostat was necessary. After a season's work and the expenditure of several thousand dollars in experiments I have secured a thermostat more than four times as active as the old—as sensitive and accurate as a thermometer.



Patent applied for.

This thermostat cares effectively for the difference in lamp heat between the lowest flame that is required to heat the hatching chamber to the proper temperature, and the largest flame the lamp may carry. It reduces to a minimum the attention required to keep the temperature at one point. Another satisfactory feature, it always comes back to the same point after cooling the eggs. It is sure to satisfy you. All Model Incubators are now equipped with it. Send for descriptive circular.

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For Big Poultry Results

Feed cut clover or alfalfa—the cheapest and most productive poultry food for winter feeding. Great for all poultry—especially ducks. Don't buy so-called "clover-meals"—half dirt and dust. Cut it yourself with a new

HUMPHREY Rapid Clever CUTTER.

Cuts finer, more rapidly and more easily than any other. Fine enough for young chicks—no pieces over 1/8 inch. Double knives, strong and durable. Unlike any other.

Send today for "Poultry Helps," Humphrey's new book of Poultry Specialties. It's free and it's all right. Address

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WILBER'S Gem Strain Single Comb White Leghorns
Acknowledged the World's Heaviest Laying Exhibition Strain. "None Better." Exhibition or breeding stock mated to suit at live and let live prices. Single birds, pairs, trios, pens and yards our specialty. Egg season Jan. 1st to July 31st. Send orders early. Large illustrated catalog free or write us your wants. **Wilber Bros., Box 1, Petros, Tenn, U.S.A., V-Pres. State Nat'l White Leghorn Club.**

Care of Young Turkeys

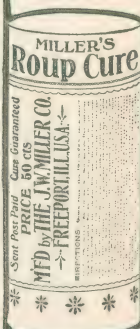
The young turkeys for the winter holidays should be in good shape now, their growth having been carried on continuously through the hot weather. You undoubtedly found that one of the most disagreeable pests that annoy the young birds are the lice. They will appear in such great numbers that the birds will very quickly droop and die, but not a louse will the owner be able to find. Yet this should not convince him that the birds are not suffering from this pest. It is better to take the birds and hang them up and grease them thoroughly. Lard or kerosene will accomplish the desired result in short order. Some advocate not using either of these on the turkeys until they are at least a month old, but if the birds are attacked severely by the lice it is much safer to protect them in this way than to let them stand their chances with the insects. Lard is safer for the young turkeys than kerosene, and it will accomplish the purpose intended. Frequently the lice appear on the young turkeys before they are a week old, and by a month they are half killed with them. Melt some lard in a tin and with a soft tooth brush it is possible to spread the grease over the wings, feathers of tail and body so that the lice will all be killed. This should be done every few weeks up to the middle of August if the lice are very numerous and troublesome, and after that time you will have very little trouble with them. Turkeys that are kept free from lice will grow almost twice as fast as those afflicted by the insects. The reward for the work will be very manifest when it is time to kill and market the birds.

Hit or Miss in Turkey Raising

Many years ago I made the statement that turkeys are hard to raise. After twenty years of experience I am still of the opinion that a big flock of turkeys at selling time is "just as it happens." In the last twenty years I have raised over 2,000 Bronze turkeys, and perhaps lost half that number. One year I would raise nearly all hatched, and the next year, with the very same feed and care I would lose half. I could not see why this should be. It looked as if they had rather die than live. I kept the lice off, fed them wheat bread soaked in water, with black pepper and onion tops shaved fine, wheat, corn chop and curd made from clabbered milk; and while some thrive others seem to die from choice. But I was never so discouraged but that when spring came I was not anxious to try again for a good flock. I have raised as high as 140 in a season. Then I thought I would not change my business for a little gold mine. But at other times, when I had only 35 or 40 to sell in the fall, it was not so nice. It is no trouble to sell a fine Bronze gobbler at \$5, \$7.50 or even \$10 these days. I think it pays to keep trying. I have bred turkeys that scored as high as 97, and won highest honors in many shows. I am no exponent of "successful turkey raising" and still think it hit or miss.

Ocellated Honduras Turkey

The Honduras turkey was originally found wild in that country. It has been described by travelers as most beautiful in color, equal to some of the most brilliant of the pheasants. The head and neck of the wild variety are naked, and there is no tuft on the breast. The ground color of the plumage is a bronze green, banded with gold bronze, blue and red, with here and there a band of brilliant black. This variety has not been bred successfully as a domestic variety in the northern climates. It is doubtful if it has been successfully bred outside of its native country.



Miller's Roup Cure

"Made by the Man who Knows"

No Cure No Pay

Positively guaranteed to cure Roup in all forms, as well as common colds, "swelled head," canker, catarrh, discharges from the nostrils, etc. An original remedy used successfully by me for 20 years on Millhook Poultry Farm—the largest farm of Standard Bred Poultry in the world. Beware of colds; they lead to Roup. Miller's Roup Cure both prevents and cures. Use it in the fowl's drinking water. One package makes 25 gals. medicine.

It Never Fails

Take no substitute but insist on Miller's. Sent postpaid for

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Send Today for big free book, "Poultry for Profit,"—describing full line of Ideal Incubators and Brooders, Standard Bred Poultry and Poultry Supplies of every description. Address

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Station F.
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Old Trusty Incubators

The result of years' experience of a successful incubator man who has built more than 50,000 incubators—an experienced poultry raiser, a man you all know. A success from the start. Nearly 8,000 sold in the past eight months. They are good hatches, durable hatches and are easy to operate. Price is within reach of all poultry raisers. Next year the Old Trusty will go on the market as "the unimproved." They need no improvements; they were right from the start and are all right, right now. People who use them say they cannot be better, and when his customers are satisfied, Johnson is satisfied. Better write Johnson today and learn about the new machines. His catalogue is free.

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Graduates assisted to positions.

Our Officers and Faculty composed of prominent railway officials.

Tuition Fee only \$20.00. May we enroll you? Write at once to

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ONE HATCH FREE. ROYAL Incubators.

30 Days Free. Absolutely automatic. Send it back if not perfectly satisfactory. Built to last years. Send for free trial plan. Incubator Catalogue free, with Poultry book 3c, and poultry paper 1 year 10c.

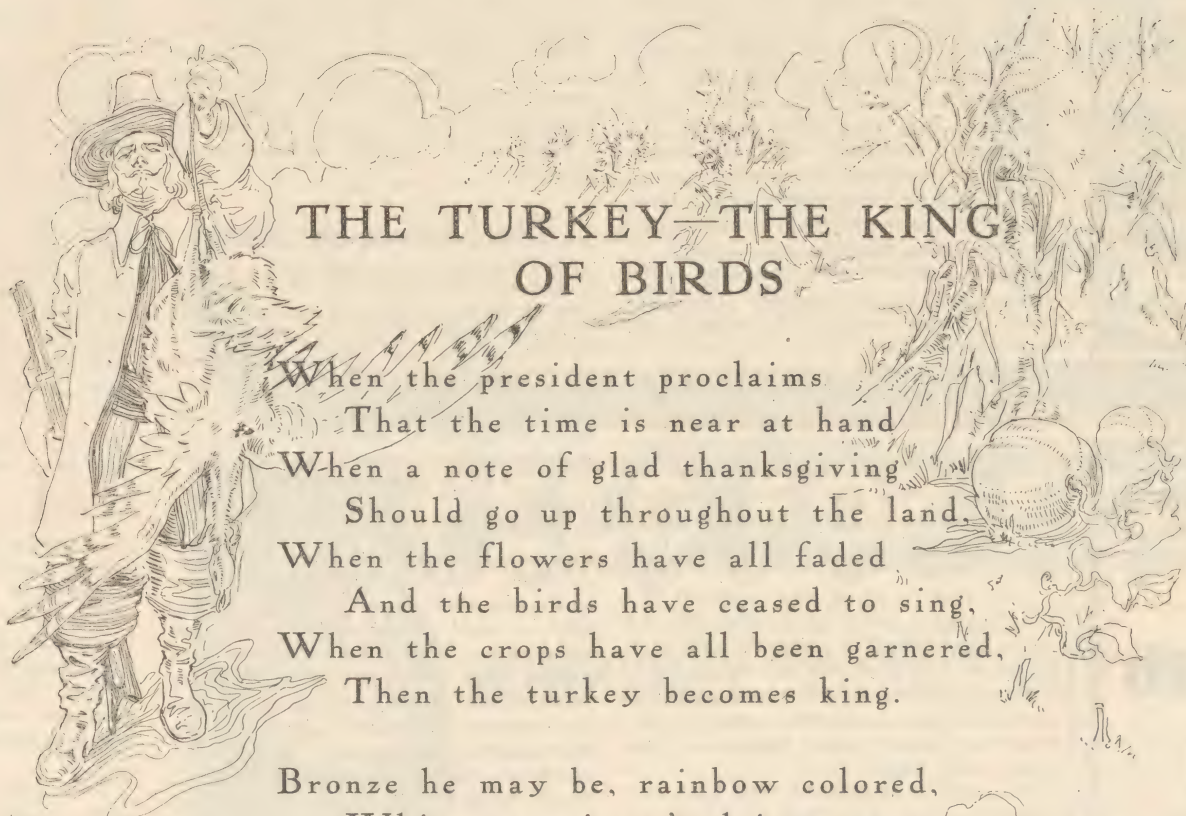
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BUILD YOUR INCUBATOR

Any man or boy can do this easily with common tools and **Save More Than Half.** How? Get our Complete Book of Plans for building New Iowa Incubators and Brooders. We will then sell you at cost all fixtures like Tank, Lamp, Regulators, Trays, Legs, etc. Big money in building and selling incubators. No Experiment. Send for "How to Make and Save Money with Incubators," our new handsome Poultry Book and Catalogue. It is FREE.

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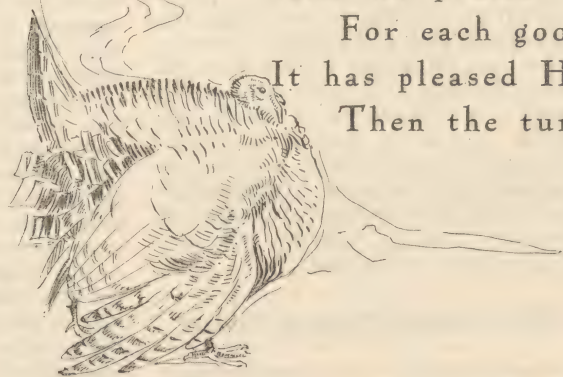
THE TURKEY—THE KING OF BIRDS

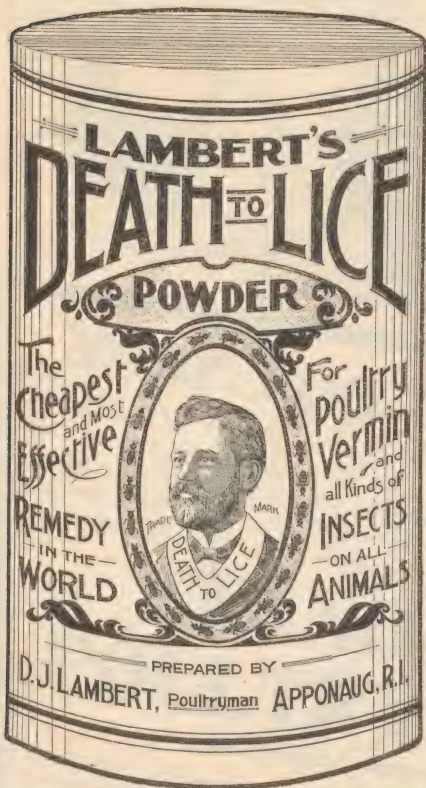
When the president proclaims
That the time is near at hand
When a note of glad thanksgiving
Should go up throughout the land,
When the flowers have all faded
And the birds have ceased to sing,
When the crops have all been garnered,
Then the turkey becomes king.

Bronze he may be, rainbow colored,
White, as winter's driven snow,
Black, as Erebus at midnight,
Buff, as bright as sunset's glow.
Shade of plumage does not matter,
Size is counted everything;
If he only fills the platter,
Then the turkey becomes king.

When we celebrate Thanksgiving,
In a mansion or a cot,
If a turkey's on the table

We're contented with our lot.
And we praise the Great All-Giver
For each good and gracious thing
It has pleased Him to give to us.
Then the turkey becomes king.





Plymouth Poultry Farm

3500 Barred Buff and White

Plymouth Rocks

for sale. Fine as they grow. \$2 and up. Send for our new catalogue. Printed in colors. Free to every one.

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BUY THE BEST

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns of the Famous "Hansel Strain" of Australian Competition. Leghorns lead the world as layers. Young and old stock for sale. Write for prices.

Mrs. A. H. HANSEL, LOUP CITY, NEBR.

Bred to Lay

WHITE ROCKS

A superior strain of very heavy layers at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. G. Hickox, 700 Stowell Av., Milwaukee, Wis.

ORR'S Wyandottes Orpingtons

All standard varieties of both breeds. Stock for sale. Booklet free. Orr's Lice Killer is best. \$1 per gallon.

T. E. ORR, BOX 882, BEAVER, PA.

R. C. W. Leghorns at the St. Louis Fair

Charles H. Rose, Secretary

As predicted by the writer on several occasions the class of R. C. W. Leghorns at the St. Louis Fair was one of the largest shown. The number of varieties shown was about 85, exclusive of bantams and in this class the R. C. W. Leghorns occupied thirteenth place.

We do not consider this an unlucky place, but a place to be proud of. It has been obtained through the systematic efforts of the club. When the fact that the club is only two years old, and that prior to its organization very little was ever heard of the variety, it is very remarkable that they have risen to the prominence now held. Surely the popularity is attributed to more than the club, the beauty and utility of the birds themselves have won them a place second to none of the Mediterranean varieties.

It was probably the best exhibit of the variety ever gotten together. One hundred and forty-three birds being in the different classes.

It being an early show, birds that were not in full plumage were beaten by those that were finished, in many cases being of equal merit. The judging, by comparison, was very creditably done by Mr. Holden, who gave universal satisfaction, without exception. Every exhibitor seemed satisfied, including those that did not win.

The winning birds were a grand lot, but in many cases, birds that did not get a place would in six weeks time give the winners a good race for honors.

Among the cock birds were some very excellent birds, a majority out of condition, but good points staring at you from every angle.

Cockerels, a grand lot, the best the writer ever saw—big white fellows, elegant combs and carriage.

Hens were a fine class, and any place of seven awarded was a big win.

The pullet class was the surprise, beautiful color, shape and size. One could find all along the row birds that would cause the fancier to stop and exclaim, "here are the 'egg machines'." Alert, proud, active, long-bodied birds. The kind that has made the variety so popular among those that want layers. The dainty combs and perfect spike on some of the pullets were a show by themselves. The classes were all shown in good condition, being very clean and white; the exhibitors having taken especial care in getting them in the best possible condition. The great majority of prizes were won by members of the Rose Comb White Leghorn Club.

The American Rose Comb White Leghorn Club will hold its annual meeting in connection with the Illinois State Poultry Association show at Peoria, January 2 to 7, 1905. Chas. H. Rose, secretary.

The Madison Square Show

The great Madison Square Garden, New York, Show will be held January 3 to 7, under the management of H. V. Crawford, secretary, Montclair, N. J. This show is always a crowded one and a most successful one. Western breeders have seemed somewhat fearful about entering at this show but they have no reason to entertain feelings of this kind. After St. Louis western breeders should not be afraid of any competition, and we can assure them that Secretary Crawford will see to it that their birds are well cared for and their interests attended to as well as long experience and competent attendants can discharge these duties. It seems to us that western breeders should get their birds to the eastern shows as often as possible. In the east

we hear about "western types" as if there two kinds of birds in the several varieties, one to win in the east and another in the west. Mixing in the show room would soon unify the types, if there really is a difference.

The judges at New York will be as follows: George Purdue, Light Brahmas; Dr. J. C. Andruss, Minorcas; Aug. D. Arnold, Buff Leghorns; D. A. Nichols, Cochins; H. Seudder, Barred Plymouth Rocks; J. Fred Crangle, White Plymouth Rocks; W. C. Denny, Buff Plymouth Rocks; Richard Oke, Orpingtons; T. E. Orr, White Wyandottes; Chas. T. Cornman, Game Bantams; A. A. Parker, Exhibition Games; H. J. Quilhot, Ornamental Bantams; M. F. Delano, Water Fowl and Rhode Island Reds; George Burgott Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns. Other judges will be announced later. Entries will be limited to 4,000.

The Minneapolis Show

The Minnesota State Poultry Association at their annual meeting to be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, January 11 to 16 inclusive, will entertain the American Poultry Association. There will be brought together at this show people from all parts of the country and the meeting of the American Poultry Association with us gives our show a national importance.

That the show may attain the dignity which its character demands, the directors have increased the cash premiums and made them very liberal. They offer a great many special prizes and silver cups. We have secured the best judges to be had. T. E. Orr, Secretary of the American Poultry Association and the foremost Wyandotte judge, will place the awards on Wyandottes. Frank Heck, the White Rock specialist, will judge all White Rocks. The other varieties will be assigned to Theo. Hewes, Sharpe Butterfield, Geo. D. Holden, E. W. Rankin and R. W. Wales. We appeal to the breeders of the Northwest to do their part in making this show what it should be. Premium lists may be had of the secretary, C. L. Smith, Box 28, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Great Chicago Show

The show to be held by the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association in the Coliseum, Chicago, January 23-28, promises to eclipse anything in that line ever held in the west. The Coliseum is the finest show room in the country, not a post or pillar interfering with the sweep of the great arena which is large enough to hold the three rings of the big circus companies that exhibit in it every year. Splendidly lighted from above it is an ideal show room.

Secretary Kimmey is now doing the preliminary work and will soon be ready to send out catalogues. This show will attract breeders from every point of the compass as Chicago is in direct connection with every state in the Union. The committee on judging has not yet reported, we understand. Full information will be given in the next number of POULTRY. Fred L. Kimmey, secretary, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago.

The Herald Square Show

Word comes that the Herald Square New York show has received entries enough to fill the hall and some entries have necessarily been refused for lack of room. Over 300 entries have been received and C. E. Gauss the secretary is very confident the show will prove to be one of the successes of the season. The next number of POULTRY will contain as full a report of the show as it is possible for us to get.

American Poultry Association

OFFICIAL NOTICE

To Members of the American Poultry Association:

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-ninth annual meeting of this Association will convene in Minneapolis, Minnesota, at 4 p. m. of Friday, January 13th, 1905, in a hall to be supplied by the Twin City Poultry Association.

Notice is hereby given that at that meeting application will be made for admission to the Standard of the three following varieties of poultry: Buckeye Reds, American Reds and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

The following notices are also given: I hereby give notice that at the next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, a motion will be made to change the Constitution, as follows:

On page 253 of the present Standard, in the twentieth line from the top of the page, after the word "petition" add, "This Standard shall be read at the meeting when it is proposed to admit the variety. Notice of the presence of such fowls at the exhibitions referred to shall, upon every occasion, be given the Secretary at the place of meeting in order that he may satisfy himself that the requirements for their appearance have been complied with."

Robt. H. Essex.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 7th, 1904.

I hereby give notice that at the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, to be held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in January, 1905, there will be presented a resolution to amend the first clause of Article V, of the By-Laws so that the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer shall not be limited to three hundred dollars per year.

Signed Thos. F. Rigg,

Iowa Falls, Iowa, Nov. 8, 1904.

The report of the Publication Committee to the St. Louis meeting of the Association makes it clear that the new Illustrated Standard can not be ready before March 1, 1905.

At the St. Louis meeting some seventy new members were added to our list, a majority of these being life members. Let the good work go on so that we shall have as many more additions at the Minneapolis meeting.

D. L. Orr, Pres., T. E. Orr, Sec-Treas. Beaver, Pa., Nov. 11, 1904.

The Boston Show

Last year the Boston show was abandoned much to the regret of fanciers everywhere for it had become one of the events of the season. Some ill-feeling arose out of the circumstance, but at the time of it Mr. Sharp gave a very good reason why he could not attend to it. He had been appointed to manage one of the largest textile manufacturing concerns in the world at a date that made it impossible to give the show his attention or arrange for some one else to take his place in the management. This year Samuel H. Roberts, Pawtucket, R. I., consented to act as secretary and manager, and when we were in Boston two weeks ago we heard many predictions that the Boston show of this season would reappear in its old form. At the Worlds Fair a circular was distributed inviting entries from every section of the country and we really hope the breeders from this territory will respond in a way that will show what the west is able to produce. The show will be held in the usual place, Mechanics' Hall, January 17-21. Entries close December 31.

American Orpington Club

The American Orpington Club offers the following prizes at the Madison Square, New York, Poultry Show:

Silver cups for the best Single Comb

Buff, Black or White Orpington males and the same for females of these varieties. These prizes are offered to members only.

Special ribbons for winners of first prize in every variety of Orpingtons. Open to members only.

Dr. Paul Kyle, president of the American Orpington Club, offers three silver caps, one each for the best display of Buff, Black and White Orpingtons in Single or Rose Comb.

H. V. Crawford, secretary of the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, offers \$10 as a special prize for the best Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerel.

The annual meeting of the club will be held at Madison Square Garden, Thursday, January 5, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The Poultry School

The Young Men's Christian Association of Brockton, Massachusetts, have made a very sensible new departure in the way of entertainments. They have arranged for a "poultry school" in the shape of a series of lectures on poultry raising, from some of the best known poultrymen of the country. These lectures will cover every phase of the subject, the course being as follows:

November 16.—"Origin, Purpose, Growth and Importance of the Poultry Business," by A. F. Hunter, Editor of American Poultry Advocate.

November 30.—"Buildings, Yards and Ranges." Covering construction and interior furnishings, location, size, shape, shade, etc. Prof. A. A. Brigham of Columbia School of Poultry Culture.

December 7.—"General Management of the Flock." W. B. Atherton, Editor American Stock Keeper.

December 14.—"Principles of Breeding and Their Application to Poultry Breeding." Prof. A. A. Brigham.

December 28.—"Incubation and Care of Chicks." Cooper Curtice, D. V. S., M. D., of Rhode Island College of Agriculture.

January 11.—"Foods, Feeding and Digestion." T. P. Woods, M. D., of Cyphers Incubator Co.

January 25.—"Standard Scoring and Judging." I. K. Felch, the veteran poultry judge.

The price of a season ticket to this course has been put at \$1, single lectures 25 cents.

We hope this is only the beginning of lectures of this kind. They should draw a large attendance in many towns and the idea is an excellent one.

National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club

In order to further the interest and increase the demand of the Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, a number of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio breeders have formed a club which shall be known as the National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club. The first meeting was called at Goshen, Ind., on Aug. 10 and the following officers were elected for the coming year. Dr. E. P. Cunningham, President; Will H. Schadt, Secretary and Treasurer. A committee was appointed on constitution and by laws, also honorary vice-president for the above three States.

The next annual meeting also the shows at which the club will offer specials will be announced later. The club Standard will be the same as adopted by the American Poultry Association and all judging will be done under the new Standard. The membership fee is \$1 and yearly dues \$1., but as a special inducement to new members they will include both for \$1 for a short time. All breeders of Single Comb Buff Orpingtons are cordially invited to join and become identified with the leading Single Comb Buff Orpington breeders of America. Will H. Schadt, Secretary, Goshen, Ind.

YOU MUST READ this in Yourself

You know that there are many kinds of incubators made for you to select from. You see their advertisements, read their catalogues and finish up by being all at sea as to which one to choose. You want the best, of course. You want an incubator that with the least personal trouble will hatch the greatest percentage of fertile eggs—not only once but every time. That's why we say "You Must Read this in justice to yourself."

CHATHAM Incubators and Brooders

not only hatch the greatest percentage of fertile eggs every time, but do so with the least care; no setting up nights to worry. The Regulation is perfect. The ventilation and moisture are attended to automatically. We supply all our incubators with our patent steel and brass regulator. No other make is allowed to use this. It is ours, exclusively—Yours free when you buy our incubators. Then OUR OWN PATENT EGG TURNER is another feature you would not do without if you knew what we know about it. It turns eggs instantly without danger of breaking any—not one broken egg a year. Think of that. Then the way we make our Chatham incubators is an insurance that they will remain durable and in perfect working order without warping or coming apart, for a life time. We select the choicest Canada timber, kiln dry it, season it thoroughly, build two walls of this select, seasoned timber, one about the other, with mineral wool between, to make the body of each Chatham incubator, and fasten them all together with metal screws—not nails or wooden pegs. The finish is in hard oils leaving a beautiful grain in the wood. A Machine built for a purpose—one to be proud of.

We were the Very First to sell incubators On Time. We are still the only ones to prepay all freight to your station. When we say we sell on time we do not mean on a month's time only, nor two months—but a good long time. Take until Oct. 1 if you want.

When you write us for a Free Descriptive Catalogue with large illustrations and all the facts, we will tell you fully about our plan to enable you to pay for the incubator out of its own profits. It will please you, as it has thousands.

The Chatham Incubator makes a fine Christmas Present.

Don't hesitate to write us for catalogue and terms of sale On Time now, even if you don't wish to buy at once. We will ship your orders from the nearest point where we have branch houses, so there will be no delay in supplying you quickly. Correspondence regarding On Time sales should be addressed to the factory as follows:

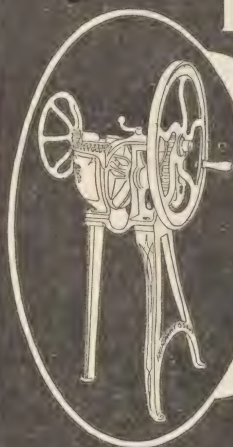
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39 Wesson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

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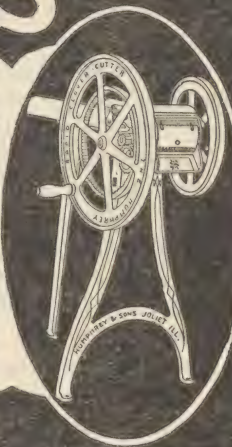
FEED FOR EGGS



Cut your poultry feed bill in two—double your egg production, have a healthy, vigorous flock, by getting an **Open Hopper**

HUMPHREY Green Bone & Vegetable CUTTER

Guaranteed to cut more boue, in better condition, in less time and with less labor than any other or you get your money back. It is the original open-hopper machine, operated by one hand—cuts as fast or as easily as you like. No parts to get out of order; no springs to adjust—easily kept clean. Used and endorsed by successful poultry men everywhere. We charge nothing extra for a free trial if you want it. For new catalog send your name to **HUMPHREY, Drew St. Factory, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.** The Humphrey Rapid Clover Cutter cuts finer and more rapidly than any other, and makes the best poultry food. Ask about it.



A FREE TRIAL

Turkey Raising.

"Turkey Bulletin" No. 200 by the Department of Agriculture, now on the government press, contains the following three general rules for selecting stock:

First—Always use as breeders turkey hens over one year old. Be sure they are strong, healthy and vigorous, and of good medium size. In no instance select the smaller ones. Do not strive to have them unnaturally large.

Second—The male may be a yearling or over. Do not imagine that the large overgrown males are the best. Strength, health, and vigor, with well-proportioned medium size are the main points of excellence.

Third—Avoid close breeding. New blood is of vital importance to turkeys. Better send a thousand miles for a new male than to risk the chances of inbreeding. Secure one in the fall so as to be assured of his health and vigor prior to the breeding season.

Regarding the kind of hens to select the following advice is given.

No matter what variety of turkeys may be selected for keeping, they should, above all things, be strong, vigorous, healthy, and well matured, but not akin. Better secure the females from one locality and the male from another to insure their non-relationship, rather than run the risk of inbreeding. In all fowls it is well to remember that size is influenced largely by the female and the color and finish by the male. Securing over-large males

to pair with small, weakly hens is not wise policy.

A medium sized male with good fair sized females of good constitutional vigor and mature age will do far better than the largest with the smallest females.

"The poultry products of Indiana are yearly more than double the value of the dairy products, and two and a half times the total value of sheep, lambs and wool, and yet apparently little effort is made in that direction," said State Statistician Johnson, while compiling the reports for his new book. "If a tithe of the care and attention bestowed upon raising sheep was given to poultry the result would be that the value of the poultry products would amount to many times that of the sheep, if it did not equal both sheep and hogs. As it now stands it is more than the combined value of the sheep and dairy products."

Mr. Louis E. Nietz, secretary of the Rochester, Minnesota, Poultry Association, received a sample copy of **POULTRY** a few days ago and immediately showed it to his friends taking five subscriptions. **POULTRY** appreciates such friends.

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, harder and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c; yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm Cook & Sons, Ex 24, Scotch Plains, N.J.

Ideal Aluminum LEG BANDS



are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price, post-paid, 12 for 15c; 25-30c; 50-50c; 100-75c. All supply dealers sell them. Sample band and B. P. Rock circular sent for 2c stamp. Frank Myers, Mfr., Box 46, Freeport, Ill.

BEST in the WEST White Wyandotte Cockerels

for the show room or breeding pen.

JNO. COOLIDGE, GALESBURG, ILL.

Chicago Winners

Ingersoll offers old and young stock

White and Barred Rocks

S. C. W. Leghorns

Mammoth Pekin Ducks

Finest Fox Terriers in America. SELDOM SURPRISE AT STUD.

Pedigreed pups \$5 and upward. Get one and be rid of rats and varmints.

D. W. INGERSOLL,

Box F. Shermerville, Cook Co., Ill.



THANKSGIVING DAY has become one of our fixed holidays. And why should it not be? No country under the sun is the recipient of so many blessings as is ours.

From a special giving of thanks for some special beneficence, our nation has become the one nation of all the earth which feels that it is a duty to devote one day to thanksgiving and praise for the good things that have been bestowed on us by an overruling Providence.

It is a grand thought that we live in a country where we can give one day in the year to thankfulness, rejoicing and feasting, and really have something to be thankful for.

On this day saint and sinner, Jew and Gentile, unite in one common purpose to give expression to their feelings, setting it apart to gathering around the family fireside and enjoying communion and cementing the bonds of friendship and love that exist between friends and kindred.

For one day we forget the sordid things of life, cease to seek gold or position and become brothers and sisters to all the world, glad that we are so comfortably situated and sending our sympathy to those who live under less favored conditions.

Neither church nor state has built up the great feast of Thanksgiving. At first a day of thanksgiving and prayer was solemnly proclaimed by the rulers of the land. Gradually it became a fixed custom, stronger than rules of church or law of state, the one feast of the year when men and women of every creed and condition could join in celebrating.

In the same way the turkey, the noblest bird under the sun, became the emblematic bird of Thanksgiving Day. Poor indeed is the man who cannot afford a turkey on this great day of rejoicing.

On Thanksgiving Day the eagle is neglected; warriors forget their allegiance to the Bird of Battles and bow willingly to the supremacy of the turkey.

It is a notable fact that of all the birds and animals found on this continent by the discoverers, the turkey is the only one that has been domesticated, increased in numbers and become of great commercial importance.

The buffalo, the elk, the moose and every other food-producing animal or bird native to our shores have disappeared entirely or have been driven to remote places, while the turkey is found everywhere, and its value is increasing with every passing year.

The labor of six months is prosecuted that on this one day in the year we may sit down with our friends and enjoy the good things of life, with the turkey in the principal place on the table. For this one day the turkey is king of birds, the American eagle is dethroned, his fierce nature is not admired, for Thanksgiving Day is eminently the Day of Peace.

Prosperity has smiled on us during the last year. The sun has shone and the rains have fallen on the just as well as on the unjust.

Let us on this one day forget petty strifes, money grubbing and ephemeral ambitions and become brothers to all the world, bestowing of our plenty on the poor and needy and bringing the smile of gladness to lips that have drooped under the sorrowful pressure of poverty.

The mayor of Henderson, Kentucky, has just issued his thanksgiving proclamation, from which we quote:

"Though the surrounding soil, tickled with a hoe is laughing with a harvest, poor folks are still with us. From thin soup and cold potatoes, good Lord, deliver them. O Christian men and women, astonish the stomach of the starving sufferer with oysters, turkey and mince pie. Adorn the ragged pauper with comfortable clothing. An ounce of practice is worth a pound of preaching."

This is the true thanksgiving spirit, which all of us might cultivate with great profit to ourselves.

THE great Louisiana Purchase Exposition Poultry Show is past and done with. He who would undertake to describe it to the satisfaction of all men would essay a task greater than the combined labors of Hercules.

Gather from the ends of the earth 8,000 fowls with their hundreds of owners and attempt to judge them satisfactorily and you will discover one of the impossible things.

In the main we think the judging was well done. Mistakes were made, no doubt. It was even announced in no uncertain terms that at least one of the judges was amenable to the blandishments of the man with money concealed about his person. We refuse to believe this. We decline to accept any statement that any among the judges selected for the show was venal. We believe they honestly administered their duties, placing the awards where they believed they should be placed.

Most of the exhibitors—all but a very few—were satisfied, or if they were not they were sportsmen enough to conceal their dissatisfaction. One loser who "dies hard" attracts much more attention than one hundred who accept the decision of the judge and go their way in peace.

To say that the cooping was bad is only to state an exact fact. Under ordinary circumstances it might have been called inexcusably bad, but we must consider the conditions.

The cooping committee was hedged in by the red tape and bureaucratic methods of the exposition officials, who had not the faintest idea of what a poultry show should be like.

We understand they were debarred by red tape from making a contract that would have resulted in having the show cooped and the birds fed in the proper manner.

At almost the last moment they were met with the necessity of building coops, hiring attendants and attending to all the minutiae of management, and all who have had experience in poultry shows know what that means.

Very few of the birds were at their best. Many of them were in the midst of the molting period, and it would not be strange if the winter shows would develop many reversals of the judgments rendered at St. Louis.

It safely may be said that the aisles were too narrow, and it seemed to us that this was not necessary, as a number of empty buildings were available.

Taken by and large, we are not inclined to criticize the management of the show. That birds were badly cared for was due to incompetency on the part of the attendants. These were the best that could be had when the need for them came.

We believe that Messrs. Steinmesch, McGrew and Fishel did as well as any three men could have done under the circumstances, environed as they

were by ignorant officials, unacquainted with the necessities of the occasion.

We believe that Colonel Mills and Secretary Orr planned the show with ability. Wherein it was short of the expectations of the public, they should not be blamed. The method by which the exposition officials were guided, bound these two gentlemen hand and foot, and they have, no doubt, added to the number of their gray hairs and shortened their days in their endeavor to have things come straight. No man can butt his head against a stone wall, or run up against ignorance in high places, without suffering more or less damage to person and reputation.

There was talk of "graft," "holdouts," and other similar things, but this talk was around the corner and no man came out and put his finger on the spot from which the graft grew or the holdout flourished.

It was the greatest poultry show the world ever saw. There were in it some of the best birds the world ever produced, and some for which it would have been high honor for a real fancier to eat.

It was such a meeting of the poultry fraternity as will not again be held for many years. It was a liberal education in breeds to spend the days during which the show lasted in walking through the buildings. The man who saw all or even a large part of the birds had something to keep him out of mischief.

It was estimated by the officials that the poultry show attracted more attention and a greater attendance than all the other live stock shows combined. It was said that at least 20,000 people passed the gates every day with the principal purpose of seeing the poultry.

That it was the greatest advertisement for the poultry industry ever placed before the people of this country is not saying more than the truth.

In this number of *POULTRY* we give the official list of winnings of from first to seventh prizes.

In another place we also give a more detailed account of the show as a whole. We have not thought it necessary to go into minute details, but rather have sought to give a word-picture of the show as it appeared to one observer, remembering that no two see the same thing alike.

POULTRY had a good time at the show. We desire to return thanks for the many compliments we received for this magazine, from exhibitors and especially from our brethren of the poultry press.

IN undertaking the publication of an illustrated Standard, the American Poultry Association seems to have undertaken a task rather too large for it.

Many months have passed since the copy was ready for the printer, and it was stated in specific terms that the new Standard would be ready for the winter shows of 1904.

At the recent St. Louis meeting it was stated that the work has been delayed to such an extent that the book will not be out until—sometime.

Mr. Sewell stated very frankly—no pun intended—that he could finish the work of illustrating in three months if—and this was a very large *if* in this connection—if the breeders of the country did not insist on having him furnish them illustrations of their birds.

There was talk that the Standard would be out next March, but Mr. Sewell has too much regard for



his word to state definitely when he will have his part of it finished.

It is unfortunate that there is only one man in this country who can draw a fowl in accordance with the views of the publishing committee. It is very unfortunate that Mr Sewell could not be multiplied by six at this juncture, for on him alone depends the appearance of the new Standard next March or any other time in the far distant future.

Breeders are now confronted with an embarrassing condition. They must mate to the present Standard for birds that will be judged by a Standard materially different from the one now in use.

We are of the opinion, however, that publication should be delayed until the work is as nearly perfect as it is possible to make it.

If there is no artist in this country competent to assist Mr. Sewell, by all means await his opportunity to finish the work.

POULTRY has no reason to enter into the discussion of the relative merits of the various poultry artists. It does not depend on pen and ink drawings for its illustrations, preferring the camera to the pen.

This is not decrying the usefulness of well-drawn illustrations. They are all well enough in their way, and properly executed they are valuable guides for beginners.

Having no pen-and-ink artist of our own to champion, we are in a position to deal fairly by all others who have. We recognize the eminent position to which Mr. Sewell has worked his way. We also remember the time when his work was crude and amateurish. This should encourage others to keep on until they too occupy a high position, a prospect that lies in the not distant future for more than one of the younger members of the artistic fraternity.

To get back to the American Poultry Association and the new Standard. It is absolutely necessary that the publishing committee insist that the illustrations be finished in the shortest possible time. Hundreds of copies of the new Standard have been ordered and paid for, the sellers believing they would be able to fill orders in the near future. The buyers are clamoring for the book, the public is inquiring for it, and further delay should be avoided.

IF getting new members was the only object of the American Poultry Association, adjourned meetings might successfully be defended; but on any other ground they are indefensible.

At the recent St. Louis meeting nothing was done that was of the least importance except to admit the new members, and these members gained nothing by being admitted at St. Louis instead of at Minneapolis.

The talk about the new Standard amounted to nothing—began in verbal sparring and ended in chaos. Not a single point was made in hurrying the publication of the Standard, no information was given out except that we might look for the new Standard at some time in the future, the time depending on so many contingencies that it might be said that publication was indefinitely deferred.

We would like to see the American Poultry Association do things. It should take charge of poultry shows and assume authority over them, as the jockey club does over horse races and the kennel club does over dogs.

It may be said that the Association cannot assume this authority. Beyond a doubt it can. Let it declare every poultry show not held under its auspices irregular, and it would not be long before every poultry show in the country would be held under its banner.

Let the American Poultry Association license judges and declare unlicensed judges irregular, and it would not be long before unlicensed judges would be few and far between. Then, and not till then, poultry shows in this country will reach the highest usefulness.

IN February, 1902, the American Poultry Association met at Charleston, South Carolina, and enacted into law the famous Shannon amendment to the constitution whereby annual membership to the Association was provided for. Since that time a large number of annual members have been admitted with due form and ceremony. They have been received with open arms and their two dollars per head have readily been assimilated by a treasury which had an opening for just such provender.

How many of these annual members have maintained their membership? Secretary Orr's report at the St. Louis convention answers the question. Between December 1, 1902, and June 30, 1904, a period of nineteen months, he received \$750 from seventy-five new life members and \$226 from 113 annual members. We have not at hand data from which to secure information as to how many annual members joined the Association previous to December 1, 1902, but it was quite a number. What has become of all of them? Eight of them have become life members, nine of them have paid an additional \$8 each into the treasury and presumably are now in good and regular standing. The remainder, except those who have joined during the last year have fallen by the way, backslid, disappeared, vanished from mortal ken, as far as the official report of Secretary Orr is concerned. They are now as if they never had been. They came joyfully forward, with an enthusiastic friend holding each arm and another pushing from behind and with more or less cheerfulness deposited \$2 in current funds, intent on booming the meeting in their town.

Come to think of it the annual member is a good thing. He adds to the revenue of the Association and doesn't cost a cent. He deposits \$2 and departs, and as a rule the meetings of the Association know him no more forever.

His advent caused heart burnings and strife. Shannon rose as one from the dead, got his amendment through by special pleading and sharp parliamentary practice, and disappeared. Possibly the annual member, who owes his existence to Shannon, gets lost in trying to find the author of his being, the cause of his incarnation as an annual member.

A lot of us have a good chance to say; "I told you so before it happened," but there are \$226 in the treasury which reconciles us to the situation. If it were not for the annual member the \$226 would have been wasted by being put to some other use. As a source of revenue the annual member is a success, but when it comes to maintaining his membership he appears to be an unsafe asset to count on. Let us hope the annual member who has joined us during the last year

will prove to be of different material and will pay his dues promptly, cheerfully and for many years to come. The annual member is all right if he will only remain an annual or become a life member, which is cheaper in the end, and much better in many ways.

WHILE attending the Lewis Publishing Company banquet, the guests were entertained by a little informal talk by Col. Chas. F. Mills on the subject of American Poultry Association shows. Col. Mills thinks the Association should have a show each year under its special patronage and direction, where could be gathered the very cream of the poultry of the country, where new breeds could be exhibited and exploited and where judging could be demonstrated for the benefit of all interested.

The Colonel asserted that the big cities would compete for such an event and offer prizes that would call out a very large number of exhibits from every part of the country.

It seems to us that something of the kind would be a valuable stimulant to the poultry industry, if it properly could be put through, but it is a question whether this could be done or not.

The management of the American Poultry Association is at present confined to a few members and unless the mass of the membership will take a more active part in the management of its affairs such a show would not be satisfactory.

We believe that just at present the Association has all it can do in getting on a square business basis and systematizing its affairs.

We have a Secretary-Treasurer who works hard and earnestly for a very small amount of money. We cannot expect the methods to be what they should be until the Association feels willing to pay its managing officer enough to justify him in putting his whole time into the work.

When the new Standard is out there will be time enough to talk about an Association show.

THE secretary of the poultry association at Napoleon, Ohio, notifies us that instead of holding a show the coming season his association will have a poultry meeting at which a lecture will be delivered by Mr. T. E. Orr.

Mr. Orr will give the brethren a good talk and tell them a great many interesting and valuable things about poultry, but he will not be able to stir up as much interest among those not now poultry breeders as would be created by a good show.

There is nothing equal to a poultry show to advertise and promote the interests of the poultry industry. People go to a poultry show out of curiosity or for the purpose of going somewhere, or for other purposes not directly connected with any interest in poultry itself.

Once at the show they examine the birds on display, become interested in them, very often, and finally begin to breed better poultry.

A combination of show and lecture might not be a bad idea, but the fate of an attempt to combine the two at the late St. Louis show was not encouraging, as it was found impossible to secure an attendance, even when some of the best known poultrymen in the country had promised to talk. The people preferred to look at the birds.

INSTRUCTIONS IN POULTRY RAISING

This series will take up poultry raising as its principal object, rather than poultry breeding in the sense of breeding Standard poultry. It will be understood by every one that feeding, hatching and housing is the same for all kinds of poultry, whether it is bred for market or for breeding stock. Methods of caring for fowls do not differ with the quality of the stock.

Before the series shall have been finished considerable space will be devoted to the matter of mating pure-bred fowls for breeding purposes, it being our intention to have this matter taken up by experts who have specialized by breeding one breed.

In connection with this series we will answer any questions that may be asked us concerning mating, feeding and breeding fowls or any question concerning the matter treated of in this series by those who desire fuller information.

All correspondence relating to this department should be on a separate sheet from matters relating to subscriptions, advertising or other business, and marked "Instruction Department," care of Poultry, Freeport, Illinois.

NUMBER ONE

WHEN one begins raising poultry the question of breeds is the first one that comes up for settlement. As a rule no one should take up a breed that he does not believe to be the best one in the Standard.

This is a matter which every one must settle for himself. All experienced breeders understand that there is but little difference in the results to be obtained from any of several different breeds. With any breed the whole of success or failure rests with the man who owns the flock. If good houses are furnished, proper feed provided and prompt attention given success is certain. If carelessness is the rule failure is equally certain.

In enumerating the breeds of fowls recognized by the Standard of Perfection, they naturally fall into two groups, the useful and the beautiful. These sections or groups are not divided by any

sharp lines of demarcation such as might be drawn between the cabbage and the rose, for all Standard breeds have beauty and all are useful, but some are not so bright colored or so daintily formed as others, while some of more somber color are very useful in the production of flesh or eggs or both.

The beautiful Polish fowls, for instance, have a high place in the esteem of many fanciers who do not care for the more sturdy and useful Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or Brahma.

The writer of these lines is absolutely unprejudiced in his opinion of the breeds recognized by the Standard. He believes in pure-bred poultry and understands that a real fancier may take as much delight in a diminutive bantam as he could in the lordly Langshan, Orpington or Brahma.

It is thought best to give very briefly some of the characteristics of the various breeds before going farther with this series.

The American Poultry Association assumed, a good many years ago, the prerogative of deciding what breeds should be recognized as of sufficient importance to be accepted as Standard fowls. Since that time many breeds have been perfected and admitted to the Standard, which is a book which gives a minute description of every recognized breed in shape and color. No one should attempt to raise pure-bred poultry without procuring a copy of the American Standard of Perfection to use as a guide.

In the Standard, poultry is divided into classes according to the place of its origin or some peculiarity. Fowls which come from Asiatic countries originally are put in the Asiatic class, those of American origin appear in the American class. Proceeding on the same line we have classes named as follows: Mediterranean, Polish, French, Hamburg, and English. Besides these we have a miscellaneous class, Game class, Bantam class, and a class each for turkeys and waterfowl. Each class contains several breeds and the breeds have been broken up into varieties.

Such matters are detailed at length in the

Standard, and we shall assume that every one interested possesses one of these.

When one undertakes to divide the utility classes from those more distinctly ornamental, one encounters the difficulty of being unable to suit the views of those who breed the varieties that are closely allied to both groups.

For instance, the Polish class and the Hamburg class are both quite useful as well as very beautiful. The Polish varieties are more distinctly ornamental, while the Hamburg class contains varieties that have been called "everlasting layers" on account of their great productiveness.

There are other varieties that are more distinctly ornamental, such as the bantams, Sultans, Silkies, Frizzlies. These varieties are never kept for utility purposes.

The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Leghorns, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Houdans and Cornish Indian Games are all distinctly of the utility class, valuable for their production of eggs or flesh. The Cochins would properly be included in the utility class also, but they are not largely bred by poultry farmers. In fact the Buff Cochin has become recognized as a distinctly fancier's fowl and brings high prices when well bred.

The poultry raiser who breeds in large numbers almost invariably chooses Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Leghorns, although there are other breeds that might be chosen. For instance, the Langshan is a valuable variety for eggs or market, its color being the only thing that interferes with its popularity in this country. The Orpingtons have become quite popular within a very short time, but as yet have not been taken up by the utility breeders.

As has been said, the choice of a breed must always rest with the breeder, and he can well afford to give the matter considerable serious consideration before finally making his selection, for much will depend on his belief in the merits of his breed.

We believe that within certain limits one breed may be made just as profitable as another, and several poultry raisers in this country derive a fine income from bantams alone.

Once a breed is selected the situation of the yards comes up. This will be taken up in the next number of this series.

Feeding, Matings, Breeding and Fattening Turkeys

Mrs. CHARLES JONES

Undoubtedly the Bronze turkey leads all other varieties both as a market fowl or for fancy purposes. There are many reasons why this is the most popular variety. Its immense size and heavy weight make it profitable as its costs no more to raise one of this variety than one of the smaller sorts and the increased weight adds to the profit of raising it.

Bronze turkeys are healthy and great foragers and grow to the largest size, which makes them desirable and creates a good demand for them in the market.

If one desires to make the greatest success it is of importance to start right. Nearly all animals and birds are born healthy and it only requires good care and proper feeding to keep them so and in good growing condition.

A great deal of common sense should be mixed with the care in raising turkeys. First see to it that the mother turkey and her young are free from lice. To accomplish this put the mother in

a box painted on the inside with lice killer, giving her enough fresh air to prevent suffocation. Grease the heads of the little turkeys with grease of any kind, sweet oil or cream and dust them with a good insect powder and repeat once a month.

Coop them in a large dry goods box with a large square hole in one side to which is fitted a lath door with the laths wide enough apart to allow the little turkeys to run out and in keeping them within bounds with a yard made of wide boards.

Feed them hard boiled eggs chopped fine, shell and all, with clean water for two days. After the second day feed dandelion leaves, chopped with eggs, and curd made from sour milk, feeding just what they will eat clean. Mix a little grit with this every morning. After the third or fourth day turn the mother and little turkeys out after the dew is

off, feed a little curd at noon and teach them to come at your call. At night feed onion tops chopped fine, egg and curd. Move the coop the width of the run, drive the old turkey in and shut the door to keep vermin out. Have a hole in the side of the coop large enough to provide plenty of fresh air. Turkeys raised this way and not overfed will seldom if ever become droopy but will be plump and smooth and every feather as bright as if it had been painted by an artist.

If you wish to breed for market do not mate the very largest birds you can find as they seldom make good breeders. A friend of mine once had a hen that weighed 36 pounds, but she was worthless as a breeder. I once hatched and raised a turkey pullet which weighed 20 pounds when about five months old. She had an enormous frame and promised to become the largest of her kind in the world. She had the shape of a tom and walked like one and I thought I was going to found a strain of turkey giants. This pullet grew

up and laid just one egg with a hard shell and that proved to be infertile. All the other eggs she laid were soft-shelled and one night she flopped off the perch and died.

For breeders select medium sized birds with compact evenly proportioned bodies choosing only those in strong vigorous health. When possible I mate yearling toms with pullets or yearling hens with young toms.

Do not get your breeding stock too fat for the breeding season, for like other stock overfat turkeys are not desirable breeders. If the birds are in good growing condition they are in proper shape for the best results as breeders.

After young turkeys are six weeks old they should be turned out on the range, bringing them home every night to roost until cold weather drives them in and lack of insects leaves them no temptation to forage.

If desired for thanksgiving begin

feeding about the first of October and for the Christmas market about the same time in advance of marketing. Do not feed too heavy at first, but about ten days before they are to be sold feed all the corn they will eat.

I have tried boiling new corn, boiling it all day and letting it get nearly cold before feeding and find this produces the greatest weight in the shortest time of any system I ever followed. Turkeys require plenty of the sharpest grit. I feed the largest chick size when the turkeys are small.

Breeding stock will usually pick up enough feed on the range to serve their purpose very well, as farmers are generally feeding hogs or cattle and the turkeys get enough for their needs. Our turkeys have learned that when the hogs begin to squeal there is a meal in prospect and they come running and flying and gather the grains that shell off as the hogs try to masticate the ears, cobs and all.

Turkeys on the Farm

SUCCESSFULLY managed there is nothing on the farm that will be found as lucrative as turkey raising. Constant vigilance for first two weeks is the secret of success in this business. This period of a poult's life is fraught with many difficulties which require great watchfulness to surmount. When the poult has nearly feathered over there remains no great danger except from marauding beasts. It is then best to allow them to roam at will during the day. Nature supplies the food they crave and upon which they thrive best.

Until the poults are at least a week old they must be kept separate from all poultry except their mother. They are inclined to follow anything that is moving. Unless there is ample provision made to separate the mother with her brood, she is far safer to stroll at will in the fields, away from the calls of other poultry. The poults will then learn to heed their mother's voice more readily. They will follow their worst enemy without the least fear, until they are old enough to heed the warning of the hen, when they become very wary.

The mother moves them but a few rods at a time. So when bringing them in at night the homeward trip should be made slowly in order not to overtax the little fellows. If the hen is tame it is sometimes best to carry the poults, allowing the mother to follow. The safest time to start after them the first few days of their life is about three o'clock in the afternoon; for the mother is careful to cover the poults before the evening coolness sets in and always as soon as the little poults show signs of weariness. A little feed given them where found on the range will strengthen them for the journey homeward and be the means of bringing them in easier when they grow older. They will come quite a little

distance to meet one if used to feeding on the range.

The first feed should be bread soaked in milk just long enough to easily crumbled. After it becomes waxy it is unfit for feeding any fowl. This feed is gradually replaced with cracked wheat, and as soon as possible get the poults feeding on whole wheat, while confined in the coop hard-boiled eggs are a good substitute for insects. Always mix the food fresh and don't feed too liberally or serious bowel trouble will ensue.

The coops must be large and roomy enough for the hen to stand erect in, at least four feet wide, ten feet long and three feet high, with a sliding gate at one end the whole width of the coop, so the whole end of the coop can be left open. Have a narrow slit in the roof of the coop about two feet from the enclosed end, through which a wire netting partition can be dropped and raised at will. This will be a great convenience when housing them for the night. Get the hen close to the coop, place the poults behind the wire screen and leave the sliding gate open. Their chirping will soon bring the mother inside the coop when it is easy to push the gate in place and remove the wire netting. When the hen refuses to enter the coop in the evening, even if she has willingly occupied the same coop on preceding evenings, don't make up your mind too harshly that it is but innate contrariness. A turkey decides the sanitary conditions of her apartments through instinct. In the hurry of the movement it is best to move the coop at least the width of itself. If there is an odor preceptible, farther. Then thoroughly cleanse it the next day.

As we said in the beginning of this article constant vigilance is the secret of success. We must not allow any chance interruption for the first

William Cook & Sons

Originators of all the Orpingtons. The largest and most successful breeders, exhibitors, exporters and importers of prize poultry in the world. If you are going to keep fowls, why not keep the best? You can do this by keeping Orpingtons; any of the ten varieties. They are the best winter layers and will average more eggs the year around, they are heavier and make better table fowls, hardier, grow quicker, make better broilers and are more handsome than any other fowl. Now if you want

THE BEST ORPINGTONS

you must go to their **originators**, who naturally have them, proved by winning 24 firsts out of a possible 26 at Madison Square, New York, 1903. Our wonderful laying strains are known the world over—7400 cups and prizes won in nine different countries of the world. Persons should write stating full requirements and a special quotation will be sent per return. Send for our catalogue if interested, also the Orpington Poultry Journal edited and published by us. Single copies 5c, yearly 60c.

Don't fail to keep some of our "Laying Condition" powders in stock, 60c and \$1.50 boxes, or the best preventative and cure for roup, our "Roup and Worm" powder, 35c, \$1 and \$2 boxes. Roup unknown where given. Directions in box.

Imported or home bred birds supplied. We have the finest stock of Orpingtons in the world. Won sixteen leading prizes at St. Louis with small entry. Egg—\$10, \$5 and \$2.50 per sitting, clear eggs replaced if returned prepaid. Inspection of our farms cordially invited. Intending purchasers met at Fanwood station. Write us your exact requirements at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Visits to plan poultry yards, mate birds, draw plans of houses and in case of diseases a specialty. Write for terms. **Advice Free.** Stamped and addressed envelope must be sent.

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At the Great St. Louis World's Fair

the best of everything was selected to place on exhibition for the thousands of visitors from all parts of the world to see. With poultry as well as everything else the best was wanted so

Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

were selected above all others to represent the breed at the Model Poultry Farm on the Exposition grounds. There has been on exhibition at this farm a select pen of Fishel White Rocks during the entire exposition. When visiting the Fair do not fail to see them. Send three two cent stamps for my new 48-page catalogue, which, like the Fishel White Rocks is

Best in the World

If you want poultry you cannot well afford to not see my catalog. I have for sale over 6,000 of the finest White Rocks I ever reared. Exhibition Birds fit to win anywhere. Breeders and Utility Stock galore. Write me your wants please.



U. R. FISHEL, BOA R, HOPE, INDIANA.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SALE!

We will have our Twelfth Annual Sale for the month of November of the World Wide Known Egg Producer



Banner Egg Food and Tonic

On account of the late spring this year, there were less birds raised than ever before, so the demand for fresh laid eggs will be the greater. To help supply this extra demand a little **Banner Egg Food and Tonic** in the morning mash will do the work. It starts the pullets laying early and keeps them laying all through the winter. It helps the old hens through moulting and gets them to laying before the very cold weather sets in.

Those who have used **Banner Egg Food and Tonic** once will never try anything else as it does more than we say it will do. The regular price 1 lb box 25c, by mail 40c, or 5 boxes for \$1. We will sell during the month of November only, a 1 lb box 15c, by mail 30c, or 7 for \$1 shipped via express or freight, from New York.

This is a big saving for our customers, old and new, and those wishing to double their profits should take advantage of this special offer.

At these reduced rates positively no orders will be filled before November 1st nor after November 30. We sell all kinds of **Poultry Supplies** and all are listed in our Immense Illustrated Poultry Supply Catalogue. Mailed free. Send for one.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., W. V. Russ, Prop., Dept B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

few weeks, or our former plans may be frustrated. Persons engaged in any lucrative business must give it their best attention and not allow any chance caller to divert them during their business hours. Neither can the one who starts out to make a success with poultry, especially the turkey industry.

Aside from a pecuniary standpoint turkey raising has a value gained from outdoor exercise, yet one is often compelled to brave the elements to a disagreeable extent. One can by "observing the sky" get the poults in

between the showers. The men folks are less busy in rainy seasons and quite frequently lend a helping hand. Even in rainy seasons if at all practicable the poults should have their freedom between showers. A housed turkey is always a failure. As soon as they show signs of roosting they should no longer be cooped at night but allowed to go up in the trees. If it is necessary to their safety to house them, an open shed inclosed with wire netting is best for the purpose insuring them the pure air.—Rural Home.

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

One can hardly pay too much for good breeding stock, while poor stock is dear as a gift.

In France they train cocks to crow and hold crowing contests. In this country poultry editors are trained for the same work.

Frank Ashley, poultry manager for Studebaker, paid the longest price ever paid for a pair of Leghorns, while at St. Louis.

Portable poultry houses are coming greatly into favor. They are easily moved about, perfectly comfortable and manufacturers are offering them at astonishingly low prices.

By the way were not Blue Swedish ducks admitted to the Standard not long ago? They failed to come to the front for some reason and are now about as common as Jersey Blue chickens.

We are asked to give a history of the Buff Orpington and tell why it is as good as it is. Some of our Orpington brethren is here given an opportunity to say things and we hope they will do so.

Advertisers like to know where their inquiries come from. If our readers will mention POULTRY when writing to any of our advertisers they will please our them and do us good, don't forget this, please.

Mrs. U. R. Fishel has bought the entire stock of Bronze turkeys owned by B. F. Hislop together with Mr. Hislop's good will. A long price was paid for this stock which has been of the winning class for several years.

In this number we publish the names and addresses of all the exhibitors at the St. Louis Poultry Show. We do this as a matter of general interest to our readers and to enable them to refer to the list hereafter.

Don't kick. If the hens don't lay it is your fault. If your birds don't win it isn't your fault—unless you need to learn something more about selecting winners. In either case remedy the fault and the cause for complaint will be removed.

According to the unwritten law of the American Poultry Association, the next president will be a Minnesota man. We think it should go to the Rankin' member of the fraternity in that state and here and now Herald our opinion abroad. He's good natured or we would not dare to say this. We know it is rank in us to do so.

Before the New Standard is issued we have a large number of non-standard birds recognized at the hands of poultry show managers. Rose Comb Buff Leghorns; Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; Black, White, Spangled and Jubilee Orpingtons, Single and Rose Combed, and several others are coming forward at a rate that makes it necessary to recognize them.

It isn't a bit too early to begin to think about buying that incubator for next season. The man who orders early gets prompt attention and has his machine long enough before he wants to use it to become familiar with it. The best thing about incubators is that one can get chicks hatched before hens become broody and it is the early hatched chick that makes the most money.

It really seems as if Americans should keep at home a considerable percentage of the money Canadian breeders carry across the border every year. Not that any one feels any ill-will against McNeil, Bogue, Oke and other Canadians because they come over and win a bagful of money every year. We ought rather to feel grateful to them for taking enough interest in the Polish, Hamburg, French, Miscellaneous and Bantam classes to bring out a good show in the varieties that are most neglected by American Breeders. Dr. Phelps is setting a good example by taking up several of the rarer breeds and there really is no good reason why Hamburgs and Polish fowls should not receive more attention in this country. They are both ornamental and useful and the breeder who produces good specimens is not going to lack for patronage.

We know of squab breeders who are making money legitimately, raising and selling squabs in the market. We also know of one greatly advertised squab farm that is making money by methods somewhat more reprehensible than robbery. This farm advertises to sell mated Homers for squab raisers and then sends out birds that are neither Homers nor mated. A gentleman in Freeport paid this firm \$750 for breeding stock and got for his money about the scrubbiest lot of mixed pigeons that ever came out of a city market. The one who wants squab breeders should deal with people he knows to be honest. POULTRY will not sell space to the robbers who have been gulling innocent purchasers out of thousands of dollars.

There seems to be considerable friction in New York between the managers of the two big shows to be held there this winter. We believe the Herald Square Show will not hurt the Madison Square event in any way. The Herald Square event will be held during the week of November 28 and the older one comes over a month later. The older show will be crowded to the limit, no matter how many birds are entered in the first one. Secretary Crawford has made too good a name for the show he manages for any other one to eclipse it. Each one will attract exhibitors and we believe both will be successful. POULTRY will publish a full account of both.

The secretary of a poultry association whom we asked to give us a report of his show when it shall come off writes to say that after a show interest dies out for the time-being and no one is left to finish up the business but the secretary and intimates that we ought to pay him for furnishing the report. It seems to us that the report should be furnished without compensation. Publishing a report costs money and if we are willing to give it space without cost it seems to us that poultry associations should furnish the matter without charge. We are willing to publish reports if they are furnished to us, but if any association is not willing to furnish a report without being paid for it we shall be obliged to pass it up.

Without doubt comparison judging is gaining ground and in our opinion it should. No two judges score a bird alike. Even when the score is approximately alike the cuts will not be placed alike. It is claimed that comparison judging leaves the winner no record of what his birds were like. If first, second and third prizes are given and the next best bird is put in as "reserved" and the two next as "highly commended" and "commended", it is likely that all the birds deserving a prize in any class will come in for notice. English poultrymen do not miss the score card nor would Americans after they become accustomed to comparison.

It was remarked at St. Louis that breeders of Brown and White Leghorns are breeding with a different ideal as to shape. The Whites are being bred slim and long while the build of the Browns is becoming more and more massive. This should not be the case, for when the new Standard comes into effect one breed or the other must be changed.

It is a common remark that the poultry business promises to be better during the coming year than ever before. More people are becoming interested in poultry breeding, the price of eggs and poultry promises to be very good and every element that makes for success points in the direction of a notable increase in the business.

In selecting matter concerning turkeys for this number of POULTRY we have endeavored to cover every phase of the mating, breeding and feeding, without regard to timeliness, and those interested in this noble bird will find in our columns this month something for all times of the year.

The Minnesota brethren are doing everything possible to make the Minneapolis meeting of the American Poultry Association a notable one. It is up to them to do so for many eastern members are saying the meeting will be lightly attended.

There is abundant room in the West for several more bantam breeders. Without exception the bantam department of a big show attracts as much attention as any other, and the demand among the little folk grows greater every year.

News and Notes

A good many people think now is the time to subscribe for POULTRY.

There is nothing better for litter in a poultry house than forest leaves. These are plenty and cheap.

The poultryman does not get rich quick, but he gets rich sure if he only sticks to the business.

Meat and grit are the two things most needed in winter and oftenest left out of the ration of the flock.

Our series about those who have won in the poultry business will be worth careful study. It begins in this number.

Remember that fertile eggs and strong chicks come from hens that are kept busy scratching all through the winter.

An egg is largely water. Hens often suffer for water in winter. The hen that eats snow on account of thirst will never lay in winter.

Never count the cost when buying a male bird, if you are getting a good one. The male is half the flock when it comes to counting on the progeny.

The Canadians had reason to feel pretty good over their winnings at St. Louis. The Dominion government duplicated all the prizes they won.

The quiet man usually gets there with both feet. Most of the big poultry breeders are very quiet people. They "saw wood" but they get orders.

Prepare to plant fruit trees in the poultry yard. The fruit trees will return a good profit on the use of the land and the poultry will do better with it than without it.

Lakenvelders are beautiful when well-bred. They rarely come true to color as yet but it will not be many years until they will breed to feather as well as any other breed.

The curtain front perch is the thing for cold climates. Have the curtain drop from ceiling to floor and it will keep the birds comfortable in a house where they would otherwise be entirely too cold.

More poultry houses need regular cleaning than need special ventilation. When you put a special ventilator in your own bedroom it is time to think about something of the kind for your poultry house.

The monumental fraud of the St. Louis exposition was the so-called Model Poultry Farm. There was some good stock there but the way it was kept and cared for would have been a disgrace to the remotest and most careless backwoods farmer.

If you are keeping ducks and geese over winter it will pay you well to boil or soak the grain you give them. They will need much less feed where it is boiled or soaked than they would if it were fed raw. Turnips are also cheap and good feed for waterfowl.

The specialty clubs have done a great work in building up the breeds they are organized to support. The White Wyandotte show at the St. Louis World's fair was directly due to the efforts of Secretary Hallock and his brother officers, backed by the members of the National White Wyandotte club.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition

Poultry Show October 24 to November 5, 1904



TO BEGIN with it was the greatest poultry show ever held on earth. In the great barns were exhibited specimens of every breed recognized by the Standard and a good many that never have been admitted. Representative fowls of the oldest breeds and the youngest were there. Odd breeds and new breeds were displayed and big birds and little might be found. Poultry fanciers from the ends of the earth visited the show and delighted themselves by examining the specimens of American skill and enterprise that were to be seen by the thousand. No one seemed to know just how many birds were shown but the guess of 8,000 was probably not an over-estimate. There were specimens there which would have been cheap at almost any price and others that would have been dear as a gift. This was to be expected in a show so widely advertised and where such high prizes were offered.

TO win a first, second or third in such a show was high honor and even a seventh prize where so many birds were in competition was a mark of honor in some of the classes.

The cooping was not up to the mark that should have been set for such a great show. The coops were crudely made and too small for the larger breeds and the aisles were too narrow, but no one outside the cooping committee knows how many things there was to contend with in arranging the show.

We do not believe we are exercising charity when we say the work was probably done as well as it could be done under the circumstances. We think Colonel Mills, Secretary Orr and Messrs. Steinmesch, Fishel and McGrew did the best that could be done as long as they were under the red tape rule of the exposition officials.

There was some fault finding with the judging, but it was hard to be exact when so many birds were molting and in the light the judges had in which to work.

We heard more than a few complaints about the feeding and we handled a good many birds without finding any with full crops, except in cases where the owners gave their personal attention to feeding. It is entirely probable that the judgment given at St. Louis will be reversed at the winter shows in a good many instances, but this will not be because the judges at St. Louis were incompetent but rather because birds that were in poor condition as to plumage at St. Louis will be in good condition at the winter shows, while many of the pullets that were in full bloom at St. Louis will have begun laying before winter comes and will

have gone beyond their best estate as show pullets, belonging rather in the hen classes.

It would require much more space than we have at our disposal to go through the classes in detail. For a week the writer spent all his time in the great barns filled with poultry and critically examined hundreds of birds. It would be the work of

from. That Grove Hill Poultry Yards took first on cock and cockerel was not a matter for great surprise, for Mr. Bright has both skill and money to bring to his aid and one of the best poultrymen in the country as manager, but it was something of a surprise to see first on hen and pullet go to a lady who is comparatively unknown. This is an honor that Mrs. Maxwell should well be proud of, the more so as he undoubtedly deserved all she got. With but five birds entered it is glory indeed to secure two firsts in such a large class. Grove Hill secured first on breeding pen and deserved it.

In Buff Rocks there was a golden show. It eclipsed anything ever brought out in this country in color and shape. Everybody expected Millville Poultry Farm to do well and Mr. Delano's string got first in cockerel and hen while first cock went to Edgwood Farm although it must have required some study on the part of the judge to decide just where the prize belonged. Cloverdale got first on pullet and earned the prize.

First honors in the White Rock class were divided. Millville took first on cock, John H. Duncan first on cockerel, our friend U. R. Fishel first on a magnificent hen and George W. Hillson first on pullet, Millville coming in ahead on pen.

The Rhode Island Red class was the strongest one ever shown. In it were a large number of beautiful birds and this exhibit did more for this breed than any other ever made. The birds were beautifully colored mostly in fine plumage and high condition. Some rather loud complaints were made about the judging, but the complainants did not get much sympathy for it was generally agreed

supererogation to cover the whole list in detail as the list of winnings published in this number shows where the prizes fell and it is not our province to say that the decisions were wrong. We prefer to assume they were right in a vast majority of cases. The judges were employed to place the awards and we have no reason to think they were unfaithful to the trust reposed in them. We believe the award of the judges in any show should be accepted without cavil, unless positive proof of deliberate unfaithfulness can be proven. Judges are hired to use their best judgment and exhibitors should remember that the owner of a bird is likely to look with partial eyes while the judge is not supposed to have any preferences.

The Barred Plymouth Rocks made a splendid class and it must have been a serious task for the judge to decide where the first prize belonged, where there were so many good birds to choose



1st Prize White Cochin Hen



White Cochin Cockerel 1st Breeding Pen



1st Prize White Orpington Pullet



1st Prize White Wyandotte Pullet

that the judge got very closely in line with the merits of the birds. Lester Tompkins got first on cock and breeding pen, which was surely enough honor for one man, and certainly he showed some good birds. Cloverdale Poultry Farm led on cockerel and pullet and C. N. Hanson on hen.

A fine class of Buff Wyandottes was on display but the number was not as great as we expected to see. First on cock went to Ackley & Page and W. T. Lord came first on cockerel and pullet. Judge S. B. Lane carried off the honors on hen and Millville Poultry Farm again came to the front on breeding pen.

The Golden Wyandottes came out stronger than was expected and this second oldest of the Wyandotte class did itself proud in the quality of the birds shown. There was hardly a poor one in the class and those who took the lead may well



1st Prize Breeding Pen Rose Comb White Leghorns

first on cock, W. A. Doolittle, the veteran among breeders of this variety led on pullet, Carver & Avey coming in at the head on breeding pen, every first going to Western breeders.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes were of high quality, every first going to E. G. Wyckoff, who owns

into good birds. A Buff Cochins breeder who was not interested in the birds shown expressed the opinion that not all the prizes went where they should, but this only shows the difference of opinion that exists between two good judges. First on cock went to J. J. Hare. First cockerel,

tured first on cock and breeding pen, J. W. Sueppel on cockerel and A. W. Lockland on hen.

There were some elegant light Brahmas in line and a few that might have been left at home without injuring the show. N. E. Mighell led on cock, and if we remember correctly on hen, H. T. Rogers came out ahead on cockerel and J. Russell on pullet. Curiously enough no Eastern breeders showed in this class.

The Buff Cochins class was surprisingly small but the quality was quite good. We handled some Rudy stock in this class that bid fair to develop



1st Prize Black Orpington Cockerel



1st Prize Buff Orpington Cock



1st Prize Rose Comb Black Minorca Cock



1st Prize Black Orpington Pullet

be proud of their birds, while those who took minor prizes had to show birds fit to go into any competition to make a showing. We felt like criticizing the award in this class in one or two instances, but decided that condition turned the scale. Some of the birds we knew, and remembered what they would look like in perfect form and we felt that a little later the judge would probably reverse some of his decisions if the same birds were before him. W. H. Wheeler captured the first in cocks, Biltmore Farms in cockerels and pullets, B. F. Hislop in hens and Ira C. Keller won first on breeding pen, a prize he deserved.

Anyone who ever has bred Silver Wyandottes would look long and lovingly at a good many of the birds in this class at St. Louis. It was as a whole, something to delight the eye and satisfy the mind of the lover of this grand variety. Clear black and white, with no frosting, beautiful head gear, shapely bodies and high condition characterized most of the birds in line. A. C. LeDuc led in cocks, Henry Steinmesch on cockerel and hen, while James Arthur upheld the honor of Canada by winning first place on pullet and breeding pen with some beautiful birds.

The Partridge Wyandotte class was not large but it was fine. W. A. Shroffer took

the foundation stock of this variety, which has not yet been improved upon.

Seventh prize in White Wyandottes was a great honor. Never before were so many of this variety gathered in one display and never before were better ones placed in line. Clement & Fike upheld the honor of the West by winning first on cock, Millville led on cockerel, Dr. W. Humiston on hen, Elm Poultry Yards on pullet and Rumson Farm Poultry Yards first on breeding pen.

The Asiatics were not out in as large numbers as we expected to see. The day is past when good old Light Brahmas would make a good show of themselves. Good Asiatics there are still in this country, but the younger fanciers do not seem to appreciate the good qualities of these birds.

In Dark Brahmas there were but few entries but the birds were of good quality. L. C. Sage cap-

hen and pullet went to Johnson & Potts, and the breeding pen was given to Mr. Hare.

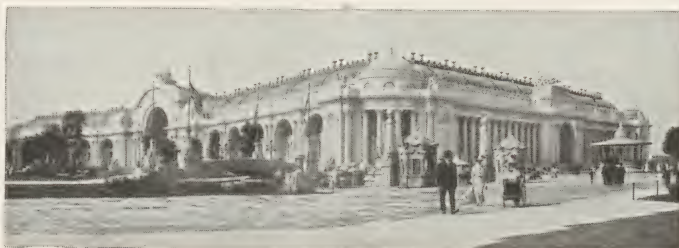
Time was when a long line of Partridge Cochins appeared at a comparatively small show, but at this show they were few. First on cock went to James M. Haworth while U. J. Shanklin led on cockerel, hen, pullet and breeding pen, all prizes being to Western men.

Only fifteen Black Cochins were in line, but it was a good line and the birds were mostly world's fair quality. W. J. Blackman got first on cock, R. S. Franklin first on cockerel, pullet and breeding pen and Chas. McClave on hen.

Twenty-one White Cochins showed up and F. T. Franklin stood in the lead right through the list.

The French and Hamburg classes were not large and nearly every one making an entry got a prize. Such short competition gives a better chance of winning, but a prize under such circumstances does not mean as much as it does in the larger classes. However our Canadian brethren brought over some very excellent birds just to show what they could do.

In the Polish classes it was a safe bet that first went to Wm. McNeil, M. T. Burn or E. G. Roberts & Co., with the



chances that McNeil got first money, although both the others mentioned were in the lead a number of times. The birds were mostly in fine condition and good to look at.

The Mediterranean classes were good and never were finer Leghorns shown than at this show. We were not particularly struck with the White Faced Black Spanish, but were delighted with the Black Minorcas.

Some very fine Andalusians were shown but there were a few of them that were not quite up to universal exhibition quality.

The Anconas could muster but nineteen birds and we had not time to give them a very careful attention.

Twenty two Black Leghorns were in line, E. G. Wyckoff leading in cock, hen and breeding pen, Exmoor Farm taking the other two firsts.

There was a fairly good showing of Rose Comb White Leghorns and the quality was delightful. The story of the firsts is a short one Mr. Phillips of Rocky River Poultry Farm cleaning up every first and deserved all he got.

There was some dissatisfaction with the awards in the Single Comb Brown Leghorn class and we were inclined to side with the complainants in one or two instances. Grove Hill Poultry Farm took every first except in cockerel, this going to E. E. Carter.

In our judgement Mrs. Ratliff had some birds as good as any that were shown. They certainly were darlings and in the pink of condition.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns were weak in numbers but good in individual quality. The firsts were well divided, W. T. Liddell getting first on cock, T. N. Smiley & Son first on hen and breeding pen, Dr. F. M. Reed first on pullet and Fred Alger first on cockerel.

There was hot competition for first money in the Buff Leghorn line. E. G. Wyckoff getting first on cock and breeding pen, N. K. Cornwall on cockerel and hen and Aug. D. Arnold on pullet.

In Single Comb White Leghorns, Bonfoey with the Elm Poultry Yard's string, did himself proud taking first on cock, pullet and breeding pen, G. M. Knebel led on cockerel and Irving F. Rice on hen.

Single Comb Black Minorcas were not great as to numbers but when we say that Hildorfer and Santee were both represented it is equal to saying it was a hot class. J. P. Hildorfer got first on cock and first on pullet. According to the official catalogue there were no cockerels entered but we have a photo on which J. H. Santee is credited with first on cockerel. First on hen went to J. H. Minshall and the leading breeding pen was the one from Greystone Farm.

In the English class there were only a few Dorkings and those not as good as might easily

have been found. In Orpingtons the Buffs made a good showing. J. M. Williams & Co. taking first on cock and pullet, C. E. Vass led on hen and W. O. Searcy on cockerel. The breeding pen first also went to Williams & Co.

In the White Orpington class were shown some very fine birds. Knowles, Young & Co. took first cock, pullet and breeding pen, William Cook & Sons leading on cockerel and hen.

Some splendid Black Orpingtons were shown. Sherman Luttrell taking first on cock, hen and pullet, William Cook & Sons leading on cockerel and breeding pen.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons made a fine showing, J. M. Williams & Co. leading on cock, cockerel, pullet and breeding pen, William Cook & Sons taking first on hen.



The Long and Short of It.
1st White Orpington Cock and 1st Golden Duckwing Bantam.

In Rose Comb White Orpingtons the struggle lay between two exhibitors, but they brought out stock that was fit to show anywhere. Knowles, Young & Co. got first on cock, cockerel and breeding pen and Fillio, Williams & Co. the other two leading prizes.

There was a fine display of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds in the non-standard class. These birds were really fine in color and shape. Robt. C. Tuttle took first on cock and hen, Dr. J. Martin on cockerel and F. D. Baerman leading on pullet and breeding pen.



First Prize Lakenvelders—Lord Craven and Mates.

The Columbian Wyandottes are showing up in good shape and making ready to knock at the door of the American Poultry Association for recognition. The birds shown here were very good specimens. W. B. Richardson took first on cock, cockerel and hen and our old friend Aug. D. Arnold came in for first on pen and breeding pen.

The turkeys were exceedingly fine. In Blacks Chas. McClave and E. G. Roberts were the only

exhibitors and divided the honors. These birds were almost as large as Bronze turkeys.

In Bronze turkeys there was a great show, the birds being of excellent color and great size. Miss Jennie Ferry got first on cock, B. F. Hislop first on cockerel and hen and Mrs. U. R. Fishel on pullet.

Seven fine Narragansetts were in line, Geo. W. Gillett taking first on hen and Roberts taking two other firsts.

E. G. Roberts took two firsts on Slate turkeys, only four being shown.

White Holland turkeys were well represented. First on cock going to C. N. Purdy, on pullet to Thos. Vane, first on hen to Mrs. Mary L. Shaal and first on pullet to Paul B. Woods.

In Buff turkeys here were some of the finest specimens ever brought out. J. A. McIntosh taking all firsts with birds having a fine buff color throughout, even the primaries being solid buff.

Bourbon Reds were represented by only five birds on which Mrs. M. B. Brown took three firsts.

Our list of exhibitors shows what a vast number of varieties were shown in the game bantam and duck and goose line. It would occupy all the space in this number of POULTRY to give in detail any sort of comment on the exhibit. Dr. A. H. Phelps had two carloads of birds in these classes and among the Miscellaneous varieties. Brother Donovan of the Canadian Poultry review showed a long line of birds while Wm. McNeil, "Dick" Oke, Dr. Phelps, Havemeyer Brothers, R. R. Voris and dozens of others were represented by long strings of birds. The winnings given in another column show what a multitude of entries were made in these classes.

Poultry Show Notes

H. B. Donovan was the grand marshal of the Canadian delegation.

Dr. Phelps says the only objection anyone can find to Faverolles is that they insist on laying right through the winter and loafing in summer.

Elm Poultry Yards made the record sale on Single Comb White Leghorns by selling a female for \$100. Bonfoey was smiling for a whole day.

The highest price ever paid for a Single Comb White Leghorn cockerel was to G. M. Knebel who sold his first prize bird for \$200.

E. G. Roberts & Co. had the largest number of entries made by any one person or firm.

London, Ontario sent more birds to the show than any other city.

"Billy" McNeil grows younger and wins oftener as the years pass.

It was not as good a show for sales as we have seen, but some satisfactory transactions were consummated.

When any one called for Percy in the Orpington barn Young and Cook were usually within hearing.

There were more "kickers" in evidence than we ever saw at any one show, but it is a big show and there were a good many reasons for kicking.

The cooping committee is tendered our sincerest

sympathy. The price of fame is rather high when it is sought by way of a poultry show.

We would be glad for information as to what was accomplished at the meeting of the American Poultry Association. Adjourned meetings were very freely condemned.

If only great bodies move slowly the publishing committee must be the greatest ever.

One who came with the avowed purpose of finding fault said he guessed he would call it a case of "sour grapes" and let it go at that.

The poultry press was represented by the Inland Poultry Journal, Successful Poultry Journal, The Industrious Hen, Poultry Gazette, Poultry Tribune, American Poultry Advocate, Commercial Poultry, American Poultry Journal, Poultry Keeper, Western Poultry Journal, Reliable Poultry Journal, Western Poultry World, Orff's Poultry Review, Poultry Success, Poultry Topics and Poultry.

Mack Pierce attended strictly to business during the whole show.

The incubator show was a great one. The booths were nicely trimmed and the machines in full blast. The Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co. had two fine exhibits, Charles Cyphers a full display of the Model machines, The Cyphers Incubator Co. a large display, The Ormas a full line, the Reliable Incubator Co. a complete outfit for poultrymen and the Buckeye Incubator Co. a good display.

The ancient Axford was present with his cheese box and attracted considerable attention.

The Prairie State exhibit was a big one and Mr. Betts was always ready to greet visitors.

D. J. Lambert gave away samples to all callers and talked chicken to all fanciers at the same time.

Col. Mills was everywhere as untiringly as if he were run by machinery. Anyone who would find fault with him never had a hand shake from him. As a mixer the Colonel is a success.

George Northup told us he did not actually refuse \$1,500 for that Rose Comb Minorca. He merely said he would not take that amount for him. A man who can sell a cock for \$1,000 has a right to talk that way.

After one has listened to Dr. Phelps talks about Faverolles a while he is almost persuaded that they are beautiful.

We have a fine collection of photos of the first prize winners we shall use from time to time.

Mrs. Emma Mellette made many friends during the show.

One poultry publisher wrote contracts to the amount of 'steen hundred dollars. He said so himself.

Dennis Shea never kicked once. He is too old a showman to find fault with anything.

H. H. Blackman was numerous around the Cornell exhibit and was tending to business all the time.

It was indeed a fine gold watch Superintendent Orr was presented with.

Dr. Meserve had a whole barn to himself with his Dandy outfit. His exhibit attracted a lot of attention.

The capons were the largest we ever saw. They simply filled the coops and were greatly admired. One lady anxiously inquired where she could buy capon eggs and more than one noted the fact that there were no capon hens on exhibition.

North Adams, Michigan, should have its name changed to Orpingtonville.

Cavanaugh was there and doing business every minute. The Poultry Keeper could not have had a better representative.

Lathrop's Poultry house attracted much attention and his booth was one of the nicest in the "palace" where it was located.

They called the barns where the poultry was exhibit-



The Canadian Contingent at St. Louis.



Black Cochon Cock from First Prize Pen



First Prize Golden Duckwing Bantam



ed "palaces." They might better be called barracks.

More than \$10,000 in entry fees were paid in. This should leave a nice surplus in the hands of the committee of three to turn over to somebody, but just who no one seems to know. The exposition company laid down on the proposition of having a thing to do with the cooping; the American Poultry Association denied any connection with it.

When Fred Maunder begins to talk Model incubators something has to come loose before long. He made some good sales during the show.

The pleasant face of L. A. Banta lighted up the gloom of the incubator exhibit for a day or two.

We had one square meal at St. Louis. It was the one the Lewis Publishing Co. gave the crowd.

They got a joke on Frank White. He hadn't the faintest notion his friends were getting ready to "watch" him that way.

When the next World's Fair is held at St. Louis we shall stop at Camp Lewis.

The Pike was not in it with the poultry show when it came to drawing a crowd.

Mrs. Maxwell showed what sort of Barred Rocks the men ought to breed. She covered herself with glory.

Sherman Luttrell managed not to smile too broadly when other Black Orpington breeders were in sight.

Fred Phillips and his wife were as happy as possible over their sweeping victory in the Rose Comb White Leghorn class.

The official catalogue was marred by a great many mistakes. They took time enough to get it out to have it correct.

Sewell, Burgess and Schilling represented the poultry artists' end of the show. All of them were kept busy.

Incubators and Supplies

The exposition management waited until the last moment before deciding what to do about the incubator show and then concluded to have one. Frank B. White was appointed superintendent and from the moment his appointment was confirmed he began to worry incubator and supply men to induce them to make a good show and he succeeded.

The booths were nicely arranged and the exhibits of the most interesting character. Incubators and brooders were in full operation and chicks were hatched day after day in profusion while the thousands who visited the show watched, wondered and asked questions.

The octagonal barns in which the exhibits were displayed were arranged so a row of incubators and supplies were shown around the rim and inside were three cornered booths which were given over to the poultry press and to dealers in such supplies as could be shown in a small space.

The decorations were similar but varied to suit the taste of the several exhibitors, the principal color scheme being red, white and blue bunting. In the matter of ornamentation the exhibit of Charles Cyphers was probably the most elaborate, and the two Freds, Maunder and Phillips kept open house.

The Cornell exhibit was a very full one and a complete line of Cornell incubators and Peep-o'-Day incubators and brooders were shown under the supervision of Manager Blackman, who was kept busy all the time.

The Cyphers Incubator Co. made a big display of incubators, brooders and supplies of all kinds, and their booth attracted a great many visitors. It was in charge of C. A. Damon of Chicago, representative of the company, Mr. Curtis coming and going during his stay. Mr. Essex here made his first appearance as an incubator man and made acquaintances and

friends that will no doubt result in increased business for his company.

In charge of Mr. Betts, secretary of the company, the Prairie State Incubator Company made a large exhibit and this oldest of the standard incubators took home a long list of the names of those who had an opportunity to examine this machine in actual operation. Mr. Betts left a pleasant memory with every one who stopped at his booth.

The Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co. had a fine line of goods on exhibition including their incubators and brooders and the Meyers Bros. had an opportunity to meet for the first time a good many of the customers with whom they have done business during their long career as incubator manufacturers.

L. A. Banta had a booth devoted to the Ormas incubator. He was at the show but Cavanaugh Bros. we think had special charge of the exhibit. Mr. Banta has made a great success as an incubator manufacturer and no one who has met him but hopes to meet him again. He is pleasant, quiet and unassuming and makes friends very easily.

The Buckeye Incubator Co. had a booth which was occupied by their well-known machines and the people in charge were ready to talk business or give information to every one who stopped to investigate. The Buckeye is among the veterans in incubators but of late years has not been pushed like some others.

The Axford incubator was on exhibition as usual at big shows. Mr. Axford does not believe in advertising and this is one of the reasons why his machine is unknown. It is the same old cheese box that it was 25 years ago, attracting attention because of its oddity.

D. J. Lambert had a nice little booth from which he gave samples of his Death to Lice and other poultry remedies, meeting hundreds who have become familiar with his face through his advertising.

The Lathrop Manufacturing Co. had a fine exhibit of poultry supplies and glass water fountains in a booth and one of their portable poultry houses and yards outside the barn. This was quite the most artistic arrangement attempted by anyone.

Dr. Meserve of the Dandy Poultry Novelty Co. could not find room enough for its big exhibit in the buildings used for other displays and had a building half filled with brooders, bantam houses, coops and poultry houses of several kinds, the poultry houses all being portable.

The Mica Spar Grit people had a booth and gave away samples of hens' teeth to all comers.

A number of other exhibitors had displays and the buildings in Mr. White's department were a credit to him and the exhibitors.

The Poultry Press at the Fair

Never before in the history of poultry journalism were so many representatives of the poultry press congregated together as at the St. Louis Fair Poultry Show. From the oldest of the lot, The American Poultry Journal, to the youngest member of the family, POULTRY, the poultry press met in friendly rivalry and beset the innocent sightseer to subscribe for the best and most ably

conducted poultry journal that ever came down the pike. Poultry editors were "as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa" and as friendly as if they never said things about each other in print.

The booths were nicely decorated and much business was done by most of the papers represented.

Taking them in the order in which we found them booths were occupied by the following poultry journals: Inland Poultry Journal, Successful Poultry Journal, The Industrious Hen, Poultry Gazette, Poultry Culture, Poultry Tribune, American Poultry Advocate, Commercial Poultry, American Poultry Journal, Poultry Keeper, Western Poultry Journal, Reliable Poultry Journal, Western Poultry World, Orff's Poultry and Farm Review, Poultry Success, Poultry Topics, Fanciers' Gazette and POULTRY.

Each poultry publisher was given ample space to display his papers and accorded every courtesy Col. Mills or Mr. White could extend to him.

Besides the poultry publications holding booths, the poultry press was represented by J. H. Robinson of Farm-Poultry, E. W. Rankin of Poultry Herald, H. B. Donovan of the Canadian Poultry Review, A. O. Schilling of The American Fancier, and possibly one or two others.

Misses Fanny and Kittie Piggott of Poultry

A. O. Schilling worked faithfully until he got that show report written and in the mail.

Mrs. Mellette was "plugging" for Denver all the time and decorated the brethren with a blue button inscribed "Denver, 1906."

Cavanaugh's motto is: "Let no guilty man escape. If any man has money he is guilty." If any one with the price got by him without subscribing for some Poultry Journal no one found it out.

Commercial Poultry gave away a lot of souvenirs. "Here's a bargain" was the catch word of its solicitors.

There were three poultry publications that did not cut the subscription price.

George Gillies of Poultry Gazette, took in the show and incidentally attended to business.

George G. Bates of The American Poultry Journal was obliged to go home early but Mrs. Bates took care of the booth while John Brinkima worked outside.

Fisher of the Poultry Tribune, went home and then came back for a second visit.

A. D. Burhans of Poultry Topics, went home early in the second week.

C. C. DePuy and A. F. Hunter of the American Poultry Advocate, were careful observers of the whole show.

Richards of the Western Poultry Journal, added to his wealth by nailing several contracts for space.

Poultry was the subject of many flattering congratulations. We especially appreciated the nice things our editorial brethren said to us.

It was a big gathering of a lot of good fellows who are doing much good by spreading the gospel of better poultry.

It is safe to say the visitors will remember that there are a few poultry papers in this country. Many of them expressed surprise at the number.

Brother Hicks of the Industrious Hen, made a good many friends.

If the poultry press were owned by millionaires the members thereof could not have a better time when they get together.

The exposition was a big thing but it could not tempt the boys away from the poultry "palaces." They acted as if they really liked to stay away from the Pike.

A Square Meal at St. Louis

Tuesday evening, November 1, the Lewis Publishing Co., proprietors of The Woman's Magazine and the Woman's Farm Journal tendered a reception and banquet to those interested in the making of the displays in Frank B. White's department of incubators and poultry supplies. The invitations were issued by Mr. White in behalf of the host of the occasion and the party was taken from the fair grounds to a sumptuous private car owned by the Lewis Publishing Co. After inspecting the great plant of the company and Camp Lewis, the guests were seated in a spacious pavilion and served with an eight-course dinner which most of us were in a condition to appreciate to the fullest extent after a week on world's fair hotel fare.

After the substantial portion of the feast had



1st Prize Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet Rose Comb White Leghorns.

Keeper spent a number of days at the fair.

F. C. Hare of the Reliable Poultry Journal, returned to Quincy early the second week.

J. H. Sledd of the Industrious Hen, was taken with pneumonia and went to the hospital after a few days exposure at the fair.

The occasion was saddened by news of the death of Brother Bagby of Poultry Culture, who was killed in a wreck while on his way home at the end of the first week.

J. F. Schureman of Commercial Poultry, was doing business all the time during the fair.

Henry Trafford of Poultry Success, was a busy man and missed few opportunities to talk rates and results.

H. B. Donovan of the Canadian Poultry Review, was busy with his bantams and the Canadian delegation.

Col. Mills warmly congratulated J. H. Robinson of Farm-Poultry, on the success of his efforts to make the show a big one.

Theo. Hewes was busy with advertisers most of the time. He was the heavy weight of the poultry press.

Mr. White rounded up the poultry editors and had their pictures taken. Two of the handsomest ones escaped.

been disposed of and cigars and coffee were served several gentlemen present gave little talks. Then Fred L. Kimmey on behalf of the incubator and supply men present presented Mr. White with a splendid gold watch and fob as a token of their appreciation.

Mr. Lewis was sincerely thanked for the pleasure he had conferred on his guests and they were conveyed back to the fair ground or to the city as they desired. It was an exceedingly pleasant affair and a very graceful compliment to those in attendance.

Mr. Lewis has proved that enterprise, and a capacity to perform hard work wins even under adverse circumstances. He has built up the great business of which he is the head within four or five years and he has not yet found the place where it shows signs of having reached its limit.

American Poultry Association Meeting

The adjourned meeting of the American Poultry Association for 1904 was called to order in the stock pavilion at the Worlds Fair grounds about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon October 24 by President D. Lincoln Orr. The roll call by the secretary showed 91 members present making it probably the most numerously attended meeting ever held.



Mr. Curtis moved that a committee on resolutions be appointed to express the sentiments of the meeting toward the exposition officials. The committee was appointed and retired and Secretary Orr announced that a

quorum of the Executive Committee was present and proposed the names of a large number of new members, a list of whom is given below. These were voted in as members and the committee on resolutions announced that it was ready to report. Mr. Frank B. White, chairman then presented a series of resolutions which were amended to include Mr. White's name and then adopted. The resolutions were as follows:

T. F. McGrew entered his protest against putting such a big poultry show in the background with an entrance through a rear gate, and was heartily applauded.

Theo. Hewes asked for information concerning the progress of the committee of five in getting the new Standard out.

Mr. Kimmey replied at length reciting the reason why delay had occurred. This led into some verbal sparring which ended where it began.

Mrs. Mellette invited the American Poultry Association to meet in Denver in 1906, promising the members the best time of their lives, and received great applause.

H. V. Crawford of the finance committee made a report in which he stated the committee thought it best to delay the report at Rochester because it came in the middle of the fiscal year of the Association. His report covered the time from



A Pen of Dr. A. H. Phelps' Faverolles.

December, 1902, to June 30, 1904, and was very gratifying to the members.

The reports showed receipts for the eighteen months amounting to \$4,827.89, including balance on hand at the beginning of the period, and disbursements of \$3,542.12, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,285.77.

The Standard account showed but 215 on hand out of 4002 received during the period covered by the report.

The Friday meeting was entirely unimportant. The principal subject of discussion was the delay in issuing the new Standard.

Mr. Sewall stated that if the breeders of the country do not ask him to do any more work for three months and his health remained good he might be able to finish the illustrations allotted him in three months, but declined to set any date when the work in his hands would actually be finished.

Wm. McNeil moved that the committee of five be given six months in which to finish the work of getting the Standard out and the motion carried.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

Life Membership

Mrs. Yuez Mexis, Tambays D. F., Mexico City, Mex.
W. H. Harrison, Jr. Toledo, Ia.
A. L. Pedrick, Seymour, Ia.
H. A. McAleer, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. M. Baker, Keystone, Ind.
F. D. Baerman, Dunellon, N. J.
W. C. Hare, Quincy, Ill.
C. B. Bamborough, Polo, Ill.
O. L. McCord, Danville, Ill.
J. F. Schureman, Chicago, Ill.
E. W. Weckey, East Chicago, Ind.
Phil. Feil, Canal Dover, O.
J. A. Shaw, McKittrick, Mo.
H. A. Emmel, Mars, Pa.
G. H. Gillies, Topeka, Kansas.
Ike Thompson, Lorain, O.
H. P. Rankin, Harrington, Neb.



1st Prize Buff Turkey Tom

P. B. Young, North Adams, Mich.
W. E. Hinz, Eagle Cliff, O.
Harmon Bradshaw, Lebanon, Ind.
R. R. Fisher, Freeport, Ill.
Bert Warren, Evans City, Pa.
U. J. Shanklin, Waubeek, Ia.
H. Berrar, San Jose, Calif.
Mrs. C. L. Carney, Charleston, Ill.
Sherman Luttrell, Waverly, Ill.
Ellis M. Santee, Cortland, N. Y.
A. L. Emmons, Elyria, O.
Theo. F. Ambrosius, Collinsville, Ill.
W. H. Griffiths, Bridgeport, Conn.
A. D. Hosterman, Springfield, O.
Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Clyde H. Proper, Schoharie, N. Y.
D. Trahern, Coal City, Ill.

Annual Membership

C. S. Greene, Crookston, Minn.
W. R. Fretz, Sabetha, Kansas.
J. W. Parks, Altoona, Pa.
G. B. Read, Lebanon, Mo.
L. B. Lavery, Guthrie, Okla. Ter.
Dr. J. Martin, Wichita, Kansas.
G. Jeffrey, West Raleigh, N. C.
G. G. Lindsey, Newport, Ky.
W. W. White, Newport, Ky.
W. C. Wiley, Cincinnati, O.
R. P. Thompson, St. Louis, Mo.
T. P. Smith, Hoopeston, Ill.

G. E. Tuck, Watertown, South Dakota.
J. N. Croey, Mitchell, South Dakota.
M. F. Greeley, Gary, South Dakota.
M. S. Fite, Oklahoma City, Okla. Ter.
N. E. Mighell, Marshalltown, Ia.
C. L. Duffield, Marshalltown, Ia.
W. W. Kenamond, Sewickly, Pa.
H. G. Jordan, Boston, Mass.
F. L. Platt, Toledo, O.
T. M. Davis, Alfred, N. Y.
Emma Mellette, Harris, Colo.
O. L. King, Walnut Grove, Ill.
N. R. Nyr, Leavenworth, Neb.
J. S. Bristow, Richwood, Ky.
G. M. Shook, Joplin, Missouri.

E. S. Persons, Zumbrota, Minn.
A. F. Meserve, Danville, Ill.
F. V. Rounds, Owensboro, Ky.
Elizabeth Turner, Baltimore, Md.

Association Membership

Berwyn Poultry Association, Berwyn, Md.



Poultry as a Christmas Gift

No doubt many of our friends would like to make some of their friends who love poultry a Christmas gift of a yearly subscription. Where we receive subscriptions intended as a Christmas gift we will send the recipient of the gift a nicely printed notice, in time to reach them Christmas Eve, as follows:

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

M

We beg to inform you that your friend

has instructed us to send you **POULTRY** for twelve months, with warmest greetings and best wishes for the coming year. Hoping that you may find much to instruct and entertain you in the twelve numbers of **POULTRY** for 1905, and with the compliments of the season, we are

Yours very respectfully,
POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Per

Such a gift will be a constant reminder and every succeeding number will bring a renewal of the Christmas spirit of friendship and good will.

Hatching Turkeys Successfully



HEN invited to join the "turkey round table" of POULTRY I hesitated, for lack of time. But as I am so deeply interested in "turkeydom" I could not refrain from exchanging my thoughts with others.

Let us go back, imaginary of course, to a Thanksgiving dinner two hundred years ago. Of one thing we are sure, and that is that the turkey was present, and you may rest assured that as long as God sees fit to let them grace our yards, just as surely the turkey will be the main part of the feast at Thanksgiving and Christmas, at weddings and festal occasions for time to come.

We cannot recall a holiday time when they were not used nor can we imagine one. There has been a great improvement, no doubt, over the turkey of that day and age, the turkey as it roamed wild then, and our beautiful domestic turkey of today. If we have failed to embrace opportunities of turkey raising, and have not improved them as we should, it is useless to waste time grieving over it now. "Forgetting the things which are passed, let us press forward to greater achievements in the future."

At a very early age I was given entire charge of the poultry, plants and music. An odd combination, but those were my real duties. When fifteen years of age my parents said, "you may have all you make with the turkeys this summer toward tuition to a musical college." How well I remember that summer and those turkeys, over a hundred of them in number. Each day that the weather permitted I would start with my turkeys at about 9 A. M. for the clover field, which was a quarter of a mile or more away. They would have followed me all day long, but other duties were awaiting me, so I led to the crest of a hill and nestled down among the clover blossoms, waiting until they get so busily engaged in their war on grasshoppers as to quite forget me, and then I would steal away home. How happily they returned in the evening, to find their mistress as willing to minister to their wants as ever. My trouble was well repaid. I received 14 cents per pound for all of them. Today the question is asked—does turkey raising pay? Yes, and no. Yes if done properly and no if done in a "slipshod" manner. A great many poultry raisers do not take kindly to raising turkeys for the reason, they say, that they are so liable to die when young. I think we can trace all the trouble to improper brooding, or in plainer words, motherly care. A great many insist on rearing the young with chicken hens, and they are very contrary, compared with the ways of a good old turkey mother. I sometimes doubt if it pays to break up the broody turkey hens and induce them to lay again, unless it be early in the season or for some special reason, such as shipping eggs for hatching, for instance.

Mrs. J. E. WALCOTT

We who are catering to the fancy trade must manage to have eggs early and late, or we are not in it. We will take it for granted that everyone has had his or her experience on this point, and I am quite sure that you will agree with me, that your birds developed more rapidly, and with much less care, when raised by the mother turkey itself,

grass and brush to make it appear as though they were in a woodland, for the latter is the place they usually seek even though it be distant. Sometimes it requires the closest vigilance to keep them from stealing away. I can go to the yard and call my turkeys and they will come home, if within hearing distance, except when in quest of nests, for they know I never fool them but manage to have some dainty morsel to offer from my hand. "Kindness and love rules all," even poultry. Wenthink the White Hollands much more domestic than the Bronze, and prefer them in other ways, however, would keep both were we situated so we could.

In a notice coming from the office of the American Poultry Association, which is published in another column, it will be seen that three new varieties are to be offered for recognition as Standard varieties.

Does this mean that these varieties are to be entered as pure-bred and receive a place in the new Standard?

Does it mean that new varieties are to be recognized every year and the new Standard made newer every year, obliging breeders to purchase a new copy annually?

If this is the case it is time to call a halt, and stop Standard tinkering with every meeting of the Association.

We believe in new breeds, but we do not believe in admitting them as soon as their existence is announced. The Standard should stand unchanged for at least five years. It will not hurt the new breeds and varieties to wait a little before being recognized the American Poultry Association. If it does hurt them they do not deserve a place in the Standard.

This number is a fair example of the way in which we propose to treat show reports. We may not be able to always get so many remarkably good photos of the prize winners but we shall try to get as many as possible and use all we can.

We have not thought it necessary to put the names of the owners of prize-winning birds we show in this number, under the pictures. Reference to the prize list will show who is winner and the birds in that class which we show were, in every case first prize winners. We are proud of these pictures on account of their high quality and good poses.

We desire to return our sincere thanks for the generous notices POULTRY has received from our contemporaries, especially from The American Fancier, Inland Poultry Journal and Reliable Poultry Journal. We shall try to deserve all the nice things they said about us.

The average poultry show secretary is over worked during the show. It would be good plan to have a committee whose duty it would be to furnish a complete report of the show for publication as soon as the judge has finished his work and send it to the press for publication.



A Pair of Ideal Bronze Turkeys

Courtesy J. W. Miller Co.

than those intrusted to another. Nature rules, and as it is natural for them to roam, very slowly and quietly if you please, in search of bugs and seeds, it is best to let them have their way, unless it is very inconvenient to their owner, and we might add, to their neighbor also.

During the spring, and especially during the time that you expect them to lay, you should try to keep them at home. If you have no yard to confine them in—which I do not approve of if it is possible to keep them without it—make plenty of nice nests, barrels or boxes, covered with old dried



POULTRY JUDGES AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION POULTRY SHOW, OCTOBER TWENTY-FOUR TO NOVEMBER FIVE

Reading from the left. Top—Philander Williams, Taunton, Massachusetts; Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor, Ontario. Second row—F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Georgia; Maurice F. Delano, Millville, New Jersey; Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa; Charles H. Rhodes, Topeka, Kansas; George H. Burgott, Lawton Station, New York; D. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Illinois. Third row—W. R. Graves, Springfield, Massachusetts; C. A. Emry, Carthage, Missouri; W. C. Denny, Rochester, New York; Eugene Sites, Elyria, Ohio; S. B. Johnston, Fairland, Indiana; George D. Holden, Owatonna, Minnesota; Charles McClave, New London, Ohio; W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa. Lower left corner—Henry Berrar, San Jose, California. Lower right corner—Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa. We were unable to obtain a photo of Judge James Tucker, Concord, Michigan.

BHL



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Feeding Turkeys for the Christmas Trade



SMALL turkeys, unless very fat and apparently full grown, should not be sent to market at Thanksgiving. They should be kept for the Christmas trade or be sold at intervals between Thanksgiving and Easter, just

as the demands of the market suggest. The young turkey hens and the old turkeys sell best during this time, while the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade demand gobblers that weigh from fifteen to eighteen pounds dressed. Every family wants a big turkey on this day, and what is more, they will have it regardless of cost. They want turkeys that are fat, and above all, they want those that are properly dressed. No half-picked turkey will ever find a purchaser, and the sooner we learn to do the work as it should be done, the sooner we will get the price which supply and demand has placed upon our products.

After we have selected those suitable for Thanksgiving we should proceed to prepare them. Feed them on foods rich and fat, and though the time is limited, we will find a very decided change in their appearance before they are killed.

Arrange now with the merchants to whom you are to ship, and let them be prepared for whatever number you can send them.

Twelve hours before the turkeys are killed they should be deprived of all feed in order that their crops may be entirely empty when dressed.

When ready to begin, arrange a pole so that the turkeys may be suspended from it by short pieces of twine looped over their legs. When several have thus been suspended take a large sharp knife and cut the neck off midway between the shoulders and head.

When so suspended they cannot bruise and disfigure their bodies by throwing themselves around, as they will do if the heads are cut off when they are not tied.

After they have ceased to struggle take them

down and dip them in boiling hot water for a few seconds, until the feathers are loosened. Then quickly pick off the large feathers and let an assistant finish the work of removing all the pin feathers.

After being picked perfectly clean dip the body in ice-cold water in order to give it a plump, fat appearance. Then cut off the feet and remove the entrails, being careful not to break them. Take the gall off the liver and open and wash the gizzard and replace both in turkey, after the inside has been thoroughly washed. It will not be necessary to make an opening to remove the crop if it has been allowed to empty before killing.

After all this has been done pull the skin over the neck and tie with a piece of small cord or thread. The turkeys are then ready for the cooling, which will require about twelve hours, much, of course, depending on the weather at the time.

When ready for packing separate the sizes as much as possible, packing the large ones and small ones separately. This is not usually done but it is a good plan.

Nicely dressed turkeys will readily bring a few cents over the market price and will always be the first to sell.

See to it that the work is done properly and if it cannot be done right ship them alive and do not attempt to dress them as the live birds are sure to net you more than the poorly dressed ones. You will be well repaid for careful work.



King of the Flock on Maple Leaf Farm. Photo by Gross.

How to Succeed With Turkeys



MUCH has been said and there is yet a great deal to say about the business. Some will succeed and others fail when the conditions seem to be similar. It would appear to be a very easy task to buy a few turkeys or some eggs and raise a few poults, sell them at a good figure and make hatfuls of money in the transaction. In many instances it is much easier said than done, but there are instances where it has been comparatively easy. One of the most successful years we had in the turkey business was our first season, but we have since learned to have the patience of Job. There are just grounds for believing that being successful for a couple of seasons will not mean always successful for seasons will vary sometimes and breeding stock is exposed to dangers we know not of.

The most important thing in connection with turkey raising is to get healthy breeding stock, sometimes this is easier said than done. In later years some diseases have developed in turkeys that have caused a great deal of trouble among turkey growers. In some localities the fatal disease of black head has been prevalent, and where this disease has once been there can be no healthy fowls raised until the disease has been stamped out. Cholera, chronic diarrhea or roop will also disqualify a flock from furnishing the best breeding stock. Inbreeding is a thing that is absolutely intolerable for successful turkey growing.

Good and healthy breeding

stock having been obtained, the next thing will be to hatch some poults. This can best be done by putting the first clutch under chicken hens and the next under turkey hens for incubating. If the breeding stock is healthy and vigorous there will be but little trouble in rearing the poults, barring accidents. The average turkey hen is a better setter and far better mother for poults than chicken hens. The latter do not seem to know that poults are really tender, as regards dampness and chills during the first few weeks of their lives. They move about too lively and often lose some of the turkey chicks. The hen turkey will be observed to move slowly and will be cautious.

A great many turkey growers prefer to have all their turkeys hatched at about one time and that time is preferably about the last of May. The weather is then settled, bugs and worms soon come in sight, they grow rapidly and are ready for the market about Thanksgiving time. Turkey hens older than one year make better mothers than young turkeys and they will often refuse to go out until the sun has dried off the dew.

The food for young turkeys should consist of curds, stale bread or crackers soaked in milk, squeezing much of the moisture out before feeding it. Johnny cake is good and hard boiled eggs,

mixed with toasted bread, is a very good feed. A turkey chick is easily over-fed, which is almost certain to cause bowel trouble. Turkeys are not grass feeders until quite late in the fall, but the fields will furnish a great deal of food as they grow older.

Food for young turkeys should be given four times a day. No more should be given than they will eat up clean. A very good feed for young turkeys is made from raw eggs beaten and thickened with bread crumbs made fine by rubbing in the hands. It should be noted that any food left over to become soured is like that much poison when fed to young turkeys. After the sun has dried the grass they may be allowed to run on the lawn, but they should be under shelter every night and should be gotten in early if possible to do so. The drinking water furnished for them should be so provided that they can only get their beaks into the water. Keep them free from lice and dry at all times and they will thrive.

F. E. Stone of North Springfield, Pennsylvania, in sending in a club of six subscriptions states: "The first six I showed a sample of *POULTRY* to subscribed." Every mail brings similar letters and each adds incentive to our determination to make each issue better than the preceeding one. Those who send in their subscriptions now will get the paper for fifty cents the coming year. The price will be advanced to \$1.00 in a short time.



TURKEYS FOR BREEDERS



HERE are some rules that must be followed in the selection of turkeys for breeding if success is to be secured. Careless neglect has given no end of trouble to turkey raisers. A few plain rules which may be observed to advantage are as follows:

Always use as breeders turkey hens over one year old. Be sure they are strong, healthy and vigorous, and of good medium size. In no instance select the smaller ones. Do not strive to have them unnaturally large.

The male may be a yearling or over. Do not imagine that the large overgrown males are the best. Strength, health and vigor, with well proportioned medium size, are the main points of excellence.

Avoid close breeding. New blood is of vital importance to turkeys. Better send a thousand miles for a new male than to risk the chances of in-breeding. Secure one in the fall so as to be assured of his health and vigor prior to the breeding season.

No matter what variety of turkeys may be selected for keeping, they should above all thing, be strong, vigorous, healthy, and well matured, but not akin. Better obtain the females from one locality and the male from another. In all fowls it is well to remember that size is influenced by the female and the color and finish by the male.

A medium-sized male with good fair-sized females of good constitutional vigor and mature age will do far better than the largest with the smallest females. The wise farmer always selects the very best corn or grain of all kinds for seed; equal care should be given the selection of breeding stock in turkeys. The best raised on the farm should be reserved for producers, and the fact should be kept in mind that turkey hens of the best quality in their second or third year of laying make the best producers. Keep your best young hens with this in view. Undersized hens that lack constitutional vigor are not of the least value for producing poults. The medium-sized well-formed hens that have good strong bone and constitutional vigor are the kind to select for successful turkey growing.

When we stop to consider that the male turkey is one-half of the entire flock in the matter of breeding we may be led to greater care in his

selection. None can be too good for the purpose; constitutional vigor is of first importance; without this he cannot have any value whatever for the purpose intended. Plenty of bone, a full, round breast, and long body are important. No matter of what stock or breeding the hen may be the male should be selected from some of the standard varieties. If the hens are of some standard varieties, a male of the same variety should be selected so as to maintain the stock in its purity. Well-selected individuals of some one of the several standard varieties will give better results than can be obtained by cross-breeding, which has a tendency to bring to the surface the weak points of both sides of the cross. Proper crosses may improve the first issue; if followed up, they rarely prove successful.

The best rule for mating is to have four or five females to one male; some say twelve, and the writer has heard of a fine hatch and vigorous poults from a two-year-old tom with twenty hens, but this is unusual.

When they are yarded and from eight to ten females are kept, it is better to have the toms and keep one shut up while the other is with the hens, changing them at least twice a week.

When they run at large on a farm they will naturally divide into flocks; under such conditions one male to not more than six females is best.—Bulletin, Department of Agriculture.



A Flock of Stryker Bros.' White Holland Turkeys.

Photo by Comings.

Short Paragraphs on Various Topics

Hens will lay as well or better without males and the eggs being infertile keep for a month or more perfectly sweet and fresh, simply by being put in a cool airy place. The use of the male is only to fertilize the eggs, so that they will hatch chickens, but but he has nothing whatever to do with the number of egg laid. People who only keep fowls for laying eggs, and who do not want chickens are feeding a drone in keeping a cock with their hens and would get better results without him. In regard to the improved keeping quality of the infertile eggs, the editor of a Jamaica paper says that even in that tropical climate he has known such eggs to be put on an egg rack beside a breezy shady window and kept thus from August to be eaten on Christmas.

Killing the fowls by breaking the neck is highly recommended by Canadian experts. The neck is broken by a quick jerk the legs of the fowl being held in one hand and the head in the other, the neck being drawn across the leg of the operator. The operation is almost absolutely painless. When the chicken's neck is dislocated, and the head is pulled from the neck, the loose, unbroken skin of the neck forms a sack into which the blood of the chicken flows. The body of the chicken is as well drained of blood as if the head had been cut off with an ax. The market appearance of the chicken is improved by killing by dislocation, and the flesh of the chickens is more juicy and edible. On the contrary, when chickens

are killed by twisting the neck death results mainly from strangulation. The body of the chicken is not freed from blood on account of there being no space in the neck into which the blood can flow. The appearance of the flesh of the chicken that has been killed by twisting its neck is reddish and blood can be plainly noted in it.

In poultry keeping as in everything else a man must have a liking for the business if he is to succeed at it. The same principal holds true when it comes to deciding what breed is to be kept. It has been demonstrated time and again that no one breed has a monopoly of the good points, so in making a selection it is best not to be guided too much by the praise others bestow upon their favorites but to consult your own likes and dislikes and let these and your conditions govern your choice, for in order to make the greatest success of your work your whole heart must be in the business.

"It is often desirable to have a shade tree in a poultry yard, and in such a case a very good tree is the mulberry. It makes ample shade, besides giving fruit in its season which is much enjoyed by poultry. There are several sorts known as ever-bearing and of these the Downing is the most planted at the North and the Hick's at the South," remarks a writer in the Practical Farmer. "I am not familiar with the Hick's except in a limited way, but as between the Downing and the common European mulberry, I would prefer

the European for profusion of fruit. It is the Morus Alpa, the one desired by those engaged in silk culture, and exists in both white fruited and black fruited forms. The fruit of this and other kinds drop day by day as they ripen keeping up a supply for from four to six weeks, and the fruit is eagerly sought for by fowls. The Downing's Everbearing is a large, dark red fruit and the last ripening. The everbearing sorts are raised by laying and building; but the other varieties are readily raised from seeds."

Rake up all the leaves you can get, and have them for use on the poultry house floors in winter. Hens are always willing to work in leaves and if a few grains of wheat are scattered in the leaves the hens will keep themselves busy. The leaves and dirt, when cleared off the floor, can be used as absorbents in the manure heap, and will greatly aid in preventing loss of valuable fertilizing elements; but first of all, use them in poultry house. Considering the use to which leaves may be applied in absorbing liquids, rendering the quarters clean and of themselves adding something to the manure heap, we know of no way in which labor can be better applied than in their collection and storage. The same may be said of dry dirt. When winter comes on and the ground and buildings are damp the dry dirt on floors will absorb much dampness and will also assist in destroying odors. One will not be able to secure too many leaves and a place should be made to keep them dry.

Poultry Breeders Who Have Won



N this series we propose to tell the story of successful poultry breeders. In every case it will be found that success came only because of the capacity to stick to the business and give it the attention that would be given to

any other business. Most of the poultry breeders of this country who have made a great success began with very small capital and a large amount of energy. They have worked up from a few fowls to hundreds, and in some cases to thousands and have earned a competence because they have not become discouraged at reverses at the beginning of their career.

We do not recall a single instance where great success has come without advertising. It is one thing to breed good poultry and another thing to sell it. Without publicity the buyers of the country do not know a breeder is in existence and no great publicity can be gained but through the public press.

Managers proved incompetent and profits failed to appear and one manager after another failed. The outlook was not bright and one by one the partners dropped out of the concern until Mr. W. F. Meyers found himself left as the sole owner of the stock. He was a business man who had made a success of everything else he attempted and he never for a moment lost courage. He looked about him and concluded that Vernon K. Dayhoff would be a good manager and secured his services.

From the day Mr. Myers came into control of Plymouth Farm it has been a success. The business is carried on in the most systematic manner. Every letter is promptly answered, and so admirable is the system of filing that any letter ever received by the company can be located at once and every detail of every sale shown in a marvelously short time.

No big manufacturing concern gives more attention to its business than is given the business of selling fowls and eggs at Plymouth Farm.

that are back of the building shown and in the valley beyond.

There are 69 acres in the farm and this is given over to raising fowls and grain with which to feed them. At the left of the pictures is seen two duck houses, the ducks being a new venture. It is the intention to take the ducks to a new farm that recently has been bought, which lies a short distance from Plymouth Farm.

The laying house at the extreme right of the pictures is 320 feet long. Mr. Dayhoff is not a believer in hot house poultry breeding and he gets good results from his hens during the winter by keeping houses that are well built but not carefully made air tight.

If Mr. Myers had been of the kind that gives up under discouragement he would have stopped when his partners did and would have been several thousand dollars loser. But he had faith in poultry and the demand for pure bred stock and he went steadily ahead. Now he is reaping his reward for Plymouth Farm pays a better



Panoramic View of Plymouth Poultry Farm.

Most of our successful poultry breeders began to advertise modestly and have increased their advertising with the increase in their business until now a good many of them spend hundreds of dollars every year for advertising. They do this because they feel that advertising is the best investment they can make.

A notable example of success is the Plymouth Poultry Farm Company. This company was organized about seven years ago, four young men taking the stock and buying the farm.

They began business by hiring a manager and buying stock of several varieties of poultry, advertising their business quite liberally.

After trying many breeds Mr. Myers settled on Plymouth Rocks exclusively in all varieties and these Mr. Dayhoff has special charge of.

When we visited the place a few weeks ago we found about 3500 of the liveliest Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks we ever saw in one place. They were well grown and plump enough to eat.

We give a panoramic view of Plymouth Farm showing the extent of poultry houses from east to west. The pictures take in about one-eighth of a mile, but does not show one of the big laying houses, the long brooder houses heated by steam, nor any of the six colony houses, two stories high,

dividend than the best bank stock in this country, and unless the outlook is very deceiving it will not be long before Plymouth Farm Stock will be as valuable as Standard Oil.

Mr. Meyers believes in giving every purchaser satisfaction. He told us he would much prefer losing the amount of a sale to allowing any customer of his to become dissatisfied.

Mr. Myers and Mr. Dayhoff make a "full team" when it comes to managing a poultry farm. Mr. Myers is a thorough business man and Mr. Dayhoff a thorough poultryman. There is room for a good many just such farms in this country, especially in the West.

The Home of the Orpington

RECENTLY we spent a very pleasant day with Mr. Percy Cook, manager of the business of William Cook & Sons, in this country. The Orpington farm of this firm is located in one of the prettiest parts of New Jersey, the poultry yards being protected by the Orange mountains on two sides.

There is a fine old farm house on the place, built more than a century ago, and all the conditions are ideal for rearing healthy poultry.

Mr. Cook bought the farm with several poultry houses already on it which are still used but his new ones are much better, as all of them are made portable, so they easily can be taken down and

moved anywhere by two men, the process taking only a short time.

The houses are 8x16 feet in size, the sides being made in two sections, and two rooms being in each house. The partition is wire netting, but solid partitions could easily be substituted.

A fringe of forest reaching to the tops of the mountains bounds the poultry yards on the coldest side and a wide flat field makes an excellent run for the young stock. Water is piped from a mountain spring some distance from the house, assuring a full supply at all times.

A neighbor told us that the poultry yards would be enjoying a warm temperature when in other

places the cold was very severe. This difference is due to the fact that the sun shines squarely on the mountain sides back of the yards while the mountains protect it from the cold winds. Further away, east and west mountains rise so the farm lies in a valley, protected on three sides.

There are more than 260 acres in the farm, most of it covered with forest trees, but all of it is in excellent condition for poultry raising being naturally dry and properly situated for best results.

In this number we publish some engravings from photographs secured during our visit that show how comfortably Mr. Cook and his favorites are located. Every accessory to a first-class poultry

breeding establishment is to be found on the farm.

To prevent thieves from getting at the poultry houses, Mr. Cook has several faithful sentinels in the shape of Irish Setter dogs. A telephone wire is stretched along each side of the yards the whole

length and these dogs are chained in such a manner that they are at perfect liberty to go back and forth the length of the wire. Midway is a comfortable kennel for the watch dogs, and each day they are given a run.

Messrs Cook and Sons are to be congratulated on getting such a good location in America. They are within a few minutes ride of New York City and imported birds that reach New York in the morning are at Orpington farm before night.

A Thirteen-Acre Poultry Farm

M. M. JOHNSON

DOWN at Fairfield nine miles from Clay Center there is a queer little piece of hen management which deserves space in every poultry paper under the sun, especially so for the reason that no one has or can make personal advertising out of it. Recently I was relating the circumstance to a poultry paper editor, "Does he use incubators?" says the editor "No sir," says I. "Well that is one on you," says he. "Not a very big one," says I "because he does not read poultry papers either." The story is a true one and runs this way:

A Mr. Hall, a buyer and shipper of fat stock, owned 13 acres adjoining the town. By hard work he managed to make a living with the wife at home. One day an accidental explosion of

they were earning something every day. While telling me about it, says, "Mr. Johnson, I did not have the heart to work as I had done. I was lonesome and as I worked with them I got to liking them."

His sad misfortune came three years ago. Today Mr. Hall has seven Jersey cows and 500 Leghorn hens. Says he, "If any farmer in this country is making more money on 160 acres of land than I am on my 13 acres I don't know them." I visited him in the morning about ten o'clock. While visiting we gathered the eggs, 134 of them and he

Hall, thinking that possibly it might annoy him. Recently I asked him if I might make a write-up from his poultry experience. "Yes, go ahead, Mr. Johnson, if it will help other people as it has helped me I will be glad."

Mr. Editor, ordinarily I believe that I am as much of an observer as the average person, but really I could not find any startling new things about his management. I noticed that they were the tamest Leghorns and Jerseys that I had ever seen. One remark about vermin struck me as a new idea and especially so from the way he put it.

"Hens are clean fowls," says he, "keep the houses clean and they will look after themselves. Lice on hens are a great deal like lice on filthy people. Lice and dirt go together, etc." Mr. Hall



Photo by the Editor.

a gasoline lamp burned the wife so severely that she died the next day. They were quite an old couple (Mr. Hall is now past seventy years).

On losing his life companion there was not much left for Mr. Hall to work for. He was broken hearted. The cow and the few hens at home fell to his care and before long he found in them a companionship. A little later he discovered that

said that he would get about 100 more before night. Everything was a pet. The little deer faced Jerseys looked brighter and more intelligent than mere animals. The red-combed hens were beauties and so many of them that for once I felt that surely, at last, I had found a poultry paradise.

I have hesitated to write of this farm and Mr.

told me that his hens consumed lots of alfalfa leaves during the winter. Heretofore his Leghorns have not been entirely pure, but from now on he will breed only the best. Mr. Hall is a Christian man, not hunting notoriety and no doubt letters would be annoying in consequence of his years. I mention this that we may all appreciate the lesson without being burdensome.

Raising White Holland Turkeys

J. T. FIFER

MY method of raising White Holland turkeys is as follows: In the start I select about eight or ten early-hatched, strong and healthy young pullets, with plenty of bone and fine style. Then I want an extra large, vigorous, healthy, yearling or two-year-old tom that is not akin to the pullets. I do not want a pullet that weighs less than fifteen pounds nor a tom weighing less than twenty-five pounds. The feathering of both must be practically clear white or pinkish white. The mature tom should not weigh less than thirty-three pounds and the hens not less than twenty-three pounds. To do well, turkeys must have free range. Ours have unlimited range. Their roosts are constructed by placing forks in the ground and putting poles or rails on them, and this arrangement does for summer and winter. The first layings of turkey eggs are set under chickens and we break up the turkey hen the first time she wants to sit. The next time she wants to sit we let her sit on her own eggs, and

we allow her to raise her own poults. When the young poults are hatched we place the mother hen in a pen made of planks set edgewise. The planks are a foot high and twelve feet long. This pen is placed partly under a tree, in the orchard. We also have a coop in the pen to shelter them at night and in times of rain.

I do not feed the young poults until they are 24 hours old. The critical time of poults is the first few weeks of life. I find that it is best at that time to keep them out of the rain and dewy grass, especially early in the morning. We feed them sour milk cheese at first, squeezed out every day and mixed with fine bread crumbs. We also give them a little fine oyster shell grit. The food mentioned also contained some salt and pepper. We keep

the poults in the kind of a pen we have mentioned until they can fly out. To their feed we add wheat and cracked corn gradually until the poults are about three months old. Then we give them unlimited range and let them roost out on the high roost with the old birds. It pays while they are young to grease the tops of their heads lightly, and also at the roots of their wing feathers, using common lard. I do this every week or at least every ten days till they are two months, and this keeps lice from bothering them. After the poults are three months old I feed a liberal allowance of corn.—Farmers' Review.

The official catalogue of the St. Louis show was silent concerning Rose Comb Black Minorcas but from other sources we learn that George H. Northup took every premium in the class.

The date of the Newark, Ohio, poultry show has been changed to January 3 to 7.

MORE ABOUT ORPINGTONS



THE number of letters received about Orpingtons in response to my article in your first number indicate that *POULTRY* has a good send off, and will prove a good medium for all Orpington breeders to ventilate their views of the breed in. Your editorial remarks on the preference which every breeder has for the breed he tries last is very true. Three travelers from England went down Long Island. The first went on the ocean side and reported home that Long Island was a sandy desert; the second went down the center and reported a desert of shrub trees; the third went down the sound side and reported a beautiful hill and vale country. Every fancier goes by what he sees and don't take much stock in what the other fellow sees, but the time is at hand when the fancier wants to know more about what the other fellow sees. So the go-a-head, wide-awake fancier is asking questions about Orpingtons which have only been out a few years, and are pushing other breeds rapidly to the wall.

Here is a sample: A White Plymouth Rock fancier writes and says: "We had the pleasure of receiving a copy of *POULTRY* and note your article on Orpingtons. We should be pleased to have you answer us through the next number of *POULTRY* just why this new breed seems to be gaining in favor. We understand they have white or light colored legs and flesh. Might we also ask which variety is most called for, also whether Single or Rose comb have the preference. We think the White Rocks are about right and yet if you can point out some better points in the Orpingtons we would like to know them. We are strongly thinking of trying your favorites, but are at a loss just what variety and what comb to adopt. Our object is to breed them for the fancy for egg trade and live stock, more than market points only. Enclosed fifteen cents for club catalogue. We presume they have been admitted to the Standard. Also tell us of your trap nest."

This is a sample of what everyone is asking about the new breed. The American Orpington club catalogue gives all the particulars about the points of the different varieties. The Orpingtons push themselves into favor when given a chance. One setting of eggs and the thing is accomplished with that buyer; he wants no other breed any longer. I was keeping twelve breeds when I took up the Orpingtons. The White Plymouth Rocks were the best of the twelve, but a careful record of the eggs laid by the breeds showed the Orpingtons ahead of the Rocks. I published the records of all the breeds as compared with the Orpingtons in the *Country Gentleman* for two years and then gave up every breed but the Orpingtons, which I have now kept for seven years. All Orpingtons have white skin and flesh, the Buffs and Whites have white legs and none have yellow legs or flesh. They are extremely tender when prepared for the table. I had a pair roasted for

WALLACE P. WILLETT

dinner today which nearly fell apart. These were hatched in April and weighed nine pounds together when dressed for the table. A neighbor showed me yesterday a Buff Orpington pullet hatched March 11 which I weighed on my scale and it went about eight pounds. This bird is going to the show as it is good type and color. Others of the same age weighed six to seven pounds. The eight pound pullet was quite exceptional. I never saw one of that age so heavy, but the Orpingtons are continually surprising me in many ways. The Single Comb Buffs are most called for, the Blacks or the Whites next. It is a race between them with the outcome in favor of the Whites in the long run. The Jubilees are not much known yet

with broodiness in warm weather. Rose combs go with the fewer persons who admire this style of combs. There is no choice as regards frost biting as the single combs are small and not troublesome in winter. The Orpingtons are the bred to take up for profit in fancy. Only the Buffs have thus far been admitted to the Standard; but the others follow the Buff standard in all points except the color.

My trap-nest is very simple and certainly the best yet invented, I think. At any rate it does the business required to perfection, and I would not be without them.

There are no 200-egg hens in existence, no matter what they say. The trap nest that records such is a deceiver in my opinion. The highest I have ever got from twenty-two breeds, 'tested for full twelve months was 199 eggs and that number was produced by a Jubilee hen which is still laying.

I am now keeping more Jubilees for eggs than any other kind. They mature for the table quicker than the others, but are not yet taken so much by the fancy having three colors to breed which requires care and judgment. Anyone can breed Blacks or Whites true, fewer can do this with the Buffs and still fewer can breed the Jubilees. More can breed the Spangled correctly now than a year or two ago.

Every year it is getting easier to breed any variety of Orpingtons true to color and type, for fancy. This answer to a correspondent may be of interest

and use to others, and I should be pleased to answer any further questions you may wish to ask pertaining to the history, mating and breeding of Orpingtons.



William Cook & Sons' Orpington Farm, Scotch Plains, New Jersey

but they are the best layers of all except possibly the Spangled which are about their equal. The Blacks lay more eggs than the Buffs. The Buffs lay enough in winter, but are more troublesome

The Modern Buff Turkey

J. A. M'INTOSH

No breed of turkeys has made more improvement in the last few years than the Buff. The very light colored wings and tail have been bred out and we now have a good buff wing and tail. The dark red color on breast and body has been greatly improved and is now near standard buff color. This change has greatly improved the appearance as well as the standard markings of the Buff turkey. The Buff turkey stands at the head of the list as a market turkey. They are not the largest by any means but their fine breast development, fine bone and plump symmetrical bodies and extra fine quality of meat makes their dressed carcass greatly in demand by people who desire a carcass that in quality is much above the ordinary dressed turkey found in the market. The writer has been able to get from five to ten cents per pound premium above regular market price in our local market for the few off colored birds we sent in.

As to the habits of the Buff turkey they are

very quiet; in the last four years we have been able to stand in our doorway and see every hen

we have go to her nest and the average distance of all nesting places would not exceed ten rods from our dwelling. As to laying qualities the Buff will outlay any other variety of turkey, they lay early and if not permitted to sit when broody will continue to lay until late in autumn.

The young turkeys are good foragers but do not go as far from home as some varieties the writer has bred and on account of this domestic nature are good to come home at night.

A poultry house floor, well littered with leaves, after an inch of dirt has been applied, will be fifty per cent warmer and move comfortable than a naked floor, as the leaves prevent cold drafts along the floor and from little openings near the ground.

A farmer ought to convert a great deal of the waste into money in the shape of poultry and eggs.

How Success Has Been Achieved



HOSE who are unprejudiced have come to acknowledge that one breed of poultry is not very much different from another, when it comes to intrinsic value. Rarity or Standard points are extrinsic and when a bird is held at a high price, or commands a high price it is because of something outside and beyond its real value for practical purposes.

It would be useless to deny that there is a real demand for fowls for other than merely practical purposes, but so far as market values are concerned the man who thinks there is a wide difference in the value of two entirely different breeds has not yet learned all that he might have learned about the poultry business. The man who holds to the theory—for it is only a theory and is not borne out by facts—that one breed is intrinsically very much more valuable than another for practical purposes, is taking the egotistical stand that his opinion is better than that of thousands of others. If I breed Barred Rocks, for instance, I have no right to claim that the Barred Rock as a breed are more valuable for practical purposes than the Leghorn family. If I do hold to this opinion I must at the same time believe that the thousands of people who breed Leghorns are not wise or have not been educated to the proper point of view.

If, however, I have by long and patient effort succeeded in producing a strain of Barred Rocks which will average a larger production of eggs than any other Barred Rocks in the country, I have added to the real value of my particular strain and have some reason for claiming my particular birds are more valuable than the average no matter how well-bred they may be.

If this be true then it is true that excellence is in the strain rather than the breed. It follows that there is more in the man than in the breed, and it also follows that feed is more than breed which is the point I want to reach.

Further I want to assert that what can be done with a dozen hens can be duplicated with a thousand.

There may be some dispute about this but I am firmly convinced that the man who can succeed with a few hens can succeed with many—if he will give the many just as much attention as the few, increasing the time devoted to them in accordance with the increase in numbers, and increasing the space devoted to them accordingly.

The man who has it in him to be a poultryman will succeed in the face of almost any difficulties. He has a born faculty for making the best of adverse conditions and will manage to give his fowls good care, even where this seems impossible.

I have a friend who is a street car conductor, I got acquainted with him from hearing him make a chance remark about his chickens one night when I was riding on his car. We talked about poultry and I discovered that he was

enthusiastic about his little flock of sixteen hens. After that I had a talk with him whenever I hit his car coming to or going from business.

He now has fifteen hens, not pure-bred, but rather well-bred Plymouth Rocks. They would not get a look at a poultry show but during the long, cold, stormy winter those hens have laid regularly although confined all the time in a very tiny house and scratching shed on a city lot. One cold morning I happened to strike my friend's car. I had not seen him before for a month and asked after his birds.



Three-year-old Bronze Tom owned by Bird Bros., winner of eight firsts—never beaten.

"Say," he said, "those hens are still laying and you never saw a jollier lot than they are. Their combs and wattles are as red as blood and I get seven eggs one day and eight the next sure. A good many days I get two or three extra."

His little poultry house was warm enough that the earthen floor did not freeze during the last long, cold winter cold as it was. My friend goes to his work at 6:30 every morning and stays on his car until 6:30 every evening, and still he manages to keep his hens in the highest health and to promote egg-production very successfully.

His method of feeding is very simple and I do not believe it could well be improved upon. In the morning he throws wheat, corn and oats in the litter on the floor and lets the hens dig for it. At noon they are fed a mash made as follows: Scraps of meat are boiled to shreds and with them

two carrots are cooked. The meat and the liquor it was boiled in is then thickened with clover meal, wheat bran, middlings and a little cornmeal to which is added a small portion of oyster shell ground very fine. At four o'clock a feed of corn is given. This formula is repeated day after day and the hens are healthy, hearty and happy.

My friend is successful because he furnishes his hens exactly what they need to promote health and egg-production. He gives them a warm, dry and light house to live in. He feeds them a variety of things and he gives them an opportunity to work hard for two meals out of three.

There is no danger that those hens will become overfat as long as they are given the privilege of working for their living.

This friend of mine would succeed if he had a farm full of chickens. His poultry house is a makeshift that has been made perfectly comfortable. There is hardly a farm in the country where a better house than his could not be made from pick-up materials lying around in the way.

Success comes from attention to detail. This is what matures pullets early, promotes early and long continued egg-production and in the end results in a strain that has inherited the qualities of early maturity and prolificacy.

Here is the whole secret of success in the poultry business: Make the birds comfortable; keep them healthy by observing sanitary conditions; feed a variety of feeds, such as my friend does or something similar, and give each individual fowl all the time that is necessary to her happiness.

Brother Hunter stood up at the Lewis Publishing Company banquet and said that being from Boston he assumed the right to criticize and therefore took occasion to say western breeders had not been educated to appreciate the beautiful. This would be sad if true. If the good brother will go through the list of winners published elsewhere in this number he will find that a decently large number of the prizes went to Western birds and we have quite a sprinkling of poultrymen in this wild and woolly west who succeed in breeding birds good enough to sell for exhibition in some of the large shows. The West is coming along fairly well, thank you, and hopes to become fully civilized in the near future.

We have been asked to publish a severe criticism on a brother publisher, against whom we are supposed to carry a grudge. As a matter of information we want to say that life is too short for us to carry grudges. They are not pleasant companions day or night and we cannot afford to grow old worrying about how much we don't like other people.

Don't worry about getting the hens too fat to lay as long as they must work for all the grain they get.

The Great Hagerstown Fair



LOOK on the map and find the only town in the United States that is on one great railroad system that runs from the lakes to the gulf and on another that runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific and at the crossing of these two great systems you will find Hagerstown. Nine turnpikes made of limestone and beaten by the hoofs and wheels of commerce lead into Hagerstown from as fair and fertile a bit of country as ever the sun shone on. On one side looms North Mountain and on the other South Mountain blue and vague through the autumn haze but rich in historic memories. From the summit of South Mountain one easily can see into four states Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia and the thirty or forty miles between North and South Mountains are covered with rich farms, fine homes and a prosperous people dwell therein.

Annually 50,000 or 60,000 people journey to Hagerstown to visit the greatest county fair on earth. No other county fair attracts as many strangers to its gates as does the one held here.

Of the Hagerstown poultry show, held in connection with the fair, too much hardly can be said. When John L. Cost was made superintendent of poultry something like twenty years ago, the poultry exhibit was made up of about fifty fowls, and these were shown under a shed.

From that time to the present the exhibit of poultry has grown larger until it has become the largest in the United States. The poultry building is 80x160 feet and there is an annex 25x70 feet, both perfectly lighted.

This year more than 3,000 fowls were shown notwithstanding the number kept away by the St. Louis show.

This number would have been increased by at least 500 if two big strings had not been kept away because chicken pox broke out among them and one big string was kept away by the sickness of the manager.

Next year will be the jubilee of the Hagerstown fair and Superintendent Cost has already begun to plan for the largest show ever held in Hagerstown.

An effort will be made to get the adjourned meeting of the American Poultry Association here again and if this is accomplished the poultry exhibit will be the best one ever seen in the East.

It was a general remark that the birds shown this year were the finest ever shown here.

The young stuff was well grown and the old stock was much of it still in fairly good feather.

The buff varieties were out in force and a lot of buff birds with sounder color was never got together. Rudy's Buff Cochins were as fine as could be and the other buff varieties were excellent in color.

The Asiatic class clear through was a good one

although in one or two varieties there might have been some improvement. F. G. Bean had a long string of the best birds we ever saw him have on the road.

John Blunck had a string of bantams that were fine and his winnings were many while his sales were good.

There were some very fine Barred Rocks and a few that might well have been left at home. In White Rocks there was a great show. One cock



Balloon Ascention at Hagerstown Fair

weighed twelve pounds and was perfect in shape.

There was a long line of Brown Leghorns of a quality to delight the eye. In the whole line there were but two or three inferior birds although several birds of the finest color and best shape were considerably off in color of shanks.

White and Buff Leghorns were numerous and mostly good.

We never saw better White Crested Black and Silver Polish than were in the Polish line and there were some very good Hamburgs especially among the Golden Penciled.

The Dorking class was about the only one represented that had no really fine birds in it. Unless better Dorkings than were here shown can be brought out, showing will do the breed no good.

Quite a number of Orpingtons were shown and some of them were very good.

White and Black Langshans were few but there were some good birds among them.

There was the usual number of fancy varieties and in the French class we noticed some very good Houdans and Creve Couers.

The list of winnings will show who had the best birds and the way they were placed gave general satisfaction. We heard but one complaint and that was a very quiet one.

The Hagerstown Poultry Banquet

The annual parade and banquet of poultrymen at the Hagerstown fair this year was as merry and enjoyable as ever.

About one hundred poultrymen in white caps wearing blue and silver badges and carrying hickory canes cut on Cedar Mountain marched around town to the music of a band.

At nine o'clock p. m. the members of the parading company mustered at the Baldwin Hotel and marched into the dining hall where the following menu was served:



Tomato Boullion		
Fried Oysters		
Celery	Queen Olives	Slaw
Sherry		
Tenderloin of Beef with Mushrooms		
Sweetbreads en Caisses a la Reine		
Julienne Potatoes		
Claret		
Chicken Croquettes, Small Peas		
Tomato Mayonnaise		
Peach Ice Cream	Assorted Fancy Cake	
Oranges	Bananas	Grapes
Cheese		Crackers
Coffee	Cigars	
Hamilton Punch		

Toastmaster Geo. E. Howard seated the guests and for thirty minutes conversation was general.

Then the Toastmaster called for order and in his usual graceful and happy manner announced that a short time would be devoted to speeches suitable to the occasion. The toasts were responded to as follows:

Geo. O. Brown, Parkville, Md., "The Hagerstown Poultry Show of the Past."

A. E. Warner, Lincoln, Va., "The Hagerstown Poultry Show of Today."

W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y., "Various Things."—A neat and witty speech.

Theodore Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind., "Comparison of Poultry shows East and West."—A delicate subject which Mr. Hewes handled without saying anything to hurt the breeders of either section.

James Selden, Pittsburg, Pa., "The Pittsburg Show."—Mr. Selden promised a good time and a big show at the last show of the season.

John W. Dodd, Martinsburg, West Virginia, "The Hagerstown Fair Association."—Easily the speech of the occasion, full of oratorical effect and well rounded phrases. Mr. Dodd showed himself an orator who is capable of holding his audience closely.



Maryland Indians—Read from left. Stranger, F. B. Zimmer, J. H. Drevenstedt, "Billy" Stanton, Purvis, G. E. Howard, Theo Hewes, G. O. Brown, A. L. Sparks, W. G. Muinich, A. O. Schilling, J. L. Cost.

J. H. Drevenstedt, Johnstown, New York, "The Vacant Chair"—A tribute to the memory of John Glasgow.

Miller Purvis, "The Poultry Press."

The Indians

On Thursday of the Hagerstown fair a new order was instituted of which only poultrymen may become members. The permanent name of the order was not selected but on joining ever member is given a new name. The annual camping place will be at Hagerstown during the fair. Tribal names were given to the charter members as follows:

Grand Sachem, Geo. O. Brown; "Big Medicine," John L. Cost; "Sitting Bull," Geo. E. Howard; "Red Cloud," D. A. Nichols; "Laughing Water," Billy Stanton; "Man Afraid of His Horse," F. B. Zimmer; "Scar Faced Bill," W. G. Minich; "Rain in the Face," A. L. Sparks; "Devil Stick," J. H. Drevenstedt; "Wabash Chief," Theo. Hewes; "Shack Nasty Jim," J. Fred Crangle; "Wampun Brave," A. O. Schilling.

POULTRY takes pleasure in publishing a photographic view of the charter members except "Red Cloud" Stanton and "Shack Nasty Jim" Crangle, these two having been called away before the tribe was fully organized. The illustration also contains the portrait of "Squaw Face" Warner who got into the wrong reservation. It will be seen that the new tribe is composed of handsome men only. It is probable that ladies will be admitted to the tribe in due season.

Notes

A. O. Schilling one of our coming poultry artists was at the fair making acquaintances and friends at the same time.

It was remarked that the fashion of sleeping with ones boots on had not entirely gone out of fashion.

Almost any of the boys will tell you that they stopped at the Homeopathic Hotel this name being given because of the size of the portions served. Next year some other place will get the poultrymen.

Howard as toastmaster was a perfect success.

At one plate food was served but the chair was turned down because John Glasgow was not there.

Fourteen in one not over large room is not conducive to restful sleep.

The flight of the pigeons owned by Homing clubs at Washington, Baltimore and York was worth seeing.

The Pike at St Louis has not as many attractions as the Midway at Hagerstown. We had side shows and fakers without number from Egyptian fortune tellers to a loop the loop, they were a there and the crowd enjoyed them and spent its money on them.

W. C. Denny went on to Raleigh, North Carolina to judge the show there and from there to St Louis.

Charlie Cornman almost missed the show but got around in time to have a visit.

John L. Cost will quit the Postal service soon and begin breeding Light Brahmas at his Greystone Farm.

As a vocalist Zim is a success but as a singer there might be some improvement.

"Grand Sachem" Geo. O. Brown has retired to a farm and will again take up Barred Rocks. The readers of POULTRY will hear from him often hereafter.

The Hagerstown Indians are destined to become famous for several things.

The management kept the big poultry house perfectly free from odor the air being sweet and pure all the time.

The waterfowl show was small. Blunck and Bean went on to Frederick. Each had a carload.

The Cornell was awarded first prize for an incubator in operation.

When Drevenstedt is around no one is likely to perish from lack of something to think about.

"Give me everything on the bill" was the usual order at the hotel and then no one suffered from over eating.

Hewes remarked that the judges at Hagerstown get money for placing the awards, which is one advantage over St Louis. Besides Hagerstown is a good place to go.

Hagerstown Winnings

Barred Plymouth Rocks—S. G. Hoke & Son c 1 4; F. G. Bean c 2; Plymouth Poultry Farm Co. c 1 pen 2; Dan'l Dayhoff h 2 5; John M. Donohoe p 2 3; M. R. Shaner h 3 p 5 pen 3; Chas. H. Weller pen 1, L. A. Kogelschatz c 3; Pike cl 4 5; Bird Bros. cl 2 3; Suffolk Poultry Farm h 4 p 1; S. G. Hoke & Son p 4 pen 4, A. L. Woody c 5, E. A. Martin h 1 pen 5.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Golden Plume Poultry Co. c 1 4 h 1, G. W. Wege cl 5, F. B. Beall h 2 p 1 2 4 -en 3, E. A. Martin c 5 cl 3, M. E. Phelps cl 1 p 3 5 pen 5, D. C. Kaltreider h 5 cl 4 pen 4, Plymouth Poultry Farm Co. c 2 h 3 cl 2 pen 1, Daniel Dayhoff h 4, F. C. Bean pen 2.

White Plymouth Rocks—C. C. Burroughs c 1 2, h 3 4, W. Edgar & Son cl 5, Suffolk Poultry Farm c 4, Joseph Anthony c 5, W. H. Overbaugh cl 1 3 4 p 3 4 5, John H. Baker h 2, Lynnhurst Poultry Yards h 1 cl 2 p 1, M. E. Phelps h 5 pen 2, Plymouth Poultry Farm Co. c 3 p 2 pen 1.

Silver Wyandottes—F. G. Bean c 1, Matthews Bros. p 5, Magender c 3 h 3, F. S. Sellers cl 2 4, Hoke & Son c 2 hen 1 p 4 pen 1, C. S. Shirck cl 1 p 1 2 3, E. A. Martin cl 3, H. A. Shetler h 2.

Golden Wyandottes—Hoke & Son c 1 2 h 1 5, E. A. Martin pen 1, F. G. Bean c 3 cl 1 p 1, N. B. Warner h 2 4, H. A. Shetler p 2 3 cl 2 3 c 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm h 3.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Spangler Bros. cl 1 p 2 3 4, James Haslett cl 2 p 1 5, F. G. Bean h 1.

Partridge Wyandottes—Hoke & Son c 1 h 1 cl 2 p 2 pen 1, F. G. Bean p 1.

White Wyandottes—C. H. Darone c 1 2 h 3 4 p 3, L. W. Baker cl 3 p 2, J. A. Kille cl 4 p 4, Bird Bros. pen 4, R. P. Margender c 3 4 h 2, D. Link Orr h 5, M. E. Rose cl 1 5, C. D. Hatch pen 1, Mrs. E. Turner cl 2 p 1 h 1 pen 2, L. S. Dayhoff p 5 pen 3.

Black Wyandottes—Ed H. Krebs c 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2.

Buff Wyandottes—R. Harrison c 1 h 1 cl 3 4 p 4 5, C. E. Trone cl 2, Edgar & Son cl 1 p 1 2, E. A. Martin c 4 h 4, Alvin Hicks c 2 h 3 cl 5 p 3 pen 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm pen 2, Geo. G. Rhinehart c 3 h 5, H. A. Shetler h 2 pen 3.

Black Javas—F. G. Bean c 1 2 h 1 2 3 cl 1 2 p 1 2 3.

Mottled Javas—F. G. Bean c 1 2 h 1 2 3 cl 1 p 1.

White Javas—F. G. Bean cl 1 p 1, Minnich c 1 h 1.

American Dominiques—W. A. Shafer c 1 2 h 2 cl 1 4 p 1 2 pen 2, F. G. Bean h 1 p 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm cl 2 3.

Orpingtons—F. G. Bean c 1 2 h 1 3, D. C. Kaltreider c 3 h 2 cl 1 2 p 2 3 4 pen 1, A. G. Goodacre p 1 5.

Buff Cochins—Carlisle Poultry Farm c 1, Lynnhurst Poultry Yards c 2 h 3 cl 3, I. B. Romig cl 4 p 5, A. W. Rudy & Son c 3 4 h 1 2 cl 1 2 p 1 2 3.

White Cochins—Lynnhurst Poultry Farm h 1 cl 1 p 2 3, Minnich p 1.

Partridge Cochins—Lynnhurst Poultry Farm c 1 h 1 2 cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3, N. Young h 5, F. G. Bean cl 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm p 4 c 2 h 3 4 c 3.

Black Cochins—W. G. Minnich c 1 cl 1 p 1 2.

Light Brahmas—C. P. Nettleton c 1 h 1 cl 2 p 1, Perwyn Poultry Association c 2 h 2, Hoke & Son h 4 cl 1 3 p 2 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm h 3 p 4.

Dark Brahmas—H. A. Shetler c 1 h 1 cl 1.

Black Langshans—Norman Rice c 1 h 1 pen 1, Valdosta Poultry Co. cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 h 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 2 h 3.

White Langshans—F. G. Bean c 1 3 h 1 2

cl 1 2 p 1 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 2 h 3, H. A. Shetler p 3.

Brown Leghorns—Harlacker & Kinsell c 1 5, Stockslager h 1 2, A. H. Myerly c 4 p 3 pen 1, Albert Yoder cl 3, N. G. Sechrist cl 5, H. M. Moyer p 1 2 4, R. C. Booth h 3 5 p 5, Washington Waters h 4, Berwyn Poultry Association cl 1 2, J. W. Wolfinger c 2.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Hoke & Son c 1 3 h 1 3 cl 2 4 p 2 pen 1, A. Yoder h 4 5 cl 3, E. A. Martin h 2 cl 1 p 1, F. G. Bean cl 5 p 3 c 2.

Single Comb White Leghorns—B. W. Mitchell c 1 h 1 cl 4, Jos. Burkhardt h 2 4 p 1 2, Geo. O. Good p 3, Hoke & Son p 4 5 pen 2, Jos. Anthony c 4, H. C. Clopper & Adams h 5, F. G. Bean c 5 h 3, S. E. Smith cl 5, A. C. Nester & Son cl 3, L. A. Kogelschatz c 3, Geo. F. Rhinehart cl 2 pen 1, Wm. G. Minnich cl 1, Herbert Good c 2.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—F. G. Bean c 1 h 2, A. C. Nester & Son h 1 cl 3 p 3, Hoke & Son c 2 3 h 3 4 cl 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—F. G. Bean c 1 h 2 cl 4 p 3 pen 1, L. S. Dayhoff cl 2 5 3 p 2 4 pen 2, Bird Bros. p 5 pen 3, A. J. Fell c 2 h 1 cl 1 p 1.

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns—C. S. Crumb-ling c 1 h 1, E. A. Martin c 2.

Black Leghorns—H. A. Shetler c 1, A. F. Noll h 2 5 cl 2 3 4 p 1 2 3, E. A. Martin cl 5 p 4, F. G. Bean h 1 pen 1, N. B. Warner c 3 2 h 3 cl 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm h 4.

Dominique Leghorns—F. G. Bean h 3 p 1 cl 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 2 h 2, H. A. Shetler h 1.

Silver Duckwing Leghorns—F. G. Bean c 1 2 h 2 cl 1 p 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 3 h 1, H. A. Shetler cl 2 pen 1.

Black Minorcas—F. R. Middlekauff c 1, Owen R. Middlekauff cl 1 p 1, G. O. Krone c 3 4 cl 3 p 2 4 hen 1 3 pen 1 3, Suffolk Poultry Farm pen 2, I. B. Roming c 2 hen 2 cl 2 p 3.

R. O. Black Minorcas—E. A. Martin cl 1 p 1.

White Minorcas—G. O. Harne c 1 2 h 2 p 1 cl 2 pen 1 2, Henninger & Shenabrook c 3 h 1 3 4 5, E. A. Martin h 3, A. G. Minnick c 5.

Rose Comb White Minorcas—C. I. Crumb-ling c 1 h 1.

Blue Andalusians—F. G. Bean h 1, J. H. White h 5 cl 1 p 1, H. A. Shetler h 3 4. E. A. Martin h 2 p 1.

White Face Black Spanish—W. G. Minnick c 1 h 1, F. N. Ternening cl 1 p 1, W. A. Shafer c 2 h 2 cl 3 p 2, E. A. Martin c 3 h 3 cl 2 p 3 pen 1.

Anconas—F. G. Bean c 1 4 h 2 3 cl 1 2 p 2 3, Berwyn Poultry Association c 3 h 5 cl 3 p 4, E. A. Martin c 2 h 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm h 1 cl 4 p 1.

W. C. Black Polish—F. G. Bean c 1, Wm. Edgar & Son c 4 h 1 3 cl 1 p 1 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 2 h 2 cl 2 p 4 3.

Golden Polish—Carlisle Poultry Farm c 1 h 2 cl 1 3 p 1 3, Edgar & Son cl 2 p 2 h 1.

Silver Polish—W. G. Minnich h 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 1 cl 1 p 1 h 2, H. A. Shetler cl 2 3.

White Polish—Wm. G. Minnich c 1 h 1, F. G. Bean cl 1 p 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 2 h 2, W. G. Minnich c 3.

Buff Laced Polish—Carlisle Poultry Farm c 1 3 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2, W. G. Minnich c 2 h 3.

Bearded Golden Polish—Carlisle Poultry Farm c 1.

Bearded Silver Polish—Carlisle Poultry Farm c 1 2 h 1 2 3 cl 1 p 1 2 3, H. A. Shetler pen 1.

White Hamburgs—J. H. Mehrling c 1 h 3 cl 1 p 1, F. G. Bean c 3 h 1 cl 2 p 2 3, H. A. Shetler cl 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 2 h 2.

Black Hamburgs—F. G. Bean c 1 h 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 2 3 h 2 3 cl 1 2 3 p 1 2, H. A. Shetler pen 1.

Golden Penciled Hamburgs—F. G. Bean cl 1 p 1, W. A. Shafer h 1, H. A. Shetler cl 2 p 2.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Carlisle Poultry Farm c 1 h 3 pen 2, W. G. Minnich c 2, F. G. Bean h 1, E. A. Martin cl 2 p 1, Hoke & Son c 3 h 2 cl 1 p 2 pen 1.

Red Caps—Shafer c 1 2 pen 1 h 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 3 h 1 p 1 2 pen 2 h 2.

Houdans—Wm. G. Minnich c 1 h 1, E. A. Martin c 2 h 3 cl 1 p 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 3 h 2.

Crevecoeurs—H. A. Shetler c 1 3 h 1 3, W. G. Minnich c 2 h 2, La Flecke W. G. Minnick c 1, H. A. Shetler c 2 h 1 cl 1.

White Dorkings—C. H. Yapple c 1 h 1 cl 1 p 1, E. A. Martin h 2.

Silver Gray Dorkings—E. A. Martin c 1 h 1 p 1.

Black B. Red Games—J. C. Blunck c 1 h 4 cl 3 p 4 pen 4, H. T. Herman c 2 h 1 cl 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1, E. A. Martin c 3 h 5 cl 4 p 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm h 2 3 pen 2.

Brown Red Games—J. C. Blunck pen 1 c 2 h 2 cl 1 p 2 3, W. G. Minnich c 1 h 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 3 h 1 cl 2 p 1.

Birchen Games—J. C. Blunck c 1 2 h 1 2, W. G. Minnick cl 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm p 2 3, F. Kienzie p 1.

White Games—N. B. Warner c 1 h 2, E. A. Martin c 2 h 3, F. X. Kienzie h 1.

Golden Duckwing Games—F. X. Kienzie c 1 h 2, J. C. Blunck pen 1 2 c 3 h 1 cl 3 p 1 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 2 h 3 p 3 cl 1 2.

Silver Duckwing Games—F. X. Kienzie c 1 h 1, J. C. Blunck pen 1 2 h 2 cl 1 p 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm p 2.

Red Pyle Games—J. C. Blunck pen 1 c 1 h 2 cl 1 p 3, F. X. Kienzie h 1 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm p 1 2.

Black Games—J. C. Blunck c 1 h 1 pwn 1 3 cl 1 2 3 p 4 5, E. A. Martin h 2 pen 2, W. G. Minnich c 2 p 1 2, H. A. Shetler c 3.

Cornish Indian Games—N. B. Warner c 1 h 1 2, N. Young c 2, J. F. Morrison c 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm cl 1 p 1, H. A. Shetler pen 1.

White Indian Games—Chas. Morrison c 1 h 1 3 cl 1 2 p 3, H. B. Swarner c 2 h 2 cl 4 3 p 1 2 pen 1, N. B. Warner c 3 h 4 5.

Black Red Malay Games—Carlisle Poultry Farm c 1 h 3 cl 2 p 2, H. A. Shetler h 2, J. C. Blunck pen 1 c 3 h 1 cl 1 p 1, E. A. Martin c 2 pen 4.

B. B. Red Game Bantams—H. A. Shetler c 1 h 2 p 2, J. C. Blunck pen 1 3 h 3 p 4, E. A. Martin cl 3 p 5 h 5, W. G. Minnich cl 2 c 3, C. T. Cornman c 4 h 1 cl 1 p 3 pen 2, B. C. Thornton cl 4 p 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 2 h 4.

Brown Red Game Bantam—J. C. Blunck pen 1 h 2, C. T. Cornman c 1 h 1 pen 2, B. C. Thornton cl 1 p 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm h 3.

Red Pyle Game Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 1 2 c 2 p 5, E. A. Martin c 3, W. G. Minnich cl 3, C. T. Cornman c 4 h 2 p 3 cl 2, B. C. Thornton cl 1 p 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 5 h 3, H. A. Shetler c 1 p 1 h 1.

Birchen Game Bantams—J. C. Blunck p 2 3 c 3 h 2 cl 1 p 3, E. A. Martin cl 3, W. G. Minnich c 1 p 1 2, C. T. Cornman c 2 h 1 cl 4 pen 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm cl 2 p 4, B. C. Thornton p 5.

Golden Duckwing Bantams—J. C. Blunck p 2 c 5 h 2 cl 4, E. A. Martin p 5, W. G. Minnich c 3 cl 1 p 4, C. T. Cornman c 4 h 3 cl 3 pen 1 p 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 1, B. C. Thornton cl 2 p 1, H. A. Shetler h 1 p 3 c 2.

Silver Duckwing Game Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 2 3 c 5 h 2 cl 3 p 5, E. A. Martin c 1 cl 4 p 4, C. T. Cornman c 2 h 1 cl 1 p 1 pen 1, F. G. Bean c 3 h 3, H. A. Shetler cl 2 p 3 c 1.

White Game Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 1 c 2 h 4 cl 3 p 5, C. T. Cornman c 4 h 3 cl 1 p 1, F. G. Bean c 5 h 1 p 3, B. C. Thornton cl 2 p 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 3 h 2 p 2, E. A. Martin c 1.

Black Game Bantam—C. T. Cornman cl 1 h 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 1 h 3, H. A. Shetler p 4 cl 2.

Cornish Indian Game Bantams—Spangler Bros. pen 1 h 1 cl 1 p 3, J. H. Mehrling c 4 h 4 cl 2 p 4 1, C. T. Cornman c 1 h 5, J. S. Grove c 3 h 2 p 2 pen 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 2 h 3 cl 3.

B. B. Red Malay Game Bantams—C. T. Cornman c 1 h 2 cl 1 p 1, J. H. Mehrling p 2 3 c 3 h 1 cl 3 4, C. T. Cornman c 1 h 2 cl 1 p 1, J. C. Blunck c 2 h 3 cl 2 p 4.

White Malay Game Bantams—C. T. Cornman c 1 h 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm p 1.

Golden Sebright Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 1 2 c 3 h 4 cl 1 2 p 1 2, E. A. Martin h 2, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son h 3, F. G. Bean c 2 h 5, H. A. Shetler c 1 h 1.

Silver Sebright Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 1 c 1 h 1, E. A. Martin cl 2, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son c 2 4, F. G. Bean cl 1 p 3, A. C. Treickle c 3 h 2 4 cl 3 4 p 1 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm cl 5 p 5, Shetler c 4.

White R. C. Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 1 2 c 2 h 3 cl 1, J. H. Mehrling cl 2 p 2 3, E. A. Martin cl 4, E. H. Witmer c 3 h 1 cl 3 p 1, F. G. Bean c 1, H. A. Shetler h 2 c 4.

Black R. C. Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 1 2 c 1 h 1 cl 1 p 1, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son c 2 h 2 p 2 4, F. G. Bean c 3, Earl Shautz c 2 3 p 1 5, H. A. Shetler h 3.

Buff Cochins Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 1 3 c 5 h 1 cl 2, J. F. Kirkpatrick c 4 h 5, H. M. Raab h 4 5, J. H. Mehrling c 2 p 2, Spangler Bros. c 1, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son c 3 p 3, F. G. Bean h 3 cl 1 p 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm pen 4.

Partridge Cochins Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 2 3 c 5 h 1 cl 3 p 2, J. F. Kirkpatrick c 1 4 h 5 cl 4, J. H. Mehrling h 4 p 1 cl 1, H. M. Geesey cl 2 p 4, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son c 2 h 3 p 5, H. A. Shetler pen 1.

White Cochins Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 1 h 5 p 2, H. M. Geesey cl 4 p 5 pen 2, E. H. Witmer & Son c 2 h 2 3 cl 2 5 p 4, Wm. G. Minnich c 1 h 1 cl 1, F. G. Bean c 3 h 4 cl 3 p 3, Minnich p 1.

Black Cochins Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 1 c 2 h 4 cl 1 4, J. F. Kirkpatrick c 3 5 h 5 cl 2 p 2 3, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son c 4 h 2 cl 3 p 1, W. G. Minnich c 1 h 1 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm pen 2.

Cuckoo Cochins Bantams—H. A. Shetler c 1 h 1 cl 1 p 1.

White Polish Bantams—J. H. Mehrling c 1 h 1, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son cl 1 p 1.

Bearded White Polish Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 1 2 c 1 h 2 cl 1 p 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 2 h 1, H. A. Shetler cl 2 p 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 3.

Buff Laced Polish Bantams—J. H. Mehrling c 1 h 1.

Light Brahma Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 1 2 c 2 cl 4, D. L. Orr c 3 h 2 cl 1 p 1, J. F. Kirkpatrick h 4 5, J. H. Mehrling c 5 h 1 3 cl 2, E. A. Martin c 4, E. H. Witmer & Son cl 3 p 2, W. G. Minnich c 1.

Dark Brahma Bantams—J. C. Blunck h 1 2 c 2 h 4 cl 1 p 1, J. H. Mehrling c 3 h 1 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 1 h 3, H. A. Shetler cl 2 p 2.

White Japanese Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 1 3 c 2 h 4 cl 1 2 p 1, Wm. Knaub cl 3 p 2, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son c 1 h 1 2, Wm. G. Minnich c 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm h 3, Shetler c 4 h 5 pen 2.

Black Japanese Bantams—Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son c 1 h 1, W. G. Minnich c 2, Carlisle Poultry Farm cl 1 1, H. A. Shetler c 3 h 2 3.

Black Tailed Japanese Bantams—E. H. Witmer & Son c 1 h 2, J. C. Blunck c 3 h 4 p 5, F. N. Terpening cl 4 p 3, E. A. Martin cl 3 p 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 2 h 3 p 2, H. A. Shetler c 4 h 1 cl 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

Booted White Bantams—J. C. Blunck pen 1 cl 1 p 1, F. G. Bean c 1, H. A. Shetler c 3 2 h 2 cl 2 3 pen 2.

Silkie—J. C. Blunck c 2 h 3, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 1 h 1 2 cl 3 4 p 2, H. A. Shetler cl 1 2 p 1 3.

Rumpless—F. G. Bean c 1 2 h 1 3 cl 1 4 p 1 3, H. S. Molinen c 3 cl 2 3 p 2 4, Carlisle Poultry Farm c 4 h 2.

Frizzies—Carlisle Poultry Farm c 1 h 2, F. G. Bean c 2 3 h 1 3 p 1.

Sultans—H. A. Shetler c 1 2 h 1 2.

Black Sumatras—J. C. Blunck pen 1 2 c 1 h 3 cl 2 3 p 2, N. B. Warner c 2 3 h 1 2 cl 1 p 1, Carlisle Poultry Farm h 4 5.

Pit Games—Wm. Schleigh c 1 3 h 2, Shendo Poultry Yards cl 2 p 1,

The Official Awards at St. Louis

American Dominiques—G. & J. Bogue c 1 cl 3 h 3, E. G. Roberts c 3 cl 1 h 1 p 2, M. T. Burn c 2 cl 2 h 2 p 1.

Black Javas—Richard Oke c 1 cl 1 p 5 pen 1, Herbert Hodgson c 2 cl 2 h 3 4 5 h 1 3 4 5 p 1 2 3 4, E. G. Roberts c 6 h 6 p 6, T. B. C. Sietcken h 2.

Mottled Javas—Richard Oke c 1 pen 1, G. & J. Bogue c 2 cl 1 h 1 p 2, W. H. Reid c 2 h 2 p 1.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Grove Hill Poultry Yards c 1 2 5 cl 1 3 p 2 5 6 pen 1, Millville Poultry Farm Co. c 3 cl 4 5 pen 2, F. H. Shellabarger c 4 h 4 p 7 pen 7, Biltmore Farm c 6 pen 3, W. W. Henderson c 7 h 7 pen 6, G. D. Weston c 2, T. L. Norval c 6 h 5 p 3 pen 4, J. R. Lampson c 7, Mrs. A. L. Day h 2, Mrs. D. Maxwell h 1 p 1 pen 5, R. P. Thompson p 4.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Edgewood Farm c 1 cl 6 p 2 pen 7, J. R. Boyce c 2, Millville Poultry Farm Co. c 3 cl 1 h 1 3 p 4 pen 4, R. G. Collins c 4 5 cl 7, W. E. Russell c 6 h 2, E. C. Allison c 7, James J. Elliott c 2, G. A. Ineson c 3 h 6, H. P. Mason c 4 p 3 pen 1, Hinkle & Jenkins c 5, Robert Larmer h 4 p 5, F. S. Gasper h 5, Cloverdale Poultry Farm Co. h 7 p 1 pen 2, H. H. Rich p 6, R. L. Leitch p 7, S. D. Lapham pen 5, B. E. Johnson pen 3, J. T. Fitzgerald pen 6.

White Plymouth Rocks—Millville Poultry Farm c 1 h 7 pen 1, U. R. Fishel c 2 4 cl 4 6 h 1 3 6 pen 2 5, Greystone Poultry Farm c 3, Elm Poultry Yards c 5 cl 5, J. C. Fishel & Son c 7, John H. Duncan c 1, J. I. Jefferson c 2 3 h 2 pen 4, Harvey Brown h 6 pen 5, Biltmore Farms c 6, C. W. Pratt c 7 p 2, Peapack Poultry Farm h 5 p 2 5 7, G. E. Reid h 4, Geo. W. Hillson p 1, D. E. Roots p 4 pen 3 6, Mitchell Bros. p 6.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Lester Tomkins c 1 6 cl 5 6 h 3 6 p 5 6 pen 1, W. B. Richardson c 2, C. N. Hansen c 3 5 h 1 2 p 3 pen 3, Stafford Bros. c 4 cl 6 h 7, Purity Poultry Co. c 7, Cloverdale Poultry Farm Co. cl 1 3 4 h 4 5 p 1 4 7, J. D. Cranney c 7, Walter E. Holmes pen 2, E. G. Roberts pen 4.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Robert C. Tuttle c 1 cl 2 4 h 1 p 5 6, F. D. Baermen c 2 3 4 cl 3 5 6 h 4 5 6 7 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1 2 3 4, Stafford Bros. c 5 cl 7 h 2 p 7, C. A. Damon c 6, Dr. J. Martin c 1 pen 5, W. B. Richardson h 3.

Black Wyandottes—Ira Keller c 1 h 1, G. & J. Bogue c 2 cl 2 h 3 p 1, Frank C. Sites c 3 cl 3 h 4 p 3, M. R. Hinz c 1 p 2, E. G. Roberts c 4 h 5 p 4, Edgar A. Weimer h 2, C. A. Selken pen 1.

Buff Wyandottes—Ackley & Page c 1 2 cl 6 h 3 pen 6, W. T. Lord c 3 5 cl 1 4 5 h 6 7 p 1 2 3 4 pen 2 3 5, Millville Poultry Farm Co. c 4 7 cl 2 h 4 pen 1 4, E. B. Day c 6 h 2, H. E. Bates c 3 7 p 7, S. B. Lane h 1 5 p 5 6, Henry Steinmesch pen 7.

Golden Wyandottes—W. H. Wheeler c 1 cl 6 pen 6, E. O. Hunter c 1 cl 2 h 5 6 p 3 6, Ira Keller c 3 5 6 cl 3 h 2 4 p 2 4 pen 1 2, B. F. Hislop c 4 cl 4 h 1 3 p 5 pen 4, J. H. McDonnell c 7 pen 3, A. W. Davis c 5, Chas. McClave c 7 p 7 pen 5, Biltmore Farms c 1 h 7 p 1 pen 7.

Partridge Wyandottes—W. H. Shroffer c 1 cl 4 7 p 3, W. A. Doolittle c 2 6 cl 1 h 1 5 p 1 4 5, J. H. Lewis & Son c 3, C. R. Ashmead c 4 h 4, C. W. Savor c 5, Fernwood Farm c 7 h 3 pen 4, E. N. Crittenden c 2, Eugene Sites c 3, Otto B. Cannon c 5 6 h 6, Wm. R. Fretz h 2 pen 3, E. G. Wyckoff h 7 p 6 pen 2, Craver & Avey p 2 pen 1, Edgar A. Weimer p 7, E. A. Parks pen 5, Kreela & Kallfleisch pen 6.

Silver Wyandottes—A. C. LeDuc c 1 4 cl 2 5 p 7 pen 3, Henry Steinmesch c 2 3 5 cl 1 h 1 2 5 p 2 pen 2 4 5 6, W. J. Fox c 6 cl 6 h 4, A. & E. Tarbox c 7 h 3 p 4 5, Mrs. Martha Bender c 3, R. F. Alden c 4 p 6, Theo. E. F. Holzhauser c 7, John A. Shaw h 6, Fernwood Farm h 7 p 3, James Arthur p 1 pen 1, H. S. Fish pen 7.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—E. G. Wyckoff c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1 2, Fernwood Farm c 3 cl 7 h 3 p 4, E. G. Roberts c 4 cl 2 h 7 p 5, E. O. Dewey c 5, W. G. Langehenig c 6, O. B. Cannon c 3, S. J. Sorenson c 4, F. L. Pillner c 5 h 5, E. Sites c 6 h 6, W. R. Hinz h 4, W. H. Westbrook p 3 6 7.

White Wyandottes—Clement & Fike c 1 7 pen 4, J. E. Creswick c 2, Horace Have-meyer c 3 p 3 5, Rumson Farm Poultry Yards c 4 h 4 pen 1, Elm Poultry Yards c 5 h 2 p 1 2, Theo. Ambrosius c 6, Millville Poultry Farm Co. c 1, Emma B. Poultry Farm c 2, F. B. Tinton c 3 p 4, Mrs. H. W. Hand c 4, J. C. Fishel & Son c 5, J. L. Jefferson c 6, Dr. Wm. H. Humiston c 7 h 1 7, E. Turner h 3 pen 6, J. H. Jackson h 5 pen 2, W. R. Curtiss & Co. h 6 pen 3, D. Lincoln Orr h 6, Ira C. Keller h 7 pen 5 7.

Columbian Wyandottes—W. B. Richardson p 1 3 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 p 2 3 5, Oliver E. Brey c 1 p 3, T. Arnold c 4 5 p 1 4 pen 1.

Dark Brahmas—L. C. Sage c 1 cl 4 h 5 pen 1, E. A. Weimer c 2 h 1, E. G. Roberts c 3 h 6, E. Marshall c 4 cl 2 h 7 p 3 5 6 7 pen 4, J. W. Suenkel c 5 cl 1 h 2 4 p 2 4 pen 2, A. W. Lockland c 3 p 1 pen 3, W. Berberich h 3.

Light Brahmas—N. E. Mighell c 1 5 cl 4 p 5 6 7, Mrs. N. R. Robinson c 2 3 h 1 pen 1, H. T. Rogers c 4 cl 1 h 5 7 p 3, F. P. Johnson c 6 7 cl 2 p 4 pen 2 6, J. Russell c 3 h 6 p 1 2 pen 4, J. J. Pickard c 5 h 4, J. W. Doak c 6, Belmont Farm c 7, G. A. Tossy h 3 pen 3, W. J. Pilcher pen 5, J. N. Linnett pen 7.

Black Cochins—M. T. Burn c 1, E. G. Roberts c 2 cl 4 h 3 p 4, W. J. Blackman c 3 h 2 4 p 3 p 2, R. S. Franklin c 2 p 2 pen 1, Chas. McClave h 1.

Buff Cochins—J. J. Hare c 1 cl 2 4 5 h 4 7 p 4 5 pen 1, Johnson & Potts c 2 cl 1 h 5 p 1 2 pen 6, R. L. Leitch c 3 h 3 6, Karl Nelson c 4, T. A. Hafner c 5 cl 7 pen 4, Gelder & Robertson c 6 7 h 1 2 pen 3, J. F. Davis c 3, Frank Morton c 6, Henry J. Jenner p 3 pen 2 5, D. A. Robertson p 6 7, Daniel Robertson pen 7.

Partridge Cochins—James M. Haworth c 1 3 4 h 6 pen 4, J. A. Heather c 2 h 5 pen 3, U. J. Shanklin c 5 cl 1 3 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1, Klein & Anderson c 6 h 3 4 7 pen 2, Wm. M. Pryor c 7 p 6 7, O. E. Skinner c 2 p 5 pen 5, Wm. Jones p 3 4, Stecker Bros. pen 6.

White Cochins—F. T. Franklin c 1 cl 3 h 1 p 1 pen 1, Blackman & Tobin c 5 h 3 4 p 2 pen 3, T. B. C. Sietcken c 6 h 6, W. O. Swain c 7 cl 4 h 2 5 p 3.

Black Langshans—J. Hettich c 1 cl 6 7 pen 1, J. T. Batemann c 2 4 cl 2 h 7 p 6 pen 2, Gelder & Robertson c 3 5 h 5 pen 5, I. E. Meyer c 6 7 cl 3 h 2 3 p 5 pen 6, J. H. Murray c 1 p 7, S. H. Cotton c 4 5 p 3, J. E. R. Chilton h 1, G. H. Helms h 4, H. O. Eckert h 6 pen 7, Belmont Farms p 2, F. Fenwick p 4, W. Perkins pen 3, H. Borden pen 4.

White Langshans—E. A. Weimer c 1, J. F. Knox c 2 h 1 4 p 5 pen 1, L. Hutton c 3 cl 1 p 1, Mrs. J. S. Hill c 4 5 cl 2 5 h 2 3 5 p 2 3 4 pen 2 3.

Colored Dorkings—M. P. Burn pen 1. Silver Gray Dorkings—Henry Steinmesch c 1 cl 3 h 3 4 p 3 4, G. H. Thompson c 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2.

White Dorkings—E. G. Roberts c 2 h 1, J. H. Warrington c 1 p 1 pen 1, M. T. Burn pen 2.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—J. M. Williams & Co. c 1 2 cl 2 p 1 2 pen 1, H. H. Campbell c 3 7 cl 3 h 7 p 3 5 6 pen 3, C. A. Selken c 4, Lyon Poultry Farm c 5 h 5, Wm. Cook & Son c 6 h 2 6, W. O. Searcy c 1 pen 2, C. E. Vass c 4 h 1 3 p 7, G. H. Schultz c 5, Belmont Farm c 6, E. S. Jennings c 7, F. Fenwick h 4, W. S. Sullivan p 4.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons—J. M. Williams & Co. c 1 cl 1 h 2 3 p 1 2 pen 1, Wm. Cook & Son h 1, J. W. Andrews p 3, G. M. Shook p 4 5 6 pen 2.

Single Comb White Orpingtons—Knowles Young & Co. c 1 3 5 cl 5 h 2 3 5 p 1 4 6 pen 1 3, Wm. Cook & Son c 2 cl 1 h 1 p 2, pen 2, J. M. Williams & Co. c 4 cl 3 4 h 4 7 p 3, F. C. Bailey c 6 h 6 p 7, J. Hayner c 7 p 3, Mrs. Minnie Houser pen 4.

Rose Comb White Orpingtons—Knowles Young & Co. c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 3 pen 1, Filio & Williams c 2 cl 2 3 4 h 1 3 p 1 2 4 pen 2.

Single Comb Black Orpingtons—Sherman Luttrell c 1 2 cl 2 3 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 pen 2, C. A. Selken c 3, J. M. Williams & Co. c 4, cl 5 h 5 p 4, William Cook & Son c 1 h 4 p 3 pen 1, H. A. Hoffman c 4, Mrs. Edmunds p 5. Jubilee Orpingtons—J. H. McDonnell c 1 h 3, F. C. Bailey c 2 h 2, Wm. Cook & Son c 3 h 1.

Creve Couers—R. Oke c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 2 pen 1, G. & J. Bogue c 2 cl 2 h 1 p 1 pen 2, E. G. Roberts h 3.

Red Caps—J. H. Warrington c 1 cl 1 h 1 4 p 1 pen 1, Chas. McClave c 2 h 2, E. G. Roberts c 3 cl 2 h 3 p 2.

Houdans—J. H. Breck c 1 h 6 pen 2, G. & J. Bogue c 2 cl 1, Frank W. McKenzie c 3 cl 2 h 5 p 5 pen 1, E. S. Morris c 4 h 4 p 6 pen 4, Henry Steinmesch c 5 h 3 p 1, C. J. Sadler & Son c 6, E. G. Roberts c 7 cl 4 h 7 p 3, E. F. McAvoy c 3 h 1 p 4 pen 3, Fred Grat pen 5.

LaFleche—G. & J. Bogue c 1 cl 2 h 1 p 1 pen 1, R. Oke c 2 cl 1 h 2 p 2 pen 2.

Black Hamburgs—R. Oke c 1 cl 2 h 1 p 1 pen 2, Wm. McNeil c 2 cl 1 h 2 p 3 pen 1, Chas. McClave c 3 h 5, Julius Frank & Son c 4 cl 3 h 4 p 7, E. G. Roberts c 5 cl 4 h 3 p 6, D. Wiquhart p 2 4, E. A. Weimer p 5.

Golden Penciled Hamburgs—R. Oke c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 2 pen 2, Wm. McNeil c 2 cl 2 h 2 p 1 pen 1, Julius Frank c 3 cl 3 h 3 4 p 3, E. G. Roberts c 4 cl 4 p 4.

Silver Penciled Hamburgs—R. Oke c 1 cl 1 2 4 h 1 p 1 pen 1, Wm. McNeil c 2 h 3 p 2 pen 2, Julius Frank c 3 cl 3 h 2 4 p 3.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs—Wm. McNeil c 1 cl 2 h 1 p 1 pen 1, R. Oke c 2 cl 1 h 2 p 2 pen 2, E. G. Roberts c 3 h 4, J. Frank c 4 h 3 p 5, M. Hope c 3 4 p 3 4.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—R. T. Paine Jr. c 1 3 cl 2 3 h 3 4 p 2 4, R. Oke c 2 cl 1 h 2 pen 1, E. G. Roberts c 4 cl 4 h 6 pen 3, Julius Frank c 5 cl 6 h 7 p 6, Dr. J. S. Wolfe c 6 cl 7 h 1 p 7, Wm. McNeil c 7 h 5 p 1 pen 2, Margaret Hope c 5 p 3, L. Cook p 5 pen 4, Mrs. Fay Finkle pen 5.

White Hamburgs—Julius Frank c 1 h 1, E. G. Roberts c 2 p 1 pen 1.

Mottled Anconas—W. C. Hunter c 1 h 2 3, E. G. Roberts c 2 cl 3 h 6 p 3, E. A. Weimer c 3 cl 1 h 1 p 2, F. G. Bean c 2, Henry Scheyer h 4 5 p 1.

Blue Andalusians—Newton Cosh c 1 3 cl 2 3 h 3 p 3, Chas. LaRose c 2 cl 1 4 h 1 p 2 5 pen 1, R. H. Quackenbush c 4 p 6, H. Hodgren c 5 6 7 cl 5 h 2 4 p 7 pen 2, J. D. Martin c 6 7 h 5, Storm King Poultry Yards p 4, E. A. Weimer p 1.

Black Leghorns—E. G. Wyckoff c 1 4 cl 2 h 2 3 p 2 4 pen 1 3, E. G. Roberts c 2 cl 5 h 1 p 3, J. W. Killingsworth c 3 cl 4 h 5 p 6, Exmoor Farm c 1 p 1, M. T. Burn c 3 pen 2, F. M. Bauder c 6 h 4 p 5.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Elm Poultry Yard c 1 3 cl 2 p 1 pen 1 5, E. G. Wyckoff c 2 cl 3 h 3 4 p 3, C. B. Carrington c 4 cl 4, H. Bradshaw c 5, Wm. Tobin c 6, Williams Bros. & Ward c 7, G. N. Knebel c 1 5 p 7, S. E. Smith c 6, E. E. Vanatta c 7 h 2 p 2 6 pen 3 4, Irving F. Rice h 1, H. C. Porter h 5 pen 7, J. R. Milligan h 6, G. F. Etzkorn h 7, W. H. Westbrook p 4 5, L. B. Rhodes pen 2, H. M. Morse pen 6.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—Rocky River Poultry Farm c 1 2 4 cl 1 4 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 pen 1 2, Jennie E. Warren c 3 pen 7, E. L. Kappelman c 5, T. B. C. Sietcken c 6, J. W. Phillips c 7, C. H. Rose c 2 3 h 6, E. G. Roberts c 5 pen 5, H. S. & G. Morgan c 6, J. A. Leland c 7 h 4 p 3, W. O. Spain h 5, Biltmore Farm h 7 p 4 6 pen 3, M. T. Burn p 5, R. Oke p 7, Mrs. M. Reeves pen 4, R. C. Warren pen 6.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Grove Hill Poultry Farm c 1 2 4 7 cl 3 7 h 1 2 3 7 p 1 pen 1 3, Biltmore Farm c 3, Mrs. M. E. Ratliff c 5, Williams Bros. c 6 h 5, E. E. Carter

c 1 pen 2, J. R. Hill c 2, E. B. Cridler c 4 p 3 4 pen 4, Belmont Farm c 5, A. Yoder c 6, Exmoor Farm h 4 6 p 7, G. L. Henderson p 2, W. T. Liddell h 5, S. Billmen p 6, C. A. Dutton pen 5, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gault pen 6, Chas. McClave pen 7.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—W. T. Liddell c 1 cl 5, E. G. Roberts c 2 h 2 p 5, Henry Steinmesch c 3 h 1 6 p 6 pen 2, Fred Alder c 1 2 p 3, J. H. Trough c 3 4 pen 3 4, T. N. Smiley and Son h 1 pen 1, H. S. Lamson h 3, H. G. Keidel h 5, Dr. F. M. Reed p 1 2, Chas. McClave p 4.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—E. G. Wyckoff c 1 5 cl 2 pen 1, A. D. Arnold c 2 cl 3 h 3 5 p 1 2 pen 3 4, N. K. Cornwall c 3 4 6 cl 1 4 6 h 6 7 p 3 4, H. Bennet c 7, C. White c 5, G. Thorpe c 7 pen 6, J. Dundas h 1 4, R. Ferrendach h 2 pen 2, E. G. Roberts p 5, Linegreen & Sons p 7, J. S. Hughes pen 5.

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns—E. A. Weimer c 1 h 1, G. Hacker c 2 cl 1 h 2 p 1 pen 1, L. Hiles c 2 p 2.

Single Comb White Minorcas—H. Dunne c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 2, H. Neiselbach h 2 3 4 5 pen 1.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—J. P. Hildorfer c 1 4 h 2 p 1 3 5 pen 4, J. H. Santee c 2 6 h 3, Mrs. G. E. Monroe c 3 p 2 pen 2, P. Ehrbar c 5, A. Didriksen c 7, J. H. Minshall h 1, Gedney Farm h 4, B. F. Niver h 5, Orchard Hill Poultry Farm h 6, W. A. Panst h 7, Greystone Poultry Farm p 4 6 pen 1, H. Kanenberg p 7, D. Oberhellmann pen 3, G. M. Shook pen 5, J. H. Sockland pen 6, H. J. Feeder pen 6.

White Face Black Spanish—G. & J. Bogue c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 4, J. H. Warrington c 2 cl 2 h 1 3 p 3 pen 1, H. W. Chestnut c 3 cl 2 h 5 6 p 1 2 pen 2, Henry Steinmesch c 4 cl 6 h 7 p 6, Gietl Bros. c 5 cl 5 h 4 p 5 pen 3, E. A. Weimer c 4, Mrs. Susan B. Job c 7 pen 4.

Bearded Golden Polish—Wm. McNeil c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1 pen 1, E. G. Roberts c 2 3 h 2 3, M. T. Burn c 2 p 2.

Bearded Silver Polish—Wm. McNeil c 1 cl 2 h 1 p 2 pen 2, E. G. Roberts c 2 cl 1 h 2 p 1 pen 3, M. T. Burn c 3 h 3 p 3 pen 1.

White Crested Black Polish—Wm. McNeil c 1 7 cl 1 6 h 1 4 p 5 pen 2, C. L. Seely c 2 5 6 cl 4 h 2 5 7 p 1 3 pen 1, J. Uher c 3 4, Homer Bros. c 2 7 h 3 p 4, E. G. Roberts c 5, Geo. Reif c 3 p 6, A. H. Gale Jr. h 6, Geo. W. Trent p 2 7.

Buff Laced Polish—Wm. McNeil c 1 3 cl 2 4 h 3 5 p 3 pen 1, G. & J. Bogue c 2 cl 1 h 2 p 1, M. T. Burn c 4 cl 3 h 1 p 5, E. G. Roberts c 5 h 4 p 4.

Golden Polish—Wm. McNeil c 1 cl 1 h 3 p 1, M. T. Burn c 2 cl 2 h 5 p 2 pen 1, E. G. Roberts c 3 h 2, Bishop Bros. c 4 h 1 4, W. H. Cord pen 2.

Silver Polish—E. G. Roberts c 1 cl 2 h 1 p 2 pen 1, M. T. Burn c 2 cl 1 h 2 p 1 pen 2. White Polish—Wm. McNeil c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1 pen 1, E. G. Roberts c 2 cl 2 h 2 p 2 pen 2, M. T. Burn pen 3.

Black Japanese Bantams—H. B. Donovan c 1 2 h 5 pen 2, Dr. E. H. Witmer c 3 h 4, R. Oke c 4 cl 2 h 3 p 1, F. W. Radford c 1 h 2, Dr. A. H. Phelps h 1 6 pen 1.

White Japanese Bantams—Wm. McNeil c 1 cl 3 h 3 p 2 pen 2, M. T. Burn c 2 h 7 pen 3, R. Oke c 3 cl 1 h 1 p 1 pen 1, H. B. Donovan c 4 cl 4 p 4, F. W. Radford c 5 h 6, E. H. Galusha c 6 cl 5 h 5 p 5 6, E. G. Roberts c 2 p 3, Dr. E. H. Witmer h 2 4.

Black Tailed Japanese Bantams—R. Oke c 1 cl 1 p 3 pen 1, F. W. Radford c 2 3 h 3 4, H. B. Donovan c 4 cl 2 h 1 p 1, Dr. A. H. Phelps c 5 h 5 pen 2, E. G. Roberts c 6 cl 4 h 6 p 2, Wm. McNeil c 3 h 2 p 4, M. T. Burn c 5 p 5, Henry Steinmesch c 6 h 7 p 6.

Booted White Bantams—R. Oke c 1 cl 2 h 1 p 1, Dr. A. H. Phelps c 2 h 2, W. A. Smith c 1 p 3, E. G. Roberts c 3 p 2.

Dark Brahma Bantams—Dr. A. H. Phelps c 1 h 3 p 1, E. G. Roberts c 2 cl 1 h 1 p 2 pen 1, H. B. Donovan c 3 h 2.

Light Brahma Bantams—Geo. W. Hillson c 1 2 5 cl 5 6 h 1 2 3 p 5 6 7 pen 2 4, D. Lincoln Orr c 3 4 6 7 cl 1 2 3 4 h 4 5 6 7 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1 3.

Black Cochins—Deidge & McNeil c 1 cl 1 h 4 p 1, E. G. Roberts c 2 cl 3 h 1 p 6, J. F. Knox c 3 6 7 cl 6 7 h 3 p 2 5 pen 1, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son c 4 h 6, H. B. Donovan c 5 cl 2 p 3, W. J. Blackman c 4 p 2, Henry Steinmesch c 5 p 4, W. A. Smith h 2, Dr. A. H. Phelps h 7.

Buff Cochins—Bantams—Marie M. Hildorfer c 1 7 cl 4 5 h 4 p 4 6, C. A. Brown c 2 h 3, E. H. Galusha c 3, E. G. Roberts c 4 p 7, Wm. McNeil c 5 cl 1 h 2 p 1 pen 1, W. W. Zike c 6 h 6 pen 2, R. Rogers c 2 3 p 3, W. S. Herdren c 6 7 h 5 p 5 pen 3, R. Oke pen 1, W. A. Smith pen 7, W. H. Moore p 2, Mid-West Poultry Yards pen 4.

Partridge Cochins Bantams—Wm. McNeil c 1 cl 2 h 3 p 1, H. B. Donovan c 2 cl 3 h 1 p 3 pen 2, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son c 3 p 2, E. G. Roberts c 4 cl 1 h 2 p 4 pen 1, Dr. A. H. Phelps c 5.

White Crested White Bearded Polish Bantams—R. Oke c 1 cl 5 h 1 p 4 pen 2, Wm. McNeil c 2 cl 2 h 4 p 1 pen 3, Dr. A. H. Phelps c 3 cl 4 h 2 p 5, H. B. Donovan c 1 3 h 2 p 3 pen 1.

Black African Bantams—Wm. McNeil c 1 p 1 pen 2, Dr. E. H. Witmer c 2 h 1 p 4, R. Oke c 3 cl 1 p 3 pen 1, J. H. Lewis & Son c 4 h 4, E. G. Roberts c 5 cl 3 h 6 p 5, H. B. Donovan c 6 cl 2 h 7 p 2 pen 3, Dr. A. H.

Phelps c 7, W. H. Reid h 2, W. A. Smith h 3, Chas. McClave h 5.

White African Bantams—H. B. Donovan c 1 h 1 3 p 2 pen 1, H. J. Goette & Son c 2 cl 3 5 h 5 6 p 1 3, R. Oke c 3 cl 6 h 7 p 4 pen 2, Dr. E. H. Witmer c 4 cl 1 h 2 p 6, E. G. Roberts c 5 cl 2 p 7 pen 3, Dr. A. H. Phelps c 6 cl 4 h 4 p 5, E. H. Galusha c 7.

Golden Sebright Bantams—E. H. Galusha c 1, Ira C. Keller c 2 cl 4 h 5 p 2 pen 6, R. Oke c 3 cl 1 h 1 p 4, Chas. LaRose c 4 cl 2 h 7 p 3, Wm. McNeil c 5 cl 7 h 6 p 1 pen 1, Mrs. N. R. Robinson c 6 h 3 pen 3, Belmont Farm c 3 h 4 p 5 pen 2, C. F. Guild c 5 pen 4 5, Chas. McClave c 6 p 7, Dr. A. H. Phelps h 2, E. G. Roberts p 6.

Silver Sebright Bantams—Wm. McNeil c 1 cl 4 h 2 p 6 pen 1, R. Oke c 2 cl 6 h 1 p 4 pen 2, Ira C. Keller c 3 cl 1 h 7 p 2 pen 3, E. G. Roberts c 5 cl 7 h 5 p 5 pen 6, Dr. A. H. Phelps c 6, W. E. Chapman c 7 h 3, Belmont Farm c 5 p 3 pen 5, Henry Steinmesch h 6, The Pines Poultry Farm pen 7.

Birchen Games—W. H. Thompson c 1.

Black Breasted Red Games—W. H. Thompson c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 2 3 p 1 2 pen 1, Harry Crowther c 3 cl 3 h 4 5 p 3 4, Belmont Farm c 4 h 6 p 5 pen 2, Wm. Barber h 1.

Black Games—E. G. Roberts c 1 h 2, H. B. Hill c 3 h 3.

Brown Red Games—Exmoor Farm c 1 h 5, W. H. Thompson c 2 cl 2 h 1 p 1 pen 1, Eugene Sites c 1 3 h 3 p 2 3, Wm. Barber h 4, E. G. Roberts h 2.

Golden Duckwing Games—Wm. Barber c 1 2 cl 1 h 1 2 p 2, W. H. Thompson c 2 h 3 p 1.

Silver Duckwing Games—W. H. Thompson c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 3 4 p 1 2 pen 2, Wm. Barber c 3 4 h 1 2, M. T. Burn p 3 pen 3, J. A. Clark pen 1.

Red Pyle Games—Wm. Barber c 1 h 1, Eugene Sites c 2 cl 5 6 h 3 4 p 3 4, Thos. Sherlock c 3 cl 1 2 h 2, W. H. Thompson c 4 cl 4 h 5 6 p 2, Weste-Lanins c 3 p 1.

White Games—J. A. Spaker c 2 p 2 3 pen 2.

Birchen Game Bantams—Dr. A. H. Phelps c 1 h 1, H. B. Donovan c 2 cl 1 h 2, E. G. Roberts c 3 cl 3 h 4, John Banks c 2 h 3.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—R. R. Voris c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, Dr. A. H. Phelps c 2 h 4, J. A. Heeter c 3

M. T. Burn c 2 cl 2 h 2 p 2, Chas. McClave c 3 cl 1 h 4 p 1, E. G. Roberts c 4 h 3.
 White Call Ducks—H. B. Donovan c 1 cl 1 h 2, W. A. Smith c 2 h 1, E. G. Roberts c 3 h 4, Chas. McClave c 2 p 2.
 Indian Runner Ducks—M. T. Burn c 1 h 5, Henry Steinmesch c 2 cl 2 h 2 p 2, R. L. Castleberry c 3 4 n 1 3, E. A. Weimer c 5 h 4, Exmoor Farm c 1 p 1, Mrs. J. Plaw h 6.
 Colored Muscovy Ducks—Belmont Farm c 1 cl 2 p 1, Exmoor Farm c 2 h 1 Chas. McClave c 3 h 5, M. T. Burn c 4 cl 1 h 4 p 3, E. G. Roberts c 5 cl 3 h 2 p 2.
 White Muscovy Ducks—Chas. McClave c 1 h 2, Exmoor Farm c 2 h 1, E. G. Roberts c 3 cl 3 h 3 p 1, E. A. Weimer c 4 p 2, M. T. Burn c 5 cl 1 h 2 4 p 3 4.
 Pekin Ducks—Margaret Hope c 1 h 7, Mrs. H. R. Miller c 2 4 h 2 3 p 2, Theo. Ambrosius c 3 5 cl 2 3 6 7 h 4 p 1 3 6 7, Geo. D. Weston c 6 cl 1 4 h 6, W. R. Curtis & Co. c 7 cl 5 h 5 p 5, M. M. Odell h 1 p 4.
 Rouen Ducks—Geo. Colwell c 1 h 4, M. T. Burn c 2 cl 1 3 h 1 p 1 2, Chas. McClave c 3 h 5 6, E. H. Morris c 4 7, cl 5 6 h 3 7 p 4 5, E. G. Roberts c 5 cl 2, F. B. Fowler c 6 cl 4 h 2 p 3, Henry Steinmesch p 6.

Swedish Ducks—Exmoor Farm c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 2, David Silfried c 2 h 3, E. A. Weimer c 3 h 2.
 White Crested Ducks—E. G. Roberts c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 2, M. T. Burn c 2 h 1, E. A. Weimer c 2 p 1.
 Buff Ducks—Mrs. J. Claw c 1 h 1, J. M. Williams & Co. c 2 cl 1 h 2 p 1.
 African Geese—M. T. Burn c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, Exmoor Farm c 2 h 3, E. G. Roberts c 3 cl 2 h 4 p 2, Chas. McClave c 4 h 2.
 Brown China Geese—Chas. McClave c 1 5 h 1 5, Exmoor Farm c 2 cl 2 h 2 p 1, M. T. Burn c 3 cl 1 h 3 p 3, E. G. Roberts c 4 cl 3 h 4 p 2.
 White China Geese—Chas. McClave c 1 h 1, E. G. Roberts c 2 cl 1 h 3 p 1, M. T. Burn c 3.
 Egyptian Geese—Exmoor Farm c 1 h 1, Embden Geese—Geo. Colwell c 1 cl 1 h 4 p 2, M. T. Burn c 2 cl 2 h 1 p 1, E. G. Roberts c 3 cl 3, Henry Steinmesch c 4 cl 5 h 5 p 4, Chas. McClave c 5 h 2, Exmoor Farm c 6 cl 4 h 3 p 3, R. P. Briegel c 7 h 6.
 Toulouse Geese—C. L. Howe c 1 h 5, Geo. Colwell c 2 cl 6 h 6 p 1, B. F. Hislop c 3 4 cl 1 3 h 3 7 p 5 6, E. A. Weimer c 5 h 1, E. Davidson c 6 cl 7 h 2 p 7, G. B. Babcock c 7 cl 2 4 h 4 p 2 4, E. G. Roberts cl 5 p 3.

Wild Geese—E. G. Roberts c 1 cl 2 h 3 p 2, M. T. Burn c 2 3 cl 3 4 h 1 2 p 1 3, Chas. McClave c 4 cl 1 h 4 p 4.
 White Guineas—M. T. Burn c 1 cl 3 p 3 pen 2, E. G. Roberts c 2 cl 2 h 1 p 2, E. A. Weimer c 3 h 2, Peapack Poultry Farm c 4 cl 1 h 3 p 1 pen 1.
 Guineas—E. A. Weimer c 1 2 h 1 2, M. T. Burn c 3 cl 2 h 3 p 2 pen 1, E. G. Roberts cl 1 p 1.
 Pea Fowls—Chas. McClave c 1 h 1, M. T. Burn c 2 h 2.
 White Swans—Chas. McClave c 1 h 1.
 Indian Game Bantams—E. G. Roberts c 1 cl 2 h 1 p 1 pen 1, Dr. A. H. Phelps c 2 cl 1 h 2 p 2.
 Faverolles—All prizes to Dr. A. H. Phelps.
 Barred Plymouth Rock Bantams—Dr. A. H. Phelps c 1 cl 1 p 1 pen 1, R. Johnson, h 1.
 Pit Games—Wesley Lanius c 1 4 7 cl 6 h 3 p 1, P. Q. Branch c 2 cl 7 h 2 4, Dr. H. P. Clarke c 3 cl 2 h 1 p 5 pen 2 5, D. Bonner Jr. c 6 cl 1 h 6 p 4, E. G. Roberts c 5 h 5 pen 1, W. S. Scully c 3 p 3, Belmont Farm c 4 5 p 2 6 pen 3 4, F. W. Brenneke h 7.
 Rumpless—E. G. Roberts c 1 cl 2 h 1 pen 1, Dr. A. H. Phelps c 2 h 2, M. T. Burn c 3 cl 1 h 3 p 1.

Sicilians—All prizes to Dr. A. H. Phelps.
 Campines—All prizes to Dr. A. H. Phelps.
 Shervoods—All prizes to A. V. Tobias.
 Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks—E. A. Weimer c 1 cl 3 h 1 2 p 4 5, H. L. Hunton c 1 p 2, W. Theo. Wittman c 2 p 1, E. Sites c 4 p 6, E. G. Roberts c 5 h 3 p 3, C. A. Damon h 4.
 Partridge Plymouth Rocks—H. L. Hunton c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, E. A. Weimer c 2 h 2 3, C. A. Damon c 3 h 4, E. Sites c 2 p 2, E. G. Roberts c 3, M. R. Hinz p 3.
 White Javas—M. T. Burn c 2, E. G. Roberts p 2.
 Fluffs—All prizes to F. J. Rivelov.
 Jersey Blues—All prizes to E. G. Roberts.
 Gray Japanese Bantams—F. W. Radford c 1 h 1, Dr. A. H. Phelps c 2 h 2, E. G. Roberts c 3 cl 1 h 3 p 1.
 Lakenvelders—Dr. A. H. Phelps c 1 2 4 cl 1 2 3 4 h 1 2 3 5 p 1 2 3 5 pen 1 2 3 4, J. M. Williams & Co. c 3 h 4 p 4 6.
 Belgian Games—All prizes to Dr. H. P. Clarke.
 Cuckoo Cochon Bantams—All prizes to Dr. A. H. Phelps.
 Rose Comb Blue Bantams—All prizes to Dr. A. H. Phelps.

Those Who Exhibited

Arnold, Aug. D., Dillsburg, Pa.
 Andrews, J. W., Dover, N. J.
 Ambrosius, Theo., Collinsville, Ill.
 Arthur, James, London, Ont.
 Alden, R. E., Deposit, N. Y.
 Ashmead, C. R., Nevada, Mo.
 Ackley & Page, Woodstock, Ill.
 Allison, E. C., Hope, Ind.
 Alger, Fred, Waukau, Wis.
 Blackman, Will J., Ferguson, Mo.
 Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga.
 Berberich, W., Elgin, Ill.
 Bender, Mrs. Martna, Winona, Minn.
 Barber, Wm., Toronto, Ont.
 Banks, John, Collinsville, Ill.
 Brown, Geo. W., Camden, Ark.
 Brown, Mrs. Minnie M., Appleton City, Mo.
 Briegel, R. P., Columbia, Ill.
 Babcock, G. B., Jamestown, N. Y.
 Brey, Oliver, E., Allentown, Pa.
 Baerman, F. D., Dunnellon, N. J.
 Bailey, F. C., Reauing, Mich.
 Branch, P. Q., St. Louis, Mo.
 Bonner, Jr., D., Stamford, Conn.
 Brenneke, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.
 Bean, Frank G., Collegeville, Pa.
 Bates, H. E., Galesburg, Ill.
 Brent & Eddy, Oconomowoc, Wis.
 Brown, Harvey, Hope, Ind.
 Boyce, J. R., London, Ont.
 Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, N. C.
 Burn, M. T., Tilsonburg, Ont.
 Bogue G. & J., Strathroy, Can.
 Blackman & Tobin, St. Louis, Mo.
 Bateman, J. T., Waverly Ill.
 Borgman, H., Kansas City, Mo.
 Breck, I. H., Kansas, Ont.
 Bauder, F. M., New Milford, Ill.
 Billman, Scott, Wooster, O.
 Bennet, H., Point Pleasant, N. J.
 Bradshaw, Harman, Lebanon, Ind.
 Broeker, F. G., St. Louis, Mo.
 Brown, C. A., Brockton, Mass.
 Blackman, Will J., Ferguson, Mo.
 Bishop Bros., Meridan, Conn.
 Cleeckley, D. W. O., Augusta, Ga.
 Crowther, Harry, Huntsville, Mo.
 Clark, John A., Pittston, Pa.
 Colwell, Geo., Paris Station, Ont.
 Castleberry, R. L., Sherman, Kans.
 Clarke, Dr. H. P., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Crocker, W. C., Foxboro, Mass.
 Curtiss & Co., W. R., Ransomville, N. Y.
 Creswick, J. E., Alton, Ill.
 Clement & Pike, Libertyville, Ill.
 Cannon, O. B., Elsberrry, Mo.
 Carver & Avey, Columbia City, Ind.
 Crittenden, E. N., Lincoln, Neb.
 Cranney, J. D., San Jose, Cal.
 Cloverdale Poultry Farm, Keene, N. H.
 Collin, R. G., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
 Cotton, S. H., Appleton City, Mo.
 Chilton, J. E. R., Dallas, Texas.
 Cook & Sons, Wm., Scotch Plains, N. J.
 Campbell, H. H., Osceola, Neb.
 Cosh, Newton, Port Dover, Ont.
 Carter, E. E., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Cook, L., Morning Sun, Ia.
 Cridler, E. B., Danville, N. Y.
 Cornwall, N. K., Thamesville, Ont.
 Carrington, C. B., Hayward, Cal.
 Card, W. H., Bristol, Conn.
 Chestnut, H. W., Birmingham, Kan.
 Chapman, W. E., Indianola, Miss.
 Davis, J. F., Macedonia, Ia.
 Doak, J. W., Paris, Ill.
 Davidson, Edward, Carey, O.
 Dewey, E. O., Owosso, Mich.
 Doolittle, W. A., Sabatha, Kan.
 Davis, A. W., Big Rock, Ill.
 Day, E. B., Fremont, Neb.
 Duncan, John H., Williamsville, Ill.
 Day, Mrs. A. L., Fillmore, Ind.
 Dutton, C. A., Trempealeau, Wis.
 Dundas, J., Deer Park, Ont.
 Dunne, Henry, Toronto, Ont.
 Dorman, H. B., Toronto, Ont.
 Deidge & McNeil, London, Ont.
 Damon, C. A., Morgan Park, Ill.
 Donovan, H. B., Toronto, Ont.

Diedricksen, A., Whitewater, Wis.
 Emma B. Poultry Farm, Gurnee, Ill.
 Elm Poultry Yards, Hartford, Conn.
 Elliott, James J., Onawa, Ia.
 Edgewood Farms, Ballston, Lake, N. Y.
 Eckert, H. C., Belleville, Ill.
 Exmoor Farm, Lebanon, Pa.
 Etzkorn, Geo. F., Oakdale, Ill.
 Edmunds, Mrs., West Duluth, Minn.
 Ehrbar, P., Glenview, Ohio.
 Franklin, R. S., Urbana, Ill.
 Fish, H. S., Columbia Station, O.
 Ferguson, A. J., Madison, Ohio.
 Fleming, Mrs. G. F., Rosedale, Mo.
 Fishel, Mrs. U. R., Hope, Ind.
 Ferry, Miss Jennie, Elsberrry, Mo.
 Fordice, Mrs. Morton W., Russellville, Ind.
 Fowler, Frank D., Carlinville, Ill.
 Filio & Williams, North Adams, Mich.
 Fox, Wm. J., Carbon Black, Pa.
 Fretz, Wm. R., Sabatha, Kan.
 Fernwood Farm, Litchfield, Conn.
 Fishel & Son, J. C., Hope, Ind.
 Fishel, U. R., Hope, Ind.
 Fitzgerald, John T., Bowling Green, Mo.
 Franklin, F. T., Urbana, Ill.
 Fenwick, F., Portland, Ore.
 Frank & Son, Julius, Akron, O.
 Finkle, Mrs. Fay, Galva, Kan.
 Ferrenbach, R., St. Louis, Mo.
 Feeder, H. J., St. Louis, Mo.
 Gelder & Robertson, Palmyra, Ill.
 Greystone Poultry Farm, Yonkers, N. Y.
 Gasper, F. S., Rudolph, O.
 Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass.
 Grat, Fred, St. Louis, Mo.
 Gault, Mr. and Mrs., Sycamore, O.
 Glasgow, James A., Mahwah, N. J.
 Gibbs, C. Y., Yaxata, Minn.
 Gillett, Geo. W., Wellington, O.
 Grass, Mrs. Bettie, Fulton, Mo.
 Guild, C. F., Hopedale, O.
 Goette & Son, H. F., St. Paul, Minn.
 Galusha, E. H., Ensley, Ala.
 Gale Jr., A. H., So. Kirkwood, Mo.
 Geitl Bros., Springfield, Ill.
 Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y.
 Hillson, Geo. W., Amenia, N. Y.
 Hinkle & Jenkins, Oak Ridge, Mo.
 Henderson, W. W., Bridgeton, Mo.
 Hodgson, Herbert, Albion, Ill.
 Hettich, J., Bowling Green, Mo.
 Helms, G. H., Belleville, Ill.
 Hill, Mrs. J. S., Purdin, Mo.
 Hutton, L., Garden City, Mo.
 Hope, Margaret, Hammond, Wis.
 Hunter, W. C., Meadville, Pa.
 Hill, John R., Urbana, O.
 Henderson, Geo. L., Hamilton, Ont.
 Hughes, J. S., Fayette, Mo.
 Herden, W. S., Nicholasville, Ky.
 Hilldorfer, Marie M., Allegheny City, Pa.
 Homer Bros., Carlinville, Ill.
 Harrington, J. H., Cornwall, Ont.
 Hilldorfer, Jos. P., Allegheny, Pa.
 Hansen, C. N., Warsaw, Ky.
 Holmes, Walter E., Oshkosh, Wis.
 Hinz, M. R., Eagle Cliff, O.
 Hunter, E. O., St. Louis, Mo.
 Hislop, B. F., Milford, Ill.
 Holzhauser, Theo. E. F., Columbia, S. C.
 Heether, J. A., Huntsville, Mo.
 Havemeyer Bros., Mahwah, N. J.
 Hill, Hallie E., East Akron, O.
 Huey, H. A., Casnovia, Mich.
 Hudnall, Ike, Milan, Mo.
 Howe, Clarence L., Glencoe, Minn.
 Hayner, Jonas, Livingston, N. Y.
 Houser, Mrs. Minnie, Warsaw, Ky.
 Hoffman, H. A., Bridgeton, Ont.
 Hacker, Geo., St. Louis, Mo.
 Hiles, Louis, Sioux City, Ia.
 Hunton, Henry L., Oakland, Me.
 Howe Bros., Meadville, Mo.
 Havemeyer, Horace, Stamford, Conn.
 Hand, Mrs. H. W., White Hall, Ill.
 Humison, Dr. Wm. H., Cleveland, O.
 Hefer, T. A., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
 Hare, J. J., Whitby, Ont.
 Haworth, James M., Danville, Ill.
 Ionson, G. A., Ingersoll, Can.
 Jenner, Henry J., Pocahontas, Ill.
 Johnson & Potts, Greenfield, Ind.
 Johnson, F. P., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Jackson, J. H., Hudson, Mass.
 Jefferson, J. L., Des Plaines, Ill.
 Johnson, B. E., Kirkwood, Mo.
 Jones, Wm., Springfield, Mo.
 Johnson, R., England.

Jennings, E. S., Lincoln, Neb.
 Job, Mrs. Susan G., South Walpole, Mass.
 Klein & Anderson, Macon, Ill.
 Kreela & Kalfelisch, Collinsville, Ill.
 Keller, Ira C., Prospect, O.
 Knox, J. F., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Killingsworth, J. W., Augusta, Ga.
 Kappelman, E. L., Evanston, Ill.
 Keidel, Henry G., Chicago, Ill.
 Knebel, G. M., Waco, Texas.
 Koken, Olive R., St. Louis, Mo.
 Knowles, Young & Co., North Adams, Mich.
 Kanenberg, H., St. Louis, Mo.
 Leitch, R. L., Rock Falls, Ill.
 Larmer, Robert, Stanberry, Mo.
 Lampson, J. R., Mexico, Mo.
 Lyon Poultry Farm, Sherman, Tex.
 Lauehennig, W. G., Jackson, Mo.
 LaRose, Chas., Cornwall, Ont.
 Leland, J. A., Springfield, Ill.
 Liddell, Wm. T., Greenwich, N. Y.
 Lamson, H. T., Cameron, N. Y.
 Lindgreen & Sons, Kingsberry, Cal.
 Lanius, Wesley, Greensburg, Ind.
 Loth, Geo. A., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Luttrell, Sherman, Waverly, Ill.
 Lewis & Son, J. H., Cameron, W. Va.
 Lapham, S. D., Dearborn, Mich.
 Lord, W. S., Troy, N. Y.
 Lane, S. B., Spiceland, Ind.
 LeDuc, A. C., Chenoa, Ill.
 Lackland, A. W., Stuttgart, Ark.
 Linnett, J. M., Baldwinville, N. Y.
 Lupton, F. B., Seward, Neb.
 Morton, Frank, King City, Mo.
 Mighell, N. E., Marshalltown, Ia.
 Marshall, E., St. Louis, Mo.
 McClave, Chas., New London, O.
 McDonnell, J. H., Warsaw, Ky.
 Mitchell Bros., Valley Falls, Kan.
 Mickle, W. R., Plano, Tex.
 McIntosh, J. A., E. Liverpool, O.
 Miller, Mrs. H. R., Fulton, Mo.
 Millard, I. K., Dundas, Can.
 Martin, Dr. J., Wichita, Kan.
 Mason, H. P., Fayette, Mo.
 Maxwell, Mrs. D., Fayette, Mo.
 Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J.
 Mever, L. E., Bowling Green, Mo.
 Murray, J. E., Greenfield, Ill.
 McKenzie, Frank W., Concord, Mich.
 Morris, Edwin H., Sparkill, N. Y.
 McAvoy, E. F., Schenectady, N. Y.
 McNeil, Wm., London, Ont.
 Martin, J. D., Salina, Kan.
 Morgan, H. S. & G., White's Station, Ky.
 Milligan, John R., Louisville, Ky.
 Morse, H. M., Union City, Mich.
 Mid-West Poultry Yards, Mt. Washington, Mo.
 Moore, W. H., Westtown, Pa.
 Minshall, J. H., Ontario, Can.
 Monroe, Mrs. Geo. E., Dryden, N. Y.
 Norval, T. L., Seward, Neb.
 Nelson, Karl, Morrison, Ill.
 Neiselbach, Harry, Melrose Park, Ill.
 Niver, B. F., St. Louis, Mo.
 Odell, N. M., Wichita, Kan.
 Orr, D. Lincoln, Orr's Mills, N. Y.
 Oke, Richard, London, Ont.
 Oberhellmann, Dan, Holstein, Mo.
 Orchard Hill Poultry Farm, Sewickley, Pa.
 Pryor, Wm. M., Fayette, Mo.
 Pilcher, W. J., Kirkwood, Mo.
 Pickard, J. J., Drumbo, Ont.
 Pillner, F. L., Allegheny, Pa.
 Parks, E. A., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Purity Poultry Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Peapack Poultry Farm, Peapack, N. J.
 Pratt, C. W., North Abington, Mass.
 Perkins, W., Ames, Ia.
 Petersen, C. E., Franklin, Me.
 Paine, Jr., Robert Treat, Boston, Mass.
 Purdy, C. N., Sardinia, O.
 Plav, Mrs. J., Fruitvale, Cal.
 Phillips, Julian W., South Framingham, Mass.
 Peters, John J., Lincoln, Ill.
 Porter & Sons, H. C., Fayetteville, Ark.
 The Pines Poultry Farm, Paducah, Ky.
 Phelps, Dr. A. H., Glens Falls, N. Y.
 Panst, W. A., St. Louis, Mo.
 Quackenbush, R. H., Baldwinville, N. Y.
 Rogers, Mrs. Wm., Cameron, Mo.
 Riveley, F. J., East Haven, Conn.
 Russell, W. E., Danville, Ill.
 Rich, H. H., Des Moines, Ia.
 Read, G. E., Lebanon, Mo.
 Roots, D. T., Connersville, Ind.
 Richardson, W. R., Knightsville, R. I.
 Rumson Farm Poultry Yards, Red Bank, N. J.
 Rogers, H. T., Cainsville, Mo.
 Russell, J., East Oakland, Cal.
 Robertson, D. A., San Jose, Cal.

Robertson, Daniel, Palmira, Ill.
 Reid, W. H., Kingston, Ont.
 Roberts, E. G., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 Rocky River Poultry Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Rose, Chas. H., Evanston, Ill.
 Reeves, Mrs. M., River Forest, Ill.
 Ratliff, Mrs. M. E., Tuxedo Park, Mo.
 Robinson, Mrs. N. R., Fayette, Mo.
 Reed, Dr. F. M., Wyandot, Ill.
 Rice, Irving F., Cortland, N. Y.
 Rhodes, L. B., Milton, Cal.
 Robinson, Mrs. Newton R., Fayette, Mo.
 Riegel, J. S., Toledo, Ohio.
 Rogers, R., Hamilton, Ont.
 Radford, F. W., Oshkosh, Wis.
 Reif, Geo., St. Louis, Mo.
 Sietcken, T. B. C., Caligosta, Cal.
 Stecker, Bros., Florissant, Mo.
 Sadler & Deckin, St. Louis, Mo.
 Simpson, Ernest W., East Liverpool, O.
 Sherlock, Thos., London, Ont.
 Spaker, J. A., Spaker, N. Y.
 Sites, Frank E., North Dover, O.
 Scullin, Chas., St. Louis, Mo.
 Shofner, Mrs. J. C., Booneville, Mo.
 Shaal, Mrs. Mary L., Lexington, Mo.
 Silfried, David, Belleville, Ill.
 Stafford Bros., Fall River, Mass.
 Scully, W. S., St. Louis, Mo.
 Simon, S., Nevada, Mo.
 Swain, W. O., Arlington, Ind.
 Searcy, W. O., Springdale, Ark.
 Schultz, G. H., Blackburn, Okla.
 Sullivan, W. S., Agnew, Cal.
 Sadler & Son, C. J., Old Orchard, Mo.
 Scheyer, Henry, Lake View, N. Y.
 Storm King Poultry Yards, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Smiley & Son, T. N., Milligan, Ind.
 Smith, S. E., Norwich, N. Y.
 Smith, W. A., Whitney's Point, N. Y.
 Seely, Chas. L., Afton, N. Y.
 Sockland, A. H., Stuttgart, Ark.
 Shook, G. M., Joplin, Mo.
 Santee, J. H., Yonkers, N. Y.
 Shellabarger, E. H., West Liberty, Ia.
 Selken, C. A., Smithton, Mo.
 Steinmesch Feed & Poultry Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Saylor, C. W., Greenfield, Ill.
 Shroffer, W. A., Bloomfield, Ia.
 Sites, Eugene, Elyria, Ohio.
 Steinmesch, Henry, Normandy, Mo.
 Shaw, John A., McKittrick, Mo.
 Sorensen, S. J., Appleton, Wis.
 Sage, L. C., London, Ont.
 Sueppel, J. W., Iowa City, Ia.
 Shanklin, U. J., Waubeek, Ia.
 Skinner, O. E., Columbus, Kan.
 Sassy, G. A., Hamilton, Ont.
 Turner, E., Baltimore, Md.
 Tarbox, A. & E., Yorkville, Ill.
 Thompson, W. H., Collinsville, Ill.
 Templeton, W. S., Dakota, Ill.
 Tuttle, Robert C., Hartford, Conn.
 Tobias, A. V., Covington, O.
 Tompkins, Lester, Concord, Mass.
 Thompson, R. P., St. Louis, Mo.
 Thompson, G. Hood, Duluth, Minn.
 Trough, J. H., Minden, Neb.
 Thorpe, G., Ashley, Mo.
 Tobin, Wm., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Treichler, A. C., Elizabethtown, Pa.
 Trent, Geo. W., Ravenswood, Ill.
 Urey, B. F., Shadeland, Ind.
 Uher, J., East Cleveland, O.
 Voris, R. R., Peoria, Ill.
 Vane, Thos., Princeton, Ill.
 Vass, C. E., Washington, N. J.
 Vanatta, E. E., Vandalia, Mo.
 Westbrook, W. H., Pine Bluff, Ark.
 Ward, Percy, Fruitvale, Cal.
 Weston, Geo. D., Biltmore Farm, Biltmore, N. C.
 Woods, Paul, Carlinville, Ill.
 Wallace, H. H., London, Ont.
 Weimer, Edgar A., Lebanon, Pa.
 Wittman, W. Theo., Allentown, Pa.
 Weber, Chas., West Liberty, Ill.
 Wyckoff, E. G., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Wheeler, W. H., Palmyra, Ill.
 Warrington, J. H., Cornwall, Ont.
 Williams & Co., J. M., North Adams, Mich.
 Wigham, Donald, Ontario, Can.
 Wolfe, Dr. J. S., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Warren, Jennie E., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
 Warren, Rees C., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
 Williams Bros., Fruitvale, Cal.
 White, C., Aurora, Neb.
 Williams Bros. & Ward, Fruitvale, Cal.
 Witmer, Dr. E. H., Neffsville, Cal.
 Yoder, Albert, Munnah, Pa.
 Zike, W. W., Morristown, Ind.
 Zumbrook, Chas. W., Springfield, Ill.

POULTRY SHOWS THE COMING SEASON

State and Town	Date	Secretary	Judges	State and Town	Date	Secretary	Judges
Alabama				Kentucky			
Birmingham	Dec. 6-9	Charles Barber	Loring Brown	Ghent	Dec. 15-17	Miss Mary Sanders	W. C. Pierce
California				Henderson	Dec. 21-24	M. Merritt Alres	Frank Heck, Fred C. Weiss
Alameda	Dec. 1-3	F. B. Van Nostrand	C. H. Hinds, R. J. Venn	Louisville	Dec. 1-7	R. F. Taneling	A. B. Shaner
Los Angeles	Jan. 9-13	Mrs. O. H. Burbridge	Henry Berrar, S. Tyler, R. J. Venn and Ben M. Woodhull	Owensboro	Dec. 12	Benj. H. Baker	W. C. Pierce
San Francisco	Nov. 28-Dec.	J. C. Williams		Warsaw	Nov. 18-19	G. W. Mershon	Theo. Hewes
Connecticut				Maine			
Danbury	Nov. 30-Dec. 3	C. H. Brundage	Nichols, Drevenstedt	Auburn	Dec. 6-9	A. L. Merrill	Hawkins, Watson, Sheets
Meriden	Dec. 27-30	W. H. Baldwin	McGrew and Card	Ereepport	Dec. 28-30	Geo. P. Coffin	Lambert and Bartlett
Middletown	Jan. 10-13	Wm. J. Kieft	Card, Nichols & Lowe	Portland	Dec. 7-9	A. L. Merrill	Hawkins, Watson and Coffin
West Haven	Dec. 21-23	E. J. Crawford	D. A. Nichols, W. B. Atherton	Massachusetts			
Colorado				Adams	Jan. 4-6	John J. Caley	C. A. Ballou
Colo. Springs	Jan. 3-7	J. M. Hill	H. B. Savage	Brockton	Nov. 30-Dec. 3	Geo. H. Hutchinson	Smith, Atherton, Lambert, Benson, Fletcher, Manley, Forbes, Reed
Denver	Jan. 9-14	J. R. Wilson	Heimlich and Lambert				
Loveland	Dec. 19-24	J. P. Newman	C. H. Rhodes	Dalton	Jan. 17-19	W. H. Grizwold	
Georgia				Falmouth	Jan. 4-6	R. E. Small	Atherton, Lambert, Shove
Atlanta	Jan. 4-11	C. O. Harwell	F. J. Marshall	Greenfield	Dec. 6-7	H. L. Moody	J. Fred Cragle
Augusta	Nov. 14-20	J. W. Killingsworth	Geo. O. Brown	Lynn	Jan. 10-13	Chas. E. Hunt	Atherton, Watson, Shove and Flanders
Illinois				Milford	Dec. 6-8	W. H. Payne	
Aurora	Jan. 17-20	Walter M. Smith	W. C. Pierce	Newburyport	Dec. 14-16	M. H. Sands	D. J. Lambert, Chas. R. Flanders, A. C. Smith
Bloomington	Jan. 13-18	A. L. Moore	W. C. Pierce				
Carlinville	Nov. 22-25	Miss Fay Thompson	W. C. Pierce	Springfield	Dec. 13-16	W. R. Graves	Felch, Orr, Ballou, Northup, Card, Watson, A. F. Pierce, Delano, Coffin, Stanton
Catlin	December	Chas. Byerly	O. L. McCord				
Charleston	Jan. 9-14	C. L. Carney	J. M. Rapp, H. A. Bacon	W. Brookfield	Dec. 26-31	E. L. Richardson	H. S. Ball, D. J. Lambert
Chicago	Dec. 12-13	C. A. Damon	A. B. Shaner	Minnesota			
Chicago	Jan. 23-28	Fred L. Kimmey, Morgan Park		Albert Lea	Jan. 18-23	H. M. Yates	Geo. D. Holden
Chicago Heights	Jan. 10-14	Harry Neath	O. L. McCord	Austin	Jan. 4-7	J. S. Wood	F. H. Shellabarger
Danville	Dec. 26-31	C. S. Johnson	W. S. Russell	Mankato	Dec. 13-15	J. W. Kollmann	Thos. F. Rigg
Decatur	Dec. 13-17	F. L. Stevenson	S. B. Lane	Minneapolis	Jan. 10-16	C. L. Smith	Butterfield, Orr, Holden, Hewes, Heck and Wales
Downers Grove	Dec. 12-15	Geo. M. Kline	Frank Heck, Geo. Ewald				
Dwight	Dec. 7-10	H. A. Wood	Thos. F. Rigg	Rochester	Dec. 13-16	Louis E. Nietz	Geo. D. Holden
Elgin	Dec. 26-30	M. E. Meredith	Chas. McClave	Michigan			
Greenfield	Nov. 16-19	Mrs. Will Allen	A. B. Shaner	Allegan	Jan. 20-24	W. H. Warner, Jr.	J. M. Rapp
Jacksonville	Dec. 14-17	R. C. Reynolds	D. T. Heimlich	Ann Arbor	Jan. 18-21	Geo. R. Cooper	James A. Tucker
Kankakee	Jan. 11-17	E. P. Vining	Ben S. Myers	Detroit	Jan. 12-19	S. Z. Harroun	Thos. F. Riggs, W. C. Denny
Macomb	Dec. 5-9	Ira H. Sheets	Charles McClave	Durand	Dec. 8-10	H. L. Izor	James A. Tucker
Minonk	Jan. 10-13	O. M. Davison	J. M. Rapp	Flint	Jan. 4-8	C. C. Goodes	Ben S. Myers
Moline	Nov. 22-25	Oscar Hogberg	F. H. Shellabarger	Holland	Dec. 20-24	L. S. Sprietsma	Chas. McClave
Naperville	Jan. 12-18	Oscar H. Givler	Chas. McClave	Hudson	Feb. 1-3	H. A. Boies	Chas. McClave
Niles	Jan. 12-16	F. Honold, Route 2	Oscar C. Herbster	Lansing	Dec. 26-30	J. A. Turner	Theodore Hewes
Oakland	Jan. 4-6	O. L. Minter	R. E. Jones	Quincy	Dec. 13-16	A. E. Rogers	Chas. McClave
Olney	Jan. 2-6	E. E. Dalton	Chas. McClave	Mississippi			
Oregon	Dec. 27-31	L. H. Valentine	W. C. Pierce	Aberdeen	Jan. 9-13	Addison Brannin	
Ottawa	Dec. 5-10	John O'Donnell	F. H. Shellabarger	Missouri			
Palestine	Jan. 10-13	O. H. Smith, Eaton, Ill.	Hewes, Rhodes, W. C. Pierce, McCord and Johnson.	Carthage	Nov. 22-25	E. K. Pengent	Chas. McClave and C. A. Emry
Peoria	January 2-7	O. L. McCord, Danville.	Chas. McClave	Fayette	Dec. 13-17	Chas. G. Miller, Boonville	C. H. Rhodes
Polo	Jan. 10-14	C. E. Bamborough	W. S. Russell	Garden City	Nov. 21-24	I. H. Hutton	Southard
Pontiac	Dec. 27-31	A. C. Le Duc, Chenoa, Ill.	A. B. Shaner	Jackson	Dec. 26-28	A. W. Kerstver	D. T. Heimlich
Reynolds	Jan. 9-12	Chas. F. Schlueter	D. T. Heimlich	Lancaster	Jan. 4-7	Brice Hays	W. S. Russell
Springfield	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	Chas. W. Zumbrecht	D. T. Heimlich	Moberly	Jan. 3-6	H. P. Mason, Fayette	W. S. Russell, D. T. Heimlich
Taylorville	Dec. 6-9	C. A. Moxley	F. H. Shellabarger	Mound City	Dec. 6-8	Isaac F. Tyson	C. A. Rhodes
Warren	Dec. 12-17	B. L. Wright		Palmyra	Dec. 20-22	Miss Maud Bloomer	A. B. Shaner
Winnetka	February	Dr. R. S. Childs		Spickhard	Dec. 7-10		
Indiana				Stanberry	Dec. 9-14	Robt. Larner	C. H. Rhodes
Angola	Jan. 18-21	H. M. Crane	S. B. Lane	Unionville	Dec. 7-10	J. W. Chrisman	W. S. Russell
Crown Point	Jan. 11-14	R. J. Bielefeld	Frank Heck	Nebraska			
Evansville	Dec. 27-31	D. T. MacClements	S. B. Lane	Beatrice	Dec. 27-30	H. C. White	J. L. Todd
Frankfort	Jan. 9-14	J. K. Pence	S. B. Lane	Columbus	Nov. 29-Dec. 3	P. J. McCaffrey	C. H. Rhodes
Goshen	Jan. 4-7	Will H. Schadt		Lincoln	Jan. 16-21	L. P. Ludda	C. H. Rhodes, Adam Thompson, W. S. Russell
Marion	Dec. 2-6	Robt. C. Graham		Weeping Water	Dec. 28-30	W. W. Davis	Adam Thompson
Martinsville	Jan. 11-14	J. E. Bray	S. B. Lane	New Hampshire			
New Albany	Jan. 12-17	C. R. McCulloch	Chas. McClave	Keene	Jan. 31-Feb. 3	C. R. Spaulding	Delano, A. F. Pierce, Watson, Shove and Cass
Portland	Jan. 16-21	W. P. Hiatt	Theo. Hewes	Manchester	Dec. 27-30	F. H. Balch	Lambert, Ballou and May
Russville	Jan. 2-7	A. J. Biesecker	S. B. Lane	Manchester	Jan. 24-27	W. B. Sanford	Lambert, Watson, Sheets
Tipton	Dec. 12-16	John Langan	J. C. Long	New Jersey			
Iowa				Bridgeton	Nov. 23-24	Geo. H. Hughes	
Cedar Rapids	Jan. 16-21	N. P. Bourne	Lambert, Wales and Shanklin	Newark	Jan. 30-Feb. 4	R. G. Bailey, East Orange	
Chariton	Dec. 28-31	Bert Lewis	A. L. Pedrick	New York			
Clarinda	Dec. 12-16	Brady Ustick	W. S. Russell	Auburn	Jan. 19-23	J. H. Scott	Quilhot, Webb, Davenport
Cresco	Dec. 21-23	W. F. Scholz	Geo. D. Holden				
Dubuque	Jan. 2-7	James Agnew	Thos. F. Rigg	Corfu	Dec. 5-9	Chas. Phelps	Crocker, Stanton, Trafford
Eldora	Dec. 20-24	L. B. Tucker	James A. Tucker	Lockport	Dec. 8-14	W. Geo. Walker	J. Y. Bicknell, W. G. Bruce
Glenwood	Jan. 19-21	Bert Rager	D. J. Lambert	New York City	Jan. 3-7	H. V. Crawford	Bicknell and Brace
Greenfield	Jan. 3-6	Mrs. S. E. Alley	T. W. Southard	Rutherford	Dec. 15-17	Geo. H. Fessenden	
Humeston	Dec. 19-24	George King	W. S. Russell	Salamanca	Jan. 24-27	C. H. Miller, Jr.	W. J. Stanton, T. F. McGrew
Indianola	Nov. 30-Dec. 3	J. E. Hime	A. B. Shaner	Walden	Dec. 6-9	H. W. Millsbaugh	J. Y. Bicknell
Lohrville	Dec. 12-17	J. O. Rateliff	A. B. Shaner	North Carolina			
Marshalltown	Jan. 23-25	H. C. Hansen	A. B. Shaner	Charlotte	Jan. 16-21	W. B. Alexander	H. P. Schwab
Mason City	Jan. 3-7	M. V. Bickel	A. B. Shaner	Lexington	Dec. 13-16	R. L. Simmons	
Morning Sun	Jan. 4-6	E. D. Matthews		Oklahoma			
Redfield	Dec. 13-16	L. J. Ober	W. G. Warnock	Enid	Jan. 25-28	I. W. Scherich	M. S. Fite
Thompson	Jan. 3-5	E. R. Alquist	George D. Holden	Oregon			
Webster City	Jan. 9-14	Fred Hahne	I. K. Felch	Albany	Jan. 18-21	C. W. Vinks	C. G. Hinds
Winfield	Dec. 27-29	A. H. Glass	A. B. Shaner	Corvallis	Dec. 8-10	Robert Johnson	C. G. Hinds
Kansas				Pennsylvania			
Cottonw'd Falls	Dec. 2-7	Mrs. J. W. Holtzinger	C. H. Rhodes	Allegheny City	Nov. 21-26	Fred Baier	T. E. Orr
Broughton	Dec. 38-31	M. B. Caldwell	C. H. Rhodes				
Emporia	Jan. 24-28	D. M. May	C. A. Emry	Blandon	Dec. 7-10	E. G. Wilkinson	Wittman and Bruckhart
Great Bend	Dec. 12-17	N. L. Marsh	J. M. Rapp	Erie	Jan. 6-10	F. E. Thompson	W. C. Pierce
Leavenworth	Dec. 15-18	N. R. Nye	J. L. Todd	Harrisburg	Jan. 24-28	Jno. R. Gore	
Newton	Dec. 5-10	S. R. Behler	Thos. Southard	Hazleton	Dec. 5-10	J. E. Anderson	W. J. Stanton
Nortonville	Dec. 26-29	E. W. Kaufman	C. H. Rhodes	Lititz	Dec. 27-31	J. W. Bruckhart	F. G. Bean, H. A. Koons
Parsons	Dec. 19-24	A. E. Baker	D. T. Heimlich	Pittsburgh	Feb. 20-25	G. C. Sutch	Drevenstedt, Hewes, Pierce, Burgott, Stanton
Wichita	Jan. 2-7	H. W. Scopfh	I. K. Felch	Wilkes Barre	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	John S. Eley	Jno. C. Kriner

State and Town	Date	Secretary	Judges	State and Town	Date	Secretary	Judges
Ohio				South Dakota			
Ashland	Dec. 14-17	W. A. Mason	O. P. Greer	Mitchell	Jan. 30-Feb. 3	Wm. Scallin	W. E. Ellison, W. S. Russe"
Cambridge	Jan. 11-14	J. Cook Sarchet	H. P. Schwab	Sioux Falls	Jan. 17-21	S. S. Metcalf	F. H. Shellabarger
Canal Dover	Dec. 27-30	E. E. Utterbach	T. E. Orr	Tennessee			
		New Philadelphia		Chattanooga	Dec. 13-16	W. F. Maury	F. J. Marshall
Canton	Feb. 1-6	C. P. Bruce	Thos. Rigg	Texas			
Dayton	Jan. 25-31	Carl W. Lenz	Theo. Hewes	Blum	Dec. 28-30	Oscar Pogue	H. B. Savage
Findlay	Jan. 11-14	A. B. Crozier	Phil Feil	Elgin	Nov. 11-12	A. J. Jarmon	H. B. Savage
Fostoria	Dec. 13-16	Chas. Mann	Ben S. Myers	Lampasas	Nov. 18-19	L. R. Sparks	H. B. Savage
Greenfield	January	Chas. S. Deemer		Marshall	Nov. 17-19	K. A. Power	G. M. Knebel
Hamilton	Dec. 7-12	C. W. Larsh	A. B. Shaner	Temple	Jan. 22-28	T. E. Losee, Pres.	H. B. Savage
Lima	Jan. 3-7	Ed Helser	Ira C. Kellar	Waco	Nov. 22-26	W. W. Downs	H. B. Savage
Montpelier	Jan. 5-6	Wm. Blum	O. P. Greer	Vermont			
Newark	Dec. 13-17	Thos. H. Jones, Granville	Ira C. Kellar	Bristol	Dec. 20-22	Geo. S. Tarr	D. J. Lambert, C. A. Ballou
Oak Harbor	Jan. 10-13	Chas. H. Jordan	I. A. Yant	Washington			
Ottawa	Dec. 20-24	W. R. Howard	Ben S. Myers	Tacoma	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	A. Hartley, Fern Hill	L. N. Cobbledick, E. Dixon
Painesville	Jan. 5-10	F. G. Johnson	Chas. McClave	Wisconsin			
Petersburg	Dec. 27-30	Miller McKinny	Ira C. Kellar	Chilton	Dec. 12-17	A. Strousky	Ben S. Myers
Ravenna	Dec. 21-24	H. Beck	Theo. Hewes	Delavan	Jan. 23-28	W. E. Pepper	Russell, Ellison and Hansen
Rising Sun	Dec. 6-9	E. M. Yambert	Jas. A. Tucker	Edgerton	Dec. 19-24	F. W. Vickers	F. H. Shellabarger
Tiffin	Jan. 11-14	V. Crabtree	Ben S. Meyers	Lake Geneva	Dec. 13-16	F. M. Higgins	T. F. Rigg
Warren	Nov. 29-30	D. K. Moser	Chas. McClave	Milwaukee	Jan. 9-15	Jno. A. Gargen, Jr.	T. C. Morgaridge, R. E. Jones
Rhode Island				Oshkosh	Jan. 23-28	F. A. Allen	F. H. Shellabarger
Providence	Nov. 30-Dec. 3	W. I. Brown	Geo. W. Weed, H. S. Ball, A. F. Pierce, C. A. Ballou	Sheboygan	Nov. 21-26	A. H. McIntire	Theo. Hewes
South Carolina				Sun Prairie	Dec. 28-31	A. D. Skaltitzky	A. B. Shaner
Charleston	Nov. 21-26	Dr. T. M. Scharbock	S. T. Lea	West Virginia			
				Charleston	Jan. 25-27	J. B. Gavin	Ira C. Kellar
				Clarksburg	Jan. 22-24	W. H. Lewis	Arthur Sheets

Show Dates Classified in the Order in Which They Occur

Alabama

Birmingham, Dec. 6-9.

California

San Francisco, Nov. 29-Dec. 4
Alameda, Dec. 1-3.
Los Angeles, January 9-13

Colorado

Loveland, Dec. 19-24.
Colorado Springs, Jan. 3-7.
Denver, January 9-14

Connecticut

Danbury, Nov. 30-Dec. 1-3.
West Haven, Dec. 21-23.
Meriden, December 27-30
Middletown, Jan. 10-13.

Georgia

Augusta, Nov. 14-20.
Atlanta, Jan. 4-11.

Illinois

Greenfield, November 16-19
Carlinville, Nov. 22-25.
Moline, Nov. 22-25.
Springfield, Nov. 28-Dec. 3.
Macomb, Dec. 5-9.
Ottawa, Dec. 5-10.
Taylorville, Dec. 6-9.
Dwight, Dec. 7-10.
Chicago, December 12-13
Downers Grove, Dec. 12-15
Warren, December 12-17.
Decatur, December 13-17
Jacksonville, Dec. 14-17.
Elgin, December 26-30.
Danville, Dec. 26-31.
Pontiac, Dec. 27-31.
Oregon, Dec. 27-31.
Olney, January 2-6.
Peoria, January 2-7
Oakland, January 4-6
Reynolds, Jan. 9-12.
Charleston, Jan. 9-14.
Minonk, Jan. 10-13.
Palestine, Jan. 10-13.
Chicago Heights, Jan. 10-14.
Polo, Jan. 10-14.
Kankakee, Jan. 11-17.
Niles, January 12-16
Naperville, Jan. 12-18.
Bloomington, January 13-18.
Aurora, January 17-20
Chicago, Jan. 23-28.
Winnetka, February
Catlin

Indiana

Marion, Dec. 2-6.
Tipton, December 12-16
Evansville, December 26-31
Russiaville, Jan. 2-7.
Goshen, Jan. 4-7.
Frankfort, Jan. 9-14.
Crown Point, Jan. 11-14.
Martinsville, Jan. 11-14.

New Albany, January 12-17
Portland, Jan. 16-21.
Angola, Jan. 18-21.

Iowa

Indianola, Nov. 30-Dec. 3.
Clarinda, Dec. 12-16.
Lohrville, Dec. 12-17.
Redfield, Dec. 13-16.
Humeston, December 19-24
Eldora, December 20-24
Cresco, Dec. 21-23.
Winfield, December 27-29
Dubuque, Jan. 2-7.
Thompson, January 3-5
Greenfield, January 3-6
Mason City, January 3-7
Morning Sun, January 4-6
Chariton, December 28-31
Webster City, Jan. 9-14.
Cedar Rapids, Jan. 16-21.
Glenwood, January 19-21
Marshalltown, Jan. 23-25.

Kansas

Cottonwood Falls, December 2-7
Newton, Dec. 5-10.
Great Bend, Dec. 12-17.
Leavenworth, Dec. 15-18.
Parsons, December 19-24
Nortonville, Dec. 26-29.
Broughton, December 28-31
Wichita, Jan. 2-7.
Emporia, January 24-28

Kentucky

Warsaw, Nov. 18-19.
Louisville, Dec. 1-7.
Ghent, Dec. 15-16-17.
Henderson, Dec. 21-24.
Owensboro, Dec. 12.

Maine

Auburn, December 6-9
Portland, December 6-9
Freebort, December 28-30

Massachusetts

Brockton, Nov. 30-Dec. 3.
Greenfield, December 6-7
Milford, December 6-8
W. Brookfield, Dec. 13-15.
Springfield, Dec. 13-16.
Newburyport, Dec. 14-16.
Adams, Jan. 4-6.
Falmouth, January 4-6
Lynn, Jan. 10-13.
Dalton, January 17-19

Michigan

Durand, Dec. 8-10.
Quincy, Dec. 13-16.
Holland, Dec. 20-24.
Lansing, Dec. 26-30.

Flint, Jan. 4-8.

Detroit, Jan. 12-19.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 18-21.
Allegan, Jan. 20-24.
Hudson February 1-3

Minnesota

Rochester, Dec. 13-16.
Mankato, Dec. 26-31.
Austin, January 4-7
Minneapolis, Jan. 10-16.
Albert Lea, January 18-21

Mississippi

Aberdeen, January 9-13

Missouri

Garden City, Nov. 21-24.
Carthage, Nov. 22-25.
Mound City, December 6-9
Spickard, December 7-10
Unionville, Dec. 7-10.
Stanberry, Dec. 9-14.
Fayette, Dec. 13-17.
Palmyra, December 20-22
Jackson, Dec. 26-28.
Moberly, Jan. 3-6.
Lancaster, January 4-7

Nebraska

Columbus, Nov. 29-30, Dec. 1-2-3.
Beatrice, Dec. 27-30.
Weeping Water, Dec. 28-30.
Lincoln, Jan. 16-21.

New Hampshire

Manchester, Dec. 27-30.
Manchester, January 24-27
Keene, Jan. 31-Feb. 3.

New Jersey

Bridgeton, November 22-24
Newark, January 30-February 4

New York

Corfu, Dec. 5-9.
Walden, Dec. 6-9.
Lockport, December 8-14
Rutherford, Dec. 15-17
N. Y. City, Madison Square Garden,
Jan. 3-7.
Auburn, Jan. 19-23.
Salamanca, Jan. 24-27.

North Carolina

Lexington, Dec. 13-16
Charlotte, January 16-21

Ohio

Warren, Nov. 29-30, Dec. 1
Rising Sun, Dec. 6-9.
Hamilton, December 7-12
Fostoria, Dec. 13-16.
Newark, December 13-17
Ashland, Dec. 14-17.
Ottawa, Dec. 20-24.

Revenna, December 21-24
Canal Dover, December 27-30
Petersburg, Dec. 27-31.
Lima, Jan. 3-7.
Montpelier, Jan. 5-6.
Painesville, Jan. 5-10.
Oak Harbor, Jan. 10-13.
Cambridge, Jan. 11-14.
Findlay, Jan. 11-14.
Tiffin, January 11-14
Dayton, Jan. 25-31.
Greenfield, January
Canton, Feb. 1-6.

Oklahoma

Enid, Jan. 25-28.

Oregon

Corvallis, Dec. 8-10.
Albany, January 18-21

Pennsylvania

Allegheny City, November 21-26
Wilkes Barre, Nov. 28-Dec. 3.
Hazleton, Dec. 5-10.
Blandon, Dec. 7-10.
Lititz, Dec. 27-31.
Erie, Jan. 6-10.
Harrisburg, Jan. 24-28.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 20-25.

Rhode Island

Providence, Nov. 30-Dec. 3.

South Carolina

Charleston, November 21-26

South Dakota

Sioux Falls, Jan. 17-21.
Mitchell, Jan. 30-Feb. 3.

Tennessee

Chattanooga, Dec. 13-16.

Texas

Elgin, November 11-12,
Marshall, Nov. 17-19.
Lampasas, Nov. 18-19.
Waco, Nov. 22-26.
Blum, Dec. 28-29-30.
Temple, January 22-28

Vermont

Bristol, Dec. 20-22.

Washington

Tacoma, Dec. 28-Jan. 3.

Wisconsin

Sheboygan, November 21-26
Chilton, Dec. 12-17.
Lake Geneva, Dec. 13-16.
Edgerton, December 19-24
Sun Prairie, Dec. 28-31.
Milwaukee, Jan. 9-15.
Oshkosh, Jan. 23-28.
Delavan, Jan. 23-28.

West Virginia

Clarksburg, Jan. 22-24.
Charleston, Jan. 25-27.

TO OUR READERS.—If your show is not listed on these pages see your Secretary and urge him to send us the date of it, the place and the name of the judges. We want this list to be full and official.

Poultry's Classified Advertisements

Dark Brahmas

A few Dark Brahma cockerels and pullets that are winners must be sold, \$1 each. If you want nice birds try these. H. H. Schroeder, Peotone, Ill.

Light Brahmas

100 Light Brahma pullets, 25 cockerels. Prize winners. \$1.25 each, while they last. Bargains in other stock. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Write to-day. Maple Lawn Poultry Yards, Mount Washington, Mo.

Nettletons Light Brahmas. Some grand birds of this season breeding to spare. A few grand cock birds for sale. Prices right. C. F. Nettleton, Shelton, Conn.

Klondikes

The Klondike hens are the greatest winter and summer layers on earth. Send for description. Klondike Poultry Yards, Maple Park, Ill.

Black Langshans

Black Langshans exclusively. Fine young cockerels for sale. One bird \$1.50, three for \$3.00. These are sure to please. From prize winners. Mrs. R. W. Martin, St. Charles, Iowa.

Thoroughbred Black Langshan cockerels—spring hatch, if taken now, one dollar each. Eggs in season one dollar per fifteen. Mrs. J. W. Heckethorn, Oconee, Ill.

300 early hatched Black Langshans at from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per trio. Pure stock and fine. W. W. Long, Belle Alliance, La.

My surplus Langshans must be sold to make room. Only \$1.00. From prize winners at Polo show. Henry Paul, Forreston, Ill.

White Langshans

White Langshans, best strains. Fine winter layers. Stock for sale. Mrs. Lizzie Mumpower, Chillicothe, Mo.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Single Comb White Leghorns.—1st cockerel and pullet (2 entries) Missouri state fair, 1904. Cockerels \$2.00, three for \$5.00. Vivo Vista Farm, Mrs. Minnie M. Brown, Route 3, Appleton City, Mo.

500 Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels from 200-egg strain hens, \$1.00 up. These birds will make excellent breeders. Pure white. Bluff Lodge Poultry Yards, Washington, Mo.

Single Comb White Leghorns of the best breeding in America (Wycoff and Young's strains). Snow white and prolific layers. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Thos. S. Ramsay, Newry, S. C.

Beautiful large pure White Leghorns. Excellent layers. Trap-nested and equal the best. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; incubator lots. Stock for sale. Mrs. D. F. Stoner, Ontario, California.

Single Comb White Leghorn cockerel and hens. Cheap now to make room. Large size; best strains; prolific layers; large white eggs. D. S. Masters, Box 962, Winona, Ohio.

A Bargain.—I have 300 Single Comb White Leghorns that I must sell by Nov. 15th. Parents of this stock score from 91 to 96. F. D. Matson, Rolfe, Iowa.

DeGraff Poultry Farm, Amsterdam, N. Y., New York state fair, six firsts on six entries.

Rose Comb White Leghorns

Rose Comb White Leghorns. Saint Louis World's Fair winners: First cock, first hen, first cockerel, first pullet, first pen and four seconds in competition with the world. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Rocky River Poultry Co., 5926 Superior St., Chicago, Illinois.

Rose Comb White Leghorns exclusively. Fine thrifty cockerels for sale. Bred from high scoring stock. Prices reasonable. Cheaper now than later. R. H. Davis, Unionport, Ohio.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Single Comb Brown Leghorns exclusively. Stock for sale after November 1. My birds won the blue ribbons at Huntsville, Ala., Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., 1904. Circular free. E. E. Carter, Knoxville, Tenn.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns exclusively. They are of the best laying strain and of prize-winning stock. 50 grand cockerels for sale. Also fancy pigeons, all varieties. Clay Singleton, Bedford, Iowa.

100 Brown Leghorn cockerels from the leading prize winners in the United States. Eggs \$1.00 and \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Forbes Poultry Yards, New Decatur, Ala.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Blue Ribbon strain. First-class breeding cockerel. \$2.00. Circular free. C. F. Lang, La Crosse, Wis.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Choice birds. David Glatfield, R. D. 34, Peoria, Ill.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

Hansel's Australian Competition Leghorns. Young and old, male and female, for sale. Best layers in the world. Prices on application. Mrs. A. H. Hansel, Loup City, Neb.

Relyea's Rose Comb Brown Leghorns win at county, state, and winter shows. Old and young stock for sale. Send for list of winnings. L. S. Relyea, Voorheesville, N. Y.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns

For Sale. Buff Leghorns, prize winners. Old and young breeders for sale. All must go at a low price, \$1 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. C. Behrend, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Leghorns—More Than One Variety

Single and Rose Comb Buff Leghorns—70 specimens in Single Comb for sale reasonable. Eggs from both varieties after Feb. 1st. The winning kind. G. Paul Pitt, Watertown S. D.

In order to encourage the small breeder by giving him an opportunity to advertise his stock at small cost we have made the rate for Classified Advertisements in POULTRY only 2 cents a word. If only one variety is advertised, the advertisement will be classified under the name of the variety. Where more than one breed is advertised the advertisement will be put under the head "Several Breeds." Pet stock, supplies, etc. will be put under the head "Miscellaneous. In counting words in an advertisement every initial and number, including name and address, will be counted as words. Cash must accompany all orders. Short paid advertisements will be cut down to the number of words paid for if this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas

Rose Comb Black Minorcas. 247 eggs per hen a year. Prize winners, New York and Chicago. Special cockerel sale. S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, O.

Single Comb Black Minorcas

Black Minorcas; first-class stock. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per setting. Express prepaid west of Rocky Mountains. Mention POULTRY. Ralph Lewis, Hood River, Oregon.

White Minorcas

Large snow white cockerels, pullets, pairs or trios; also eggs for breeding purposes. Premiums where shown. Snow White Minorca Poultry Yards, 3022 Third Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons

Buff Orpingtons. Prize-winning stock cheap. John P. Smith, Deckerville, Mich.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons that win wherever shown. Some good utility birds for sale; large, good layers; 2 cocks and some nice cockerels. Write J. W. Andrews, Dover, N. J.

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

Orpingtons.—If you want the best of these, send to the originators who have the best at the lowest prices, quality consistent to the value. Note our unbeaten record at Madison Square Garden, New York, in 1903, 24 firsts out of a possible 26. Eggs for hatching \$10, \$5, \$2.50 a sitting, all clear eggs replaced if returned prepaid. Wm. Cook & Sons, Bx 24, Scotch Plains, N. J.

Seven varieties Orpingtons. Ten firsts and silver special, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 1904; also 1st and 5th Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 1904, on pullets; 1st S. S. Buff pullet at both shows. Just write me for prices; have hundreds to sell; bred from choice imported stock. A. G. Goodacre, Pleasantdale, N. J.

Orpingtons.—Buff, Black, White, Single Comb. Winners of 37 first and other prizes at Chicago and Cincinnati. Choice breeders and young stock for sale. H. A. DeMand, Oxford, Ohio.

Rose and Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Young cockerels for sale cheap. Eggs in season, 75 cents and upwards per setting of 15. Mrs. H. E. Slater, Aurelia, Iowa.

White Plymouth Rocks

White Rocks.—Orders booked for eggs at \$2.50 per 15, from stock that gets the ribbons. To be delivered when desired. I will guarantee satisfaction. A year's subscription to Poultry free with every order received before March 1. Chas. Rush, Colfax, Iowa.

Garrett's White Rocks; world's best. Show birds a specialty. 100 for sale; prices right. Five varieties Bantams. Write for general information. Satisfaction guaranteed. White Feather Poultry Yard, Hurricane, W. Va.

200 eggs in 230 consecutive days.—That's a Corsetavis White Rock. High-class standard birds. Pedigree and individual record bred. Send for "Bird Quality—Egg Quantity." Corsetavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn.

Jersey strain White Plymouth Rocks. Choice youngsters from our winners at Harrisburg, Johnstown, and Pittsburg, for sale at low prices. Let us quote you. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J.

Quality in White Plymouth Rocks. I have it. Biggest winners at Minneapolis and St. Paul, 1904. Exhibited only fourteen birds—won six firsts. Mrs. A. L. Treat, 1257 Lincoln, St. Paul, Minn.

S. L. Boyce of Crook, Osage Co., Mo., has the best utility White Plymouth Rock line-bred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him.

White Plymouth Rock cockerels from best strains, strong and sturdy, for sale cheap. Pure white and handsome. Write at once. R. W. Haw, Centralia, Va.

White Rocks bred for utility and beauty. A lot of choice breeders for sale, bred from prize-winners. Write for free circular. Sass Bros., Ancona, Ill.

Just think of it. What \$3 will buy. 2 pullets and 1 cockerel, good blooded, fine White Plymouth Rocks. H. A. Baie, Berwyn, Ill.

White Rocks. Quality high and prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. R. Abbott, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Plymouth Rocks—More Than One Variety

White and Barred Rocks. If you want some fine young stock I have something that will please you in quality and price. Write. W. A. Smallhorn, New Canaan, Conn.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, exclusively, at reasonable prices. Young stock ready for shipment. Write me before placing your order. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. L. Daniel, Prop., Hopkinsville, Ky.

Gate City Yards.—Barred Plymouth Rocks. Winners wherever shown. Cockerels and pullets—birds that will stamp shape and color on their progeny—\$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Walter H. Voelker, Winona, Minn.

Extra fine Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale. Farm-raised, well marked and prolific. Write your wants. I will treat you right. Address P. R. Pfouts, Bucyrus, Ohio. Route 2.

Lanier's Barred Rocks are bred for utility as well as for fancy points. Eggs in season. Young stock for sale after Nov. 1. Dewitt Lanier, Lock Box 12, Cardwell, Mo.

Barred Rocks for sale to make room. Five hens and cock; all first-class stock. Young stock after October 15. Eggs in season \$1.50 per 15. Fred Shaw, Dayton, Ohio.

Barred Rocks from prize stock. Cockerels only for sale. Twenty choice standard color and light ones for breeders, at reasonable prices. J. H. McLeod, Charles City, Iowa.

For Sale.—25 Barred Rock cockerels, 15 pullets, one 91-point cock bird, and 6 hens; from heavy laying strain. Write for prices to S. J. Maxwell, Volga City, Iowa.

Have some nice Barred Rock cockerels. Prices from \$2 up. W. E. Snavely, Hudson, Ill.

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Buff Rocks, Nugget strain. First-class yearling winter layers and breeders. Choice cockerels and pullets at prices that will make you buy. Spring Run Poultry Farm, Box A., Washington, N. J.

Buff Plymouth Rocks (pure Nuggets) fine breeding and exhibition stock at special prices. Shipped on approval. S. J. Sorensen, Ravine Poultry Yards, Appleton, Wis.

Buff Rocks for sale, young and old breeders. They are good ones, and will sell cheap if taken at once. Prices \$1 up. H. C. Behrend, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Buff Rock cockerels, good solid color, prices \$2 and \$3 apiece, from prize winning stock. J. Raymond Hunt, Ottawa, Ill.

Buff Rocks, Burdick strain, good color. Stock and eggs in season. Mrs. Lizzie Mumpower, Chillicothe, Mo.

Polish

White Crested Black Polish, old and young stock, for sale at reasonable prices. Bred from first-prize winners at Chicago, 1902. Catalogue for stamp. State Vice-President American Polish Club. E. S. Douglas, Route 4, Montague, Mich.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Rhode Island Reds. Pre-eminently the utility birds. From the original Tripp-Macomber flocks. See them at the World's Fair Model Poultry Farm. Greatest layers on earth. For birds or eggs at moderate prices, write, Walter Sherman, Meadowlea, Middletown, R. I.

Rhode Island Reds from stock winning first prizes at Boston and New York. Cockerels and limited number of pullets for sale cheap. Prices on application. Charles S. Goff, Madison, S. D.

DeGraff Poultry Farm, Amsterdam, N. Y. New York state fair, six firsts on six entries.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

"Martin's Ideal Princess" strain of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. A few cockerels, pairs and trios, for sale. Don't delay. Dr. J. Martin, Wichita, Kansas.

R. I. Reds—More Than One Variety

Rhode Island Reds.—Single and Rose Comb, females that are red; clean undercolor; standard weights. Write defects in your flock. I can offset them. E. P. Rogers, Columbus, Neb.

Reds that are red; Rose and Single Comb. Eggs from prize winners. \$1.50 and \$2.00 per setting; \$6.00 and \$8.00 per 100. Cockerels, \$1.00, up. Willis Slate, So. Windham, Conn.

White-Faced Black Spanish

Black Spanish exclusively. First prize winners at all the leading shows in Kansas and Missouri. Hens, pullets and cockerels for sale. Write your wants and mention POULTRY. H. W. Chestnut, Birmingham, Kansas.

Golden Wyandottes

300 Golden Wyandottes at let-live prices. Will sell for half price for the next two months. Enclose stamp. Geo. Knapp, Winona, Minn., Route 1.

White Wyandottes

Springarden winnings are many in White Wyandottes. Will give \$5 prize for best pullet hatched out of my eggs. Decided at Hagers-town, 1905 and \$5 for cockerel at Harrisburg, 1906. Some exceedingly fine Buff Orpingtons. Be sure to write me. C. K. Darone, York, Pa.

White Wyandottes—200-egg strain. Cockerels, pullets, eggs by sittings or hundreds. Customer writes: "From the hundred eggs, seventy chicks, now five months old." Samuel R. Davenport, Albany, N. Y.

White Wyandottes exclusively. Show birds and breeders. Fine young stock direct from Boston and Madison Square Garden winners. No old stock for sale. Ed Weber, Laurel, Marshall Co., Iowa.

Mapleside White Wyandottes. Heavy layers and sure winners. First and special at Newark, N. J. Can sell you birds to suit, or pay return charges. Circulars. Chas. Nixon, Washington, N. J.

White Wyandottes from prize winners, Candee and Fishel strains. Young and old birds for sale. Prices right to make room. K. J. Heabler, White Wyandotte Specialist, Attica, Ohio.

White Wyandottes.—We won 1st cockerel and 1st pullet at Maryland state fair. While they last, layers \$1.00; breeders \$2.00. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Leslie W. Baker, Perry Hall, Md.

White Wyandottes exclusively. Incubator eggs my specialty, from large, well-mated Duston strain. Extra care and feed to insure fertility. George S. Pomeroy, Jonesville, Mich.

White Wyandottes.—No more stock for sale. If you want eggs from prize winners you will not make any mistake by ordering them from Cumberland Poultry Yards, Bridgeton, N. J.

High Class White Wyandottes only. Line bred—great laying strain and winners wherever shown. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio.

White Wyandottes. Bred for utility and fancy points. Stock and eggs reasonable. The best that money can buy. Circulars free. W. T. Rollins, Caldwell, Mo.

Duston White Wyandottes. Cockerels and pullets, \$1 each; six for \$5. Write Walter Shaide, Clifton, Ill.

Buff Wyandottes

C. W. Augenstein, breeder Buff Wyandottes exclusively. Winners at great Rochester and Auburn shows. Write for prices. Stock and eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money back. Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Buff Wyandottes exclusively. Prize stock, best in central Ohio; fine in color and size. Your enquiry will be cheerfully and satisfactorily acknowledged. Stock, \$1.50, up. Ed Larason, Newark, Ohio.

Buff Wyandottes exclusively. Won first on cockerel at Canton show, February, 1904. Stock for sale from best strains, prices reasonable. Earl B. Morris, Signal, Ohio.

Wilson Strain Buff Wyandottes are leaders. Extra choice cockerels at reasonable prices. Circulars. E. S. Wilson, So. Hammond, N. Y.

Silver Wyandottes

Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Special trio sale of choice young breeding stock. Here is an opportunity to make a start with this excellent new breed. Prices reasonable. Shipped on approval. S. J. Sorensen, Ravine Poultry Yards, Appleton, Wis.

Miller's Silver "Mine" Wyandottes. If nice open facings, good size and shape, and bred to lay are what you want, let's get acquainted. Catalogue free. Emery C. Miller, Huntsburg, Ohio.

I can sell you Silver Laced Wyandottes that will make you money. It's in the blood. Shirley, Harvard, Neb.

Partridge Wyandottes

Special Sale.—Partridge Wyandottes exclusively. Prizes everywhere. To reduce stock, will sell at half price for thirty days. M. F. Stellwagen & Son, 909 Logan Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wyandottes—More Than One Variety

Partridge and Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Bred from St. Louis prize winners. Young stock ready at the right prices. Write me your wants. Mention POULTRY. Otto B. Cannon, Elsberry, Mo.

Bantams

McKinley's Buff Cochins Bantams. Choice stock of best strains bred up to high quality. Nothing cheap but prices. Some fine males for sale. John McKinley, Route 2, Georgetown, Ohio.

Buff Cochins and Golden Sebright Bantams. At recent Oregon State Fair I won 10 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third in Oregon's strongest competition. Fred H. Schmalz, 681 2nd St. Portland, Ore.

For Sale.—A fine lot of Buff Cochins Bantam cockerels; also a few pullets left. They have a fine buff color and are well feathered. Write. Leland Shoemaker, Silcott Springs, Va.

Must sell to make room. White Cochins Bantams from prize winners, at \$1.00 each while they last. J. R. Williamson, 564 West Main St., Lexington, Ky.

Game Bantams sold on approval. All the leading varieties. A grand lot of chicks, and a few choice fowls now for sale. F. D. E. Stowe, Brattleboro, Vt.

Bourbon Red Turkeys

Bourbon Red Turkeys for sale. Price \$4 each, while they last. Wm. Pegg, Dowagiac, Mich.

Cheap and Profitable Advertising

Games

Smith's Champion Pit Games. No better on earth. Fine stock for sale. Cocks for mains; they are sure money getters. Write me for prices. B. A. Smith, Stanley, N. C.

Black Breasted Red Games. Peterboro, 1904, we won association cup for the 4 highest scoring 1st prize birds, all varieties competing. E. R. Spaulding, Jaffrey, N. H.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Bronze Turkeys. Kentucky banner bearers. Madison Square Garden winners. Size, beauty of plumage, typical carriage; extra good layers. Toms \$5.00 up; hens \$3.00 up. Mrs. Robert Bowles, Lamont, Ky.

Muscovy Ducks

For sale at one dollar each fifty large Muscovy ducks. Kittie Sullivan, West Hinsdale, Ill.

Pigeons

Fancy Pigeons.—Fantails, Pouters, Turbits, English Trumpeters, Tumblers, Parlor Tumblers, Silverettes, Homer and Pouter cocks, Black Dragon cock, and Magpies. Big bargains to reduce surplus. O. P. Clark, Chilli-cothe, Mo.

High Class Fancy Pigeons—Large English Runts, Hungarians, Homers, White Homers, Scandarons and Polish Lynx. All stock guaranteed as represented. We are importers and breeders. Glenmore Pigeon Lofts, Elmhurst, Calif.

Wanted—Everybody to write to Wm. E. Rice if they want to know anything about Homer Pigeons for squab raising, also read bulletin 177 published by the U. S. Government. Wm. E. Rice, 83 Fayette St., Bridgeton, N. J.

Thoroughbred mated Homer pigeons for squab breeding \$1.50 per pair. Young Homers \$1 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Edward Podhaski, Monticello, Iowa.

Miscellaneous

For Sale—Rose Comb Buff Leghorns; also Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons, also Single Comb Buff Orpingtons; Barred P. Rocks and Buff Rocks; White Wyandottes; Single Comb Brown Leghorns; Mammoth Bronze turkeys and a few Wild Chester White pigs and Scotch Collie dogs and puppies. D. J. Kenep, McVeytown, Pa.

Your name in our Poultry Directory brings you large poultry mail daily, including poultry book entitled "\$500 per year on a city lot"; formula to force large egg production; also other valuable information. All for 10 cents. Schadt's Poultry Supply House, Dept. 12, Goshen, Ind.

Old and young Barred and White Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns and Mammoth Pekins. All bred from Chicago winners. Pedigreed Fox Terrier pups \$5.00. Seldom Surprise at stud. The best ratters. D. W. Ingersoll, Box 8, Shermerville, Ill.

One thousand birds! One dollar each. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Minorcas, Bantams, Ducks, Fancy Pigeons. Some handsome Pheasants reasonable. Scottish Terrier dogs, pedigree and registered. Chickadotte Farm, Rural Hall, N. C.

The finest Rose and Single Comb Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and White Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns and Chester White hogs. Stock from prize winners cheap. Maplegrove Yards, Degraft, Ohio.

For sale or exchange.—Stahl incubator and brooder; business correspondence scholarship. A few Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Write what you have. North Carolina Poultry Farm, Crocker, N. C.

Scotch Collies and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Will sell at a sacrifice, as I need the room. When looking for dogs or chickens you could not do better. Send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

Free—Egg Preserver Recipe. A simple and inexpensive recipe that any druggist can fill, the latest and best method known. Inclose 2-cent stamp for postage. Edward Podhaski, Monticello, Iowa.

15 fertile eggs prepaid for \$1.50, from fine stock. Single Comb Brown Leghorns or White Plymouth Rocks. Sharpest, grit 55 cents per 100-pound bag. Address, Leonard T. Stanley, Joplin, Mo.

The Perfection Folding Exhibition Coops are ready for use. Send for folder giving photographic views and prices; also discounts on quantity. Perfection Coop Company, North Bend, Neb.

Rough-Coated Scotch Collies. Single Comb Brown Leghorns exclusively. Frank McDonauld, Kennels at Chaseland, Ohio, on C. D. & M. Ry. City address, 119 1-2 S. 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, and prize-winning Clydesdale horses; also the great new grain Speltz, and Early Champion oats for sale. Samples, 2 stamps. H. W. Rider, Fairfield, Iowa.

Choice stock for sale.—All varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Quail, Wild Duck, Ferrets, Cavies and pet stock. Prices right. Michigan Poultry and Game Farm, Hudson, Mich.

200 of the finest Rose and Single Comb Buff Leghorn, Buff Orpington and White Rock cockerels; also Chester White hogs. Reasonable. Maple Grove Yards, Loganville, Ohio.

For Sale—100 head of Shetland ponies, 2,000 ferrets, poultry, pigeons, pheasants, rabbits, guinea pigs, goats, cats, dogs; 2-cent stamp for circulars. Col. Joseph Leffel, Springfield, Ohio.

English Setters and Black Plymouth Rocks. High-class stock for sale. S. A. Fuller, Helena, Ark.

Pheasants

Golden Pheasants for sale. Old full-plumaged birds. Price \$12 per pair. E. S. Douglas, Route 4, Montague, Mich.

Several Breeds

Single Comb Black Minorcas, White Plymouth Rocks and White Orpingtons. Cockerels of my Kentucky Blue Grass strain, \$1.00 each. Minorca eggs half price. H. H. Wadsworth, Falmouth, Ky.

Bargain Sale of cockerels for early buyers. 40 best varieties. Write wants and get low prices. Large illustrated poultry book 6 cents; price list free. John E. Heatwole, Harrisonburg, Va.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Eggs in season. Barred Rock stock from prize winners for sale now. Cockerels \$2.00; pullets, \$1.00. Mrs. L. H. North, Columbus, Neb.

Blue Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte cockerels for sale at right prices. Write me your wants and I will please you, or your money back. W. T. Foster, Woodstown, N. J. Route 1.

400 birds for sale. Black Langshans, Single Comb Buff and White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Pekin Ducks. Stamp for circular. J. H. Allen, Walnut Grove, Minn.

Several Breeds

Stock for sale. I raise winners for the other fellows. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Prices low considering quality. Catalogue free. Chas. Challquist, Mead, Neb.

White Indian Games, White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Buff Leghorns and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. At present I have only Hamburgs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Ritchie, Port Clinton, Ohio.

W. J. Cheney, Cuba, Missouri. Breeder of Barred Rocks and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. One of the largest and best equipped poultry plants in the west. Beautiful illustrated catalogue free.

A few choice cockerels from stock scoring to 954. White Plymouth Rocks and Black Langshans. Particulars cheerfully given. Eggs in season. A. A. Hilton, Colorado Springs, Colo.

My Buff Leghorn cock won first at Sedalia, 1903, Missouri State Show, 1903, Kansas City, 1904. Stock for sale. Cayuga Ducks also. Prices low. Write. John S. Hughes, Fayette, Mo.

Cornish and White Indian Games, Silver Duckwing Game Bantams, English Black-Breasted Red Games. Stock and eggs. Riverside Poultry Farm, North Hartland, Vermont.

Several Breeds

Riverside Poultry Farm breeds high grade Barred P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Single and Rose Comb R. I. Reds, Light Brahmas, Single Comb White, Brown and Buff and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—a choice lot of young and old stock for sale. Males \$2.50; females \$1.50. 16 years experience. Catalogue free. C. B. Huff, Box K, Delaware, N. J.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns from prize-winning stock. Turkeys unexcelled for big bone and brilliant plumage. Leghorns are best laying strain in the country. Mrs. O. E. Mapel, Route 2, Millgrove, Mo.

Light Brahmas; Cochins: White, Black, Buff, Partridge; Brown Leghorns; Spanish; Black Langshans; Houdans; Buff Orpingtons; Cornish Indian Games; Toulouse Geese. Send for a 24-page catalogue. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

Winners New York, Hagerstown, Washington, the past five years. 14 varieties prize stock raised on separate farms. Prices free. Stock and eggs for sale. Berwyn Poultry Association, Berwyn, Maryland.

For Sale.—All kinds of high-class fancy pigeons for half of their value; also poultry, geese, Pekin and Muscovy ducks, Bantams, Pearl Guineas. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

Bloomington Poultry Yards, Bloomington, Fla. Breeds of Barred, Buff, White Rocks; White, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff Cochins. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. 200 cockerels at \$1.50 each.

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks from high scoring stock. Male and female for sale. Special prices to make room. Catalogue free. Correspondence solicited. John W. Roat & Co., Central City, Nebr.

A. H. Soekland, Stuttgart, Arkansas. The only man in Arkansas that makes a living exclusively breeding standard and fancy poultry. Send stamp for catalogue and his experience. Stock for sale.

Black Langshans and White Plymouth Rocks. Winners, layers, beauties. Hardy stock that will please you. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. Frank I. Ahern, Box 51, Laurel, Md.

Barred Rocks, Snow White Wyandottes and Leghorns. Prize stock and extra prolific layers. Young and old birds, male and females and eggs for sale. Circular free. J. Groot, Lakeshore, Md.

Hansen R. I. Reds and White Orpingtons. Winners at Hamilton, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio and Indianapolis, Ind. Some fine birds for sale. C. N. Hansen, Warsaw, Ky.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes. My birds are winners, extra good layers. A lot of stock for sale from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each. C. H. Farrar, Jackson, Ga.

White China and Toulouse Geese, Light Brahmas, Black and White Wyandottes and Buff Cochins Bantams. Stock for sale; eggs in season. John Linville, Urbana, Ohio.

The Village Farms have a large number of Silver and White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. Louis A. Osborne, Mgr., Sedalia, Mo.

Buff Rocks from prize stock. 16 hens, 2 cocks at a bargain. Buff Cochins Bantams, 6 pair, \$2.50 per pair. Sure Hatch incubator, \$8.00. Fannie Belknap, Irondale, Mo.

Lamar Poultry Farm. White Plymouth Rocks, Houdan and Buff Orpingtons. Muscovy Ducks and Embden Geese. My fowls are good. T. J. Denny, Lamar, Mo.

Buff Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. 15 years exhibiting, breeding, mating. Pleasing customers my motto. Circular. Wm. Vander Maas-Box 222, Midland Park, N. J.

Sacrifice sale—12 Buff Cochins hens and 1 cock. 4 R. C. Brown Leghorn cocks, also cockerels, and pullets at \$1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. L. Shrock, Archbald, Ohio.

A-1 Stock Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes, \$1 each. Mammoth Bronze turkeys: hens, \$3, toms, \$4. Delay Flint, Bliss, New York.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Mackey Strain. White Wyandotte and Houdan fowls bred from prize winners. Stock for sale. Miss Lulu Dunbar, Elkhorn, Wis., R. 1.

For Sale—Buff Langshans, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Rocks, Barred Rocks, Cornish Indians. Prices from \$1 to \$3 each. P. H. Poin-dexter, Donnah, N. C.

Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. Elegant young stock from noted winners. Bred to lay and win. Bound to please. Geo. M. Kline, Downers Grove, Ill.

Good cockerels \$1 each. Barred and White Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, Houdans, Pekin ducks and drakes. Must go at once. P. E. Twining, Kipton, Ohio.

Black, Buff and Partridge Cochins; Bearded, Silver and Golden Polish; \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Prize winners for 22 years. Dr. H. F. Ballard, Chenoa, Ill.

We have winners, all varieties of Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Brahmas, Polish, Games and ducks. G. M. Bender Co., Box 540, Pearl City, Ill.

Fine cockerels for sale—Barred Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns at one dollar each if taken before Dec. 1. Chas. Spangler, Kentland, Ind.

Buff Orpingtons, Buff Cochins, Buff Langshans. Eggs for sale in season. John S. Moore, Independence, Oregon.

Barred Rocks and Bronze Turkeys; fine ones. Write for prices. Mrs. Frank Mattox, Route 6, Wolcott, Ind.

Sir Gobble and Mother Clucky

A turkey stood in the barnyard clean,
As handsome a turkey as ever was seen.

He strutted about with a lordly air
That said, "What fowl can with me compare?"

Old Mother Clucky was standing near
With her brood of little ones, downy and dear.

She cast on the turkey an envious eye,
Then ruffled her feathers and clucked: "I'll try!"

"I'll stuff my crop full of yellow corn,
And eat like Sir Gobble, from night till morn.

"I'll strut, and I'll cackle, till all shall see
I'm just as grand as Sir Gobble-dee-dee!"

In vain her children peeped long and loud:
"Oh, Mother Clucky, we fear you're wrong!"

"Sir Gobble told us, the other day,
That if he grew fat he'd no longer stay

"With fowls like us,—that a day there'll be
Which is called Thanksgiving; 'tis then that he

Expects—" "Cluck, cluck! what a foolish brood
To interfere with your mothers food,"

The hen made answer, "I plainly see
My children will never with me agree."

Next day Mother Clucky began to stuff;
She hardly knew when she'd eaten enough.

Sir gobble watched, and he gobbled loud:
"A hen that is jealous, and fat, and proud

"Will not be wanted; so stop, I pray—
You'll never live till Thanksgiving day."

But hens and turkeys are most unwise
To expect to be judged according to size.

The farmer's table was loaded down
With pies and puddings of great renown;

But the bird that rested in silent state
On grandmother's old-fashioned blue-edged plate,

Was not Mother Clucky, jealous and proud,
Nor the turkey fine that had gobbled so loud,—

'Twas neither of these, for grandfather knew
They'd only be fit for a common stew.

POULTRY

A Magazine for All Poultrymen

Published the First of Each Month by the

Poultry Publishing Company

J. S. Sleeper, President and General Manager
Miller Purvis, Vice-President and Editor
Frank J. Gross, Secretary
E. A. Powers, Treasurer

FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Fifty cents per year in advance. Five cents per copy.

Foreign subscriptions one dollar per year. Subscriptions will begin with current issue unless otherwise instructed.

Write your name and postoffice plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly each month.

When you request change of address, give the old as well as the new address.

Subscribers will be notified a month before their subscriptions expire. Renew promptly and avoid missing any numbers as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Send for Advertising Rates

Volume I November 1904 Number 2

Publisher's Page

Quality in Advertising

Quality counts in advertising more than any other one thing. The man who advertises goods of high quality and then furnishes exactly what he advertises, may not receive so many orders as does the man who advertises cheap goods at a low price, but each order will bring more money, and in the end the proceeds will be greater.

It is exactly the same in buying advertising. The man who buys high quality in advertising is certain to make more money than the one who buys low quality.

For instance, a regular mail-order paper, printed poorly, on poor paper, and sold at a low price, is not a good medium for the man with high-class goods to sell, although he can buy advertising in such a publication at a very low price. A good many mail-order papers sell advertising space at a very low rate, and can afford to do so because they use cheap paper and are satisfied with poor press work. They attract dealers in low-priced goods and make money at their low rates.

Other magazines, such as *The Ladies' Home Journal* and *Country Life in America*, sell advertising space at comparatively high rates and their advertisers are dealers in high-class goods. These magazines go to people who prefer high-class publications, and an advertisement in their columns commands respect and attention. Such advertising brings orders from people who can afford to buy at good prices and pay for the best.

POULTRY proposes to maintain high quality in its pages. It will always be printed in a style that will command attention, and it will never knowingly sell advertising space to any person or firm that is not absolutely reliable.

The publishers of POULTRY stand squarely on the proposition that they

will make good to subscribers any loss through deliberate misrepresentations or fraudulent methods on the part of advertisers.

We will give our advertisers high quality in paper and press work and in the class of readers we have, and we will not accept advertising that is not up to the standard of the paper.

We propose to give our advertisers good value for their money, and to place before our readers only such advertisers as we can thoroughly recommend as being honest and reliable in every way.

This guarantee should count for much with advertisers, for the publication that protects its readers from fraudulent advertisers is the one that brings results from the best people.

Why We Smile

To say that we are delighted with the reception given to the initial number of POULTRY is but a faint and far-off way of expressing our feelings. We are simply deluged with complimentary letters from every point of the compass. Within a week of the time the first number was sent out, we had subscribers in thirty-eight states, and every day sees an increasing number of them enrolled on our list.

People send their subscription who say they never before subscribed for a poultry paper, although they regularly receive a number of them. Strangers, who have heard of POULTRY through friends, send their 50 cents and ask to be placed on our list.

This only proves what we believed to be true—that an artistic publication of any kind will at once make a place for itself, by attracting the patronage of those who appreciate the artistic as well as the useful. We did not start out with any intention of “filling a long-felt want.” We started out to create a demand for something that never before had been offered to the poultry public—a magazine devoted to the interests of poultry that would be produced in the highest style of the printer's art.

One Dollar Later

The only criticism that we have so far heard has been that we have made the price too low. This is a matter for future consideration, but we are able now definitely to announce that the present price is not the permanent one. Those who subscribe now at 50 cents will get it cheaper than it can be got a few months later.

Success Assured

Usually it takes some months to determine whether a new publication is going to be successful or not, but in the case of POULTRY this doubt would have been removed, if it had ever existed, by the instant response that has been made to our bid for support.

Legitimate Circulation

We shall seek circulation by legitimate methods only. We shall not offer gimcrack premiums that cost

3 cents each, nor shall we give away the magazine at half rates. The matter of circulation has promptly settled itself by coming with a rush, as soon as a discriminating public could see what we proposed giving them for their money.

Associate Editors

We are going to ask our readers to help us edit this magazine by sending us short stories concerning their experience in poultry.

We want all the bright matter of this kind we can get. We also wish artistic pictures in which poultry appears. We do not care for pictures of single birds posed in studied positions, as these rarely have the merit of being artistic. Scenes about farms and poultry yards in which poultry appear will be gladly received and used, if they reach the standard we have set for POULTRY.

“Drawing Room” Papers

A respected and highly esteemed editorial brother remarked at the St. Louis show, in reference to POULTRY, that “the poultry public is not yet educated up to drawing-room poultry papers.” How our esteemed friend happened to know this we are at a loss to guess, because no such poultry paper has ever been published until POULTRY was given the distinction of being so called. If POULTRY happens to be entitled to the distinction of being the first of the kind we do not see how printing a paper in fine style, illustrating it with beautiful pictures and filling it with good articles can be considered a detriment to it. In any event, the generous public has given us many proofs that it appreciates just such a magazine by subscribing for it and praising it in a manner that shows the highest appreciation.

As to Agents

We are getting a good many letters asking us for terms to agents. We have not yet reached the place where we have been able to take this matter up. We will send a free copy to any one who will get up a club of four at 50 cents each. Later we hope to be able to take up the agency question.

A Valuable Series

The series of Instructions in Poultry Raising which is begun in this number of POULTRY will be continued indefinitely, as we propose to make the course very thorough. Material for the course will be gathered from every available source, and before it is finished every phase of poultry raising will be fully treated.

Not Quite Unanimous

We thought it was unanimous, but one of our friends writes a long letter to show that the editor was wrong and entirely out of order in some of his remarks last month. As the very item complained of has also been highly complimented, we can only

resign ourselves to the fact that the very best we can hope to do is to suit the majority. If we can only keep the minority down to one we shall be more than satisfied with our success.

Free Discussion

We have a fashion of letting our contributors have their say and accept the results, not holding ourselves responsible for the opinions of others. This habit may lead us to publish some statements that we do not believe to be strictly in accordance with the facts. If such statements lead to discussion that will bring out the whole truth, our readers will have been benefited and our object accomplished.

The Big Turkey Picture

The splendid illustration of a pair of turkeys (which appears on page 20 of this number) is an advance publication of one of the many illustrations which will appear in the catalogue of the J. W. Miller Company, of this city. It was engraved from a crayon drawing made by Mr. O. M. Elbel, an artist who has paid much attention to catalogue illustration and has produced many poultry illustrations of merit. Mr. Elbel makes a specialty of live stock portraiture, and is well known in this line.

Representatives at the Shows

While we are not yet ready to take up the question of agents, we do want a representative at every show in this country to whom we will make liberal inducements. We would be glad to hear from those who can give us satisfactory references as to ability, honesty and industry, as we only want first-class men and women to represent us. It will be no trouble at all to secure subscriptions for POULTRY as it takes at sight. We would add that we have arrangements already made for the New York, Boston and Chicago Shows.

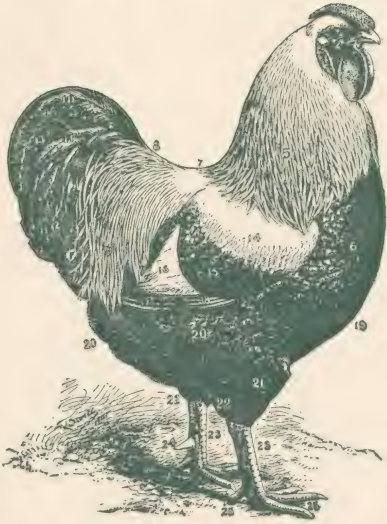
News Stand Sales

We have not made any effort to make sales on news stands, but one New York agent gave us a voluntary order and sold out and duplicated his order in five days. A Chicago news agent sent us an order for ten copies and within a week ordered thirty more. People who want a magazine enough to go to a news stand and inquire for it are a good kind of readers to have both for publishers and advertisers.

No Fighting

We began the publication of POULTRY without feeling ill-will for any contemporary and we must positively decline to allow to appear in our columns anything that impugns the character or motives of any man. Those having personal grudges to satisfy or private linen that needs laundering will not be given space in our columns. A newspaper fight is never very dignified and often not at all satisfactory even to the winner.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED Standard of Perfection



FOR years poultrymen have called for an Illustrated Standard of Perfection. The American Poultry Association has responded to the demand by going to great expense to issue a New Illustrated Standard of Perfection which is the result of more work by skilled and experienced poultrymen and poultry judges than has ever before been put on a work of this kind. The illustrations are the work of poultry artists of national reputation and represent the various breeds in their ideal form giving beginners and experts visible models after which to pattern. The reading matter describes first the general characteristics of a breed and then in minute detail every section in shape and color. It contains the most complete glossary of poultry terms ever compiled and gives such complete directions to judges that the amateur will be able to select his best fowls without trouble. This book is substantially bound, the cover illustration being reproduced on this page. We also reproduce one of the illustrations from the glossary of the new Illustrated Standard.

Here is Our Great Offer

The Illustrated Standard of Perfection . . . \$1.50

One yearly subscription to **POULTRY** and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$1.75

Two yearly subscriptions to **POULTRY** and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$2.00

Three yearly subscriptions to **POULTRY** and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$2.25

Four yearly subscriptions to **POULTRY** and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$2.50

Five yearly subscriptions to **POULTRY** and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$2.75

Six yearly subscriptions to **POULTRY** and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$3.00

Special Note—The Publishing committee reported at the St. Louis meeting that it would be impossible to issue the New Standard before March 1st, 1905. Book your order now and receive one of the first copies.

REMEMBER

The regular price of the New Standard alone is \$1.50 and it cannot be bought for less except by taking advantage of this offer. Get up a club of six and get a copy **FREE**. Cash must accompany all orders. Address

STANDARD OF PERFECTION

REVISED AND
ILLUSTRATED

PUBLISHED BY
AMERICAN
POULTRY
ASSOCIATION



POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

Plain Business Proposition



I Wish it could be possible for every person who wishes to buy an incubator or brooder to visit my factory. I am confident that everyone would be surprised at seeing the splendid machines I am making. I am using the best 14-ounce cold-rolled copper in the tanks, clear white pine lumber in the construction of the cases, the most perfect and sensitive regulator ever invented and the best lamp and thermometer that it is possible for skilled mechanics to make. I make the walls of my incubators double and between the walls is a dead air space. I use also a special insulating board so that no matter how much the outside temperature may change it will not effect the temperature of the egg chamber. My machines are handsomely finished and would be an ornament to any parlor.

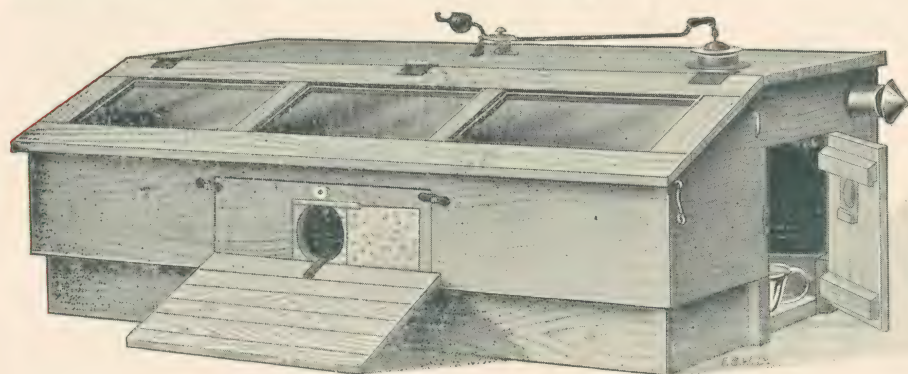
A gentleman who most poultrymen know personally or by reputation visited my factory a few days ago and after going through every department said: "Mr. Miller how can you afford to put such good material in the construction of your machines? Surely cheaper material would answer the same purpose and leave a larger profit for yourself."

My answer to this gentleman was: "The best is none too good. **Ideal Incubators and Brooders** are advertised as the best machines of their kind made anywhere, and what I promise I perform."

As it is impossible for me to gather in my factory, as my guests, all the people who contemplate purchasing Incubators and Brooders I have adopted the plan of sending the Ideal Incubators and Brooders to them for inspection and trial before they decide to buy. Under this plan my customers have a

Thirty Days Absolutely Free Trial

of my machines before they are asked to decide whether or not to purchase them. Since I originated the free trial system of selling incubators and brooders my machines have gone into the hands of beginners who have succeeded with them because they are perfect in every way, and have made more friends among the poultrymen of this country than any other similar machines ever made in the same length of time.



The [1905 Ideal Incubators are even better than those which we sent out last year. We have been studying incubators for years. Every year we gain a little. First we offered a perfect hatcher—the Ideal was always that. Now we have added little conveniences that make it handier. We do not expect to ever be able to make a better machine than the one we now offer. If we did not KNOW it to be perfect we would not send it to every one on a free thirty days' trial. No one can make a better incubator than the Ideal. That is the reason we freely offer it on terms no one can make more liberal. Read these testimonials, write to those who testify if you want to, enclosing a stamp and they will reply. We can show you thousands more in our office.

I am so well pleased with the incubator that a hundred dollars would not buy it if I could not get another one like it. Have 130 live chicks out of 150 eggs. How is that?—E. Booker Sawyer, Hillsboro, Ill.

The second hatch just completed. Highly satisfactory. 92 per cent of fertile eggs hatched.—M. S. Dreitzler, 126 E. 9th St., Mishawaka Ind.

I am well pleased with your incubator. It will hatch every fertile egg and it is very little trouble to run. My first hatch was forty-seven chicks from sixty eggs.—Mrs. Minnie Joyner, Kiln, Miss.

Send for our big book **Poultry For Profit**. Full of information about poultry raising. It also contains many testimonials from our customers. It is beautifully illustrated with copyrighted sketches from life of all the varieties of the fowls we keep. We send this magnificent book free to any one who asks for it. Send for it today.

The J. W. Miller Co., Box 100, Freeport, Illinois.

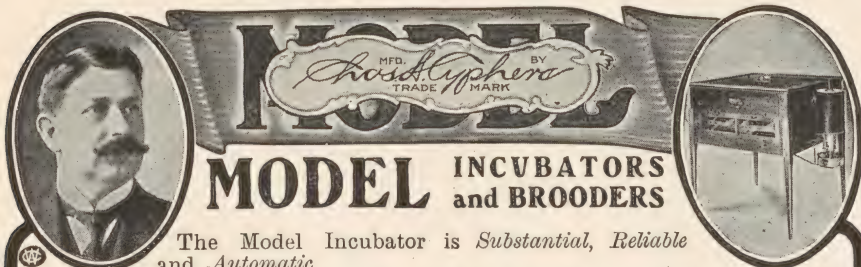
DECEMBER, 1904

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

POULTRY



POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS



MODEL INCUBATORS and BROODERS

The Model Incubator is *Substantial, Reliable and Automatic*. It is designed to incubate eggs and it does it successfully.

That it stands pre-eminent as a successful hatcher is evidenced by the market poultrymen adopting it exclusively—the men who are in the business for a livelihood.

A valuable new feature for 1905 is a *New Thermostat*, the actuating principle of the heat regulator, which gives off an unusually large amount of movement, and is as sensitive and accurate as a thermometer.

William H. Truslow, of Stroudsburg, Pa., one of the country's largest duck breeders, writes of it:—"The new thermostat is a wonder."



The New Thermostat. Patent applied for.

The Model Brooders are the most successful chicken rearers.

Other brooders rear chicks successfully sometimes, but the Model Brooders rear all the chicks every time.

D. Lincoln Orr, President of The American Poultry Association, writes of it:—"I think you have the right idea in a brooder. It does the work to my entire satisfaction." Send for descriptive catalogue and testimonials.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS. 39-47 HENRY STREET. BUFFALO. NEW YORK

A Remarkable Book About

Incubators

The man who perfected the Racine Incubator is the oldest man in the business. He has spent 23 years on nothing but incubators. Since 1881 he has been constantly testing ideas of his own and others. He has conducted a hatchery, and has made hundreds of tests with different incubators in actual use there.

In this way he has learned more than any other man knows about incubators; and he has now put all the facts in a bright readable, interesting book. It tells the secret of success in a fascinating, convincing way. To the man who seeks an incubator, it is by far the best book of the year.

And it tells, too, how the Racine Incubators and Brooders have been developed by a lifetime of patient study. It shows the Racines as they are to-day. You will want this man's machine when you read his book. The book is free—write today for it. Remember that We Prepay the Freight to any point in the U. S.

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 38, Racine, Wis.

We have Warehouses at Buffalo, N. Y.—Kansas City, Mo. and St. Paul Minn.

YOU CAN RELY ON THE OLD TRUSTY INCUBATORS

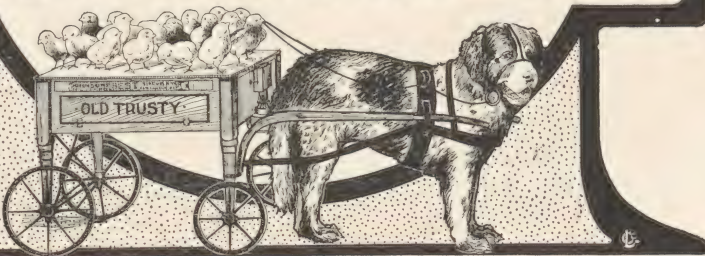
They embody incubating principles that only come from a thorough knowledge of chicken raising. Incubator Johnson is not an old man, but he's old in the poultry business.

The experience he got making 50,000 other incubators is in his pay-for-itself hatcher. It's Johnson's own principle. Johnson's style of material. Redwood and cold rolled sheet copper, a genuine safety lamp, the best automatic, direct acting regulator on earth.

Forty Days Free Trial, With 5 Years Guarantee.

You are not asked to pay twice what an incubator is worth, either. Old Trusty got into the first rank the first year, and Johnson put his own prices on it—reasonable prices. You'll see the kind of cut he made when you read his catalog. Send for this catalog. Johnson wrote it. It is his Advice Book. A big book, and free, filled with information you can't get along without in the poultry business. Johnson gladly answers personal questions with a personal letter.

M. M. JOHNSON COMPANY, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.



Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

have for many years at the leading shows of the world won the leading and most coveted prizes and have been called "The Best in the World" by everyone interested in this grand breed of fowls. Always anxious to place our birds in the very strongest competition we decided to exhibit at



The Great St. Louis World's Fair

Oct. 24th to Nov. 5th, 1904.

The largest poultry show ever held in the world. The

best White Plymouth Rocks from the East, West, North, South and Middle States were there. In fact no stone had been left unturned or any bird left at home that could be bought by the breeders the country over to wrestle the title of "The Best in the World" from the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks. With all their efforts, etc., my birds

Won 2nd Prize Cock; 4th Prize Cock; 6th Prize Cock; 7th Prize Cock. 1st Prize Hen; 3rd Prize Hen; 6th Prize Hen. 4th Prize Cockerel; 2nd Prize Breeding Pen; 5th Prize Breeding Pen; 7th Prize Breeding Pen and the most coveted of all prizes at the Great Show, viz

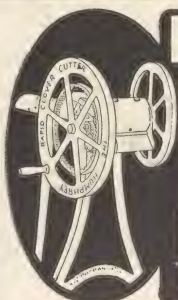
Special First Prize For the Best Display.

Besides nine other special prizes one of which was that coveted **Special For Best Hen**. Summing it all up the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks won nearly one-third of all the prizes offered. Dear Reader why ponder over the question of where to place orders for breeders, show birds, (I will not show anymore this season) or utility stock, when you know and the World's Fair record proves that the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks are what we claim, viz:

"THE BEST IN THE WORLD"

I have five thousand birds to select from, all farm reared, good vigorous, healthy birds. Start right, it costs no more. Send three 2-cent stamps for my new 48-page catalogue, the finest poultry catalogue ever issued.

U. R. Fishel, Box P, Hope, Ind.



For Big Poultry Results

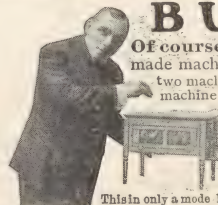
Feed cut clover or alfalfa—the cheapest and most productive poultry food for winter feeding. Great for all poultry—especially ducks. Don't buy so-called "clover-meals"—half dirt and dust. Cut it yourself with a new

HUMPHREY Rapid Clover CUTTER.

Cuts finer, more rapidly and more easily than any other. Fine enough for young chicks—no pieces over 1/8 inch. Double knives, strong and durable. Unlike any other.

Send to-day for "Poultry Helps," Humphrey's new book of Poultry Specialties. It's free and it's all right. Address

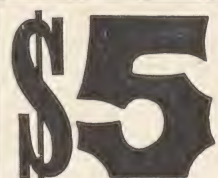
HUMPHREY, Pride Street Factory, Joliet, Illinois.



BUILD IT YOURSELF

Of course you can build your own Incubator and it will hatch as perfectly as any factory-made machine on the market, and you **SAVE HALF THE COST**. This means two machine for the cost of one; or an incubator and brooder, both for less than the cost of an ordinary machine alone. How? Get Our New Book "How to Make and Save Money with Incubators and Brooders." It explains how you can build incubators and brooders and gives full directions for operating them. The New Idea Incubator is built from plans we furnish you. The only tools you need are a saw and hammer. Hundreds have built them and are making money. We sell you at wholesale parts like Tank, Lamp, Regulator, etc. Thus you get a complete machine at less than half price. Get the Book! Read all about the plans. See photographs of incubators and brooders built from our plans. This book will save you many dollars. Write to-day.

CHANNON, SNOW & CO., Dept. 180 QUINCY, ILL.



THE RUSS

Prize Winning Brooder.

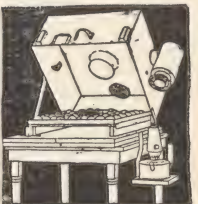
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., DEPT. B
26 & 28 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Don't Buy An Incubator

Get a New Thought Hatching Machine and take off a hatch every ten and one-half days. No, it is not an incubator. It hatches and the **Chickens Live**. It is all metal—good as gold to people who want a business machine. Catalogue F. is now ready. Get it.

Hastings Mfg. Co., Hastings, Neb.



BANNER ROUP CURE

is guaranteed to cure Roup, Colds, and Canker in Poultry or Pigeons, or money refunded. Given in the drinking water and they take their own medicine. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Post-paid. Our Immense Illustrated Catalogue Free. Send for one.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Sup. Co., W.V. Russ, Prop. Dept B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York.

Christmas Greeting



CHRISTMAS is the joy-time of the year. It is the time when rich and poor alike forget gain for the pleasure of giving; the time when every one feels the full force of the dictum of Holy Writ which declares "It is more blessed to give than to receive"; the time which marks another journey of the earth around the sun since yonder in Bethlehem was born a child whose life was to impress all the ages.

When the wise men came from far off lands to do homage at the humble cot which sheltered



Mary, the most blessed of mothers, and her infant Son, they, with all their wisdom, had no prevision what the birth of that child meant to a world sunk in barbarism.

The Star in the East gave the world the first faint glow of the Dawn of Better Things and cast the first light on an era of progress which has reached the remotest limits of the globe.

Because we have reason to celebrate Christmas and give presents to symbolize the gift of the new light to the world, it has been lifted up and the blessings we enjoy today made possible.

For these things let us be glad. More than this, because we feel glad let us try to make others glad. Let us carry into the new year a feeling that someone is happier, more contented, more able to endure because of us.

To every one of its friends POULTRY sends its warmest greetings and best wishes for 1905 and all the years to come that may be theirs.





Railroading in all its branches Taught by Mail

We want 50,000 men for positions as Locomotive Firemen, Brakemen and Baggage-men. We teach by mail the Standard rules and modern methods employed by leading railroads.

Graduates assisted to positions.

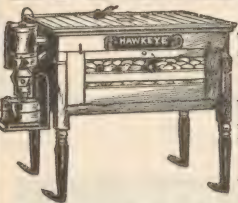
Our Officers and Faculty composed of prominent railway officials.

Tuition Fee only \$20.00. May we enroll you? Write at once to

The Wenthe Railway Correspondence School
501 Rice Bldg., Freeport, Ill.



BIG BARGAIN



Hawkeye Special

Wouldn't you like to have us ship you a Hawkeye on

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

The simplest, most durable hatcher on

the market, and sold at prices within the reach of all. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Each machine furnished with high-grade thermometer, egg tester, funnel, Hawkeye safety lamp, complete instruction book and free guide to poultry raisers. You take no risk under this plan—our guarantee is backed by a \$50,000 bond. Write now for free catalog and particulars regarding trial offer. Hawkeye Incubator Co., Box 88, Newton, Iowa.

Royal Incubator

One Hatch Free

So easy to operate and so certain to please that we send it

30 DAYS FREE.

Pay for it if you like it. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply

catalog FREE. Poultry paper 1 yr. 10c.

ROYAL INCUBATOR CO.,

Drawer 751 Des Moines, Iowa.



Ideal Aluminum LEG BANDS



are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25-30c; 50-50c; 100-75c. All supply dealers sell them. Sample band and B. P. Rock circular sent for 2c stamp. Frank Myers, Mgr., Box 46, Freeport, Ill.



MOFFITT'S
Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg Band—12 for 12c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c. Tell variety bands are for. Send 2c for sample. J. Moffitt, Southbridge, Mass.

The National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club

We invite all persons interested in Single Comb Buff Orpingtons to join the club and help make it the strongest and largest specialty club in America. The club has only been organized a few months and already has members in half the states in the Union, which shows that it is one of the most



profitable and popular breeds. The club will offer one of their handsome silk badges to any member winning a first prize at any poultry show in America. If the poultry show you attend does not have it mentioned in their catalogue, all that is necessary is to secure a written order from the secretary of the show that you have won a first prize and mail it to the secretary of the club who in return will mail you this elegant silk trophy. The club also offers a beautiful silver cup to any state having ten or more members. The cup to be competed for by members only, and at such shows as the members of said state shall decide by vote.

Applications must be received by the secretary at least five days before the show in order to entitle the applicant to any of the specials.

We have just issued a neat circular giving full particulars of the clubs etc, and it should be in the hands of every Orpington breeder. Circular and application blanks will be mailed to anyone upon request. Will H. Schadt, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana.

White Wyandotte Club

The annual meeting of the National White Wyandotte Club will be held in

Madison Square Garden, January 5, 1905, in connection with the New York show. At this

meeting the officers for the ensuing year will be elected and a large attendance of the members is desired. The club is offering \$350 in cash specials at this show, and has done much to advance the popularity of the White Wyandottes, some of the results of which were seen at the World's Fair Poultry Show where the White Wyandottes led all other varieties, with the largest class of one variety ever gotten together. There were over 800 White Wyandottes on exhibition and they occupied one entire building 200 feet long, with eight rows of coops extending the full length. The building was decorated with red, white and blue bunting, and at each end were fastened long streamers with the words, "The Most Popular Variety in the World." The 1905 club catalogue will be issued in a few days and a copy will be mailed free to any person sending his name to the secretary, Ross C. H. Hallock, St. Louis, Missouri.



New Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club.

At a well attended meeting of Brown Leghorn breeders at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., October 29, 1904, the old club of above name was re-organized as same had been practically dead for some time. A committee was appointed to revise and re-draft a new constitution and by-laws. W. Theo. Wittman, Allentown, Pennsylvania, was elected temporary chairman and C. A. Dutton, Trempealeau, Wisconsin, temporary secretary. Permanent organization, adoption of constitution and by-laws etc., will be completed at the next

These
Are Live
Chicks



Singing
Thanks
For

Eaton's Little Chick Food

The problem of hatching eggs has been successfully solved, the real trouble is to rear the little chicks. If you by reason of few or frequent partial failures agree with us, that the above statement is true, you will certainly be thankful for information that will aid you in securing vastly better results next time. We can save you money, time, labor and help you through the critical period of raising Little Chicks. Write us, we will mail you a free sample of our Little Chick Food and full information regarding same.

R. D. Eaton Grain Co., Box 615, Norwich, N. Y.

William Cook & Sons

Originators of all the Orpingtons. The largest and most successful breeders, exhibitors, exporters and importers of prize poultry in the world. If you are going to keep fowls, why not keep the best? You can do this by keeping Orpingtons; any of the ten varieties. They are the best winter layers and will average more eggs the year around, they are heavier and make better table fowls, hardier, grow quicker, make better broilers and are more handsome than any other fowl. Now if you want

THE BEST ORPINGTONS

you must go to their **originators**, who naturally have them, proved by winning 24 firsts out of a possible 26 at Madison Square, New York, 1903. Our wonderful laying strains are known the world over—7400 cups and prizes won in nine different countries of the world. Persons should write stating full requirements and a special quotation will be sent per return. Send for our catalogue if interested, also the Orpington Poultry Journal edited and published by us. Single copies 5c, yearly 60c.

Don't fail to keep some of our "Laying Condition" powders in stock, 60c and \$1.50 boxes, or the best preventative and cure for roup, our "Roup and Worm" powder, 35c, \$1 and \$2 boxes. Roup unknown where given. Directions in box.

Imported or home bred birds supplied. We have the finest stock of Orpingtons in the world. Won sixteen leading prizes at St. Louis with small entry. Egg—\$10, \$5 and \$2.50 per sitting, clear eggs replaced if returned prepaid. Inspection of our farms cordially invited. Intending purchasers met at Fanwood station. Write us your exact requirements at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Visits to plan poultry yards, mate birds, draw plans of houses and in case of diseases a specialty. Write for terms. Advice Free. Stamped and addressed envelope must be sent.

William Cook & Sons, Box 15, Scotch Plains, N. J.

England, Orpington House, St. Mary, Cray, Kent.

African, P. O. Box 61, Johannesburg, S. Afr.

Do You Know

that our birds won 8 prizes out of 8 entries at the Great Herald Square Show, New York?

also that Orpingtons from our yards have won 21 firsts; 15 seconds and 1 third at Hagerstown, York, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, etc. White Holland Turkeys and Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. **Now You Do Know** the prize winners are at

Fred Harries, Manager.

Worthington Poultry Yards, Elmsford, N. Y.



POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire netting, Spray Pumps, Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shell, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for breeding Poultry and Pet Stock. Our Immense Illustrated Free Catalogue gives a complete list.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Sup. Co., W. V. Russ, Prop., Dept. B., 26-28 Vesey St., New York.

A strong point. Note the Ideal Nursery Tray, one of the strongest features in all incubator construction. It is one of the bright marks of that hatcher of special features **The Petaluma.**

Right making on right plan out of best materials; regulator most sensitive; perfect ventilation and moisture. Uniform record for twenty-six years as a high per cent hatcher. Brooder not less reliable. They hatch the most and start the brood the best. Freight paid in United States. Write for catalog. Investigate.

PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., Box 95, Petaluma, Cal., or Box 95, Indianapolis, Ind.

When writing to advertisers always mention POULTRY

annual meeting to be held at Chicago, Wednesday, January 25, 1905, at 2 p. m.

This club is a sure go, and every member should send in his application at once. Five very fine special ribbons will be offered this winter at one or more leading shows of each state for members only, besides offering a dozen extra special ribbons and cash specials at National Fanciers and Breeders Association Show January 23-28, 1905. For application membership blanks and further information, write to C. A. Dutton, Secretary, Trempealeau, Wisconsin.

The Chicago Show

Speaking for the West we say: "There are shows, and there are shows, but this is The Show." If one wishes to see the best exhibit of poultry, pigeons, dogs, cats and pet stock, visit it. If he wishes to obtain a prize which carries with it the greatest weight as a certificate of excellence, exhibit at it. If he wishes to advertise and sell stock, incubators, brooders, supplies, appliances pertaining to the interest, newspaper subscriptions or advertisements, be there. POULTRY practices what it preaches. It will be there. Its booth will be in the northeast part of the main exhibition hall, known as No. 38. All our friends are invited to visit it and will be welcomed. "Its latch string will be on the outside," and we trust our visitors' purse strings will be the same. It will make it convenient for them when they subscribe for, or place an advertisement in POULTRY. There are poultry papers, and there are poultry papers, but POULTRY is The Poultry Paper.

The dates are January 23-28, 1905, and the place is the Chicago Coliseum, the largest exhibition hall on this continent. Notwithstanding its large size, the management see indications of its being crowded. This has induced them to reserve the right to refuse entries, returning the entry fees, as soon as those received equal the capacity of the hall.

Sharpe Butterfield, Thos. F. Rigg, T. E. Orr, D. J. Lambert, S. B. Johnston, Frank Heck, E. W. Rankin, Henry Trafford, Samuel Cushman, Chas. McClave, Geo. H. Burgott, Ross C. H. Hallock, U. J. Shanklin, Dr. O. P. Bennett, Oscar Herbster, W. C. Ellison and E. J. W. Dietz will place the awards in the poultry department. Competent judges are engaged for pigeons, dogs and cats.

A beautiful premium list is out. Ten thousand have been mailed. It has been intended to send to all interested. If by mistake or otherwise any have been overlooked or additional copies are desired they can be obtained of Fred L. Kimmey, secretary, room 500, 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The Boston Show

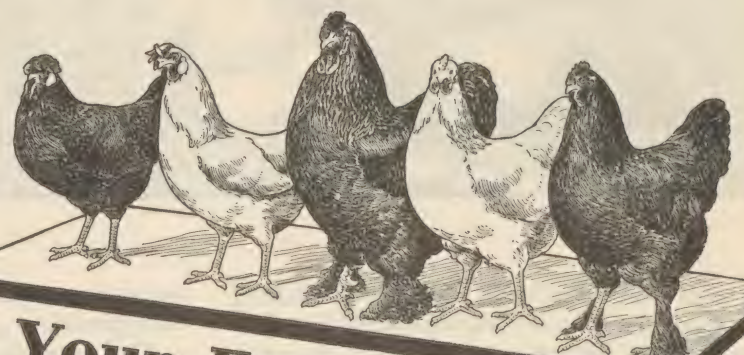
The officers for the Boston Poultry Association for the year are as follows:

President—Francis H. Appleton, Lynfield, Massachusetts. Vice-presidents—George B. Inches, North Grafton Massachusetts, Edward Brooks, Milton, Massachusetts, Oliver Ames, North Easton Massachusetts, Augustus Hemenway, Canton, Massachusetts. Secretary and Treasurer—Samuel H. Roberts, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Executive Committee—O. Minot Weld, Readville, Massachusetts, Walter C. Baylies, Taunton, Massachusetts, Arthur R. Sharp, Taunton, Massachusetts. Superintendent of poultry—T. Farrar Rackham, East Orange, New Jersey. Superintendent of pigeons—C. E. Twombly, Boston, Massachusetts.

The officers are the same as in the past with the exception of the secretary and treasurer. This means that the show to be held in Mechanic's building January 17-21, 1905, will be run the same as the shows have been and every

effort will be made to make the coming show equal to any of the previous efforts. But then everyone knows what the Boston show is and what the management stands for. It requires a large number of judges to pass the birds in this, America's greatest show and the management has always secured the best talent obtainable. The special judges that have been engaged for the coming show are as follows: J. T. Cothran, New Rochelle, New York, Hamburgs; W. C. Denny, Rochester, New York, Buff Plymouth Rocks and Buff Wyandottes; Dr. N. B. Aldrich, Fall River, Massachusetts, Rhode Island Reds; F. W. Rogers, Brockton, Massachusetts, Partidge Wyandottes; W. R. Graves, Springfield, Massachusetts, White Wyandottes; Halstead Scudder, Glen Head, Long Island, Barred Plymouth Rocks; George H. Northup, Raceville, New York, Single Comb Black Minorcas. These judges have been engaged for these special classes but they may be assigned to additional classes. The remainder of the classes will be judged by the following: Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, Ontario; W. B. Atherton, Randolph, Massachusetts; H. B. May, Natick, Massachusetts; Henry S. Ball, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts; C. A. Wheeler, Brighton, Massachusetts; J. F. Watson, Nashua, New Hampshire; H. H. Bumford, Waltham, Massachusetts; T. F. McGrew, New York; P. Williams, Taunton, Massachusetts; T. F. Rackham, East Orange, New Jersey; George V. Fletcher, Belmont, Massachusetts; J. H. Drevenstedt, Johnstown, New York; R. G. Bailey, Newark, New Jersey; W. J. Stanton, New York; and J. F. Crangle, Simsbury, Connecticut. Premium list will be ready December 15. S. H. Roberts, Secretary, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

The Cincinnati (Ohio) poultry and pet stock show will be held in that city, January 17-22; A. E. Brooks, secretary; Chas. McClave, F. C. Shepherd and S. B. Johnston, judges. This notice was received too late to be inserted in the regular list of shows.



Your Egg Money.

It makes a lot of difference to you whether your hens are laying only enough eggs to pay for the feed they eat or whether they are doing well enough to make you a good profit. To get the most eggs and make the most money, keep your hens in the best condition.

STANDARD POULTRY FOOD

(It Makes Poultry Pay)

will keep your entire flock in that prime condition which means health, vigor, eggs and profit. It is the great condimental food for poultry of all ages and of all kinds. It makes poultry pay, because it takes a place in the feeding ration that nothing else will. It is vitalizing and nutritious.

A larger package for the price than any other poultry food on the market. Two sizes, 25c and 50c.

Trial Offer If we have no agent in your town, write us for our special trial offer, which we know will interest you. We make **Standard Insect Powder.**

It kills all lice on poultry.

Standard Stock Food Co., 1554 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. A. H. Hansel, Loup City, Neb., says: "The best I have ever used for my poultry. I am using Standard Poultry Food with good results."

I. Brittendahl, Fremont, Neb., by using Standard Poultry Food secured 466 eggs from 23 hens last January.

STANDARD POULTRY FOOD

IT MAKES POULTRY PAY

MADE IN U.S.A.

Wilber's Gem Strain With three entries we won 6th pullet and 7th cockerel in **World's Single Comb White Leghorns** in largest class ever exhibited in the world. Many cockerels and pullets of equal or better quality to select from at low prices. Book egg orders now. Large catalog and annual egg circular free. Write us your wants. **Wilber Bros., Winners** Box 1, Petros, Tenn., U.S.A., State Vice-Pres. Nat'l White Leghorn Club.

THE HUMPHREY

THE EASY TURNING BONE CUTTER

—THAT'S THE—
HUMPHREY

Guaranteed to cut more bone in less time, with less labor and less trouble, than any other Bone Cutter made, or your money back. Please note we charge nothing extra for a trial of our machine. The HUMPHREY has the only real open hopper, free from partitions. You do not have to cut the bone into small pieces with an axe, as you do with other machines. It never clogs because the feed is under the operator's control all the time. It cuts rapidly and easily. Don't give up feeding cut bone because other machines turn hard. Try the HUMPHREY. Save feed, get more eggs. It's great for cutting all vegetables. Catalogue and special offer free.

HUMPHREY, Drew St. Factory, Joliet, Ill.

The Humphrey Rapid Clover Cutter excels all others in rapid action, ease of operation and fine cutting.

THE ONLY TRIAL OFFER THAT IS REALLY FREE

The World's Best White Orpingtons

At the World's Fair Show at St. Louis competing with eight breeders including Wm. Cook & Sons, of England, we won 1, 3 & 5 Cock; 2 & 6 Cockerel; 2, 3 & 5 Hen; 1, 4 & 6 Pullet; 1 & 3 Pen in the S. C. variety; 1 Cock; 1 Cockerel; 2 Hen; 3 Pullet and 1 Pen in the R. C. variety. Stock for sale.

Knowles, Young & Co., North Adams, Mich.

ORPINGTONS

"UNDISPUTED ORPINGTON CHAMPIONS"

—S. C. BUFF BLACK AND WHITE—

BREEDING AND EXHIBITION BIRDS FOR SALE

LARGEST WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN

SEND FOR 40 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND MATING LIST GIVING COMPLETE RECORDS OF OUR BIRDS.

WILLOW BROOK FARM, BOX 9 BERLIN, CONN. U.S.A.



MERRY CHRISTMAS. We send this greeting to our friends with our thanks for all the favors we have received at their hands during the last few weeks. Through them we are able to feel that the coming year is going to be a prosperous one for us and we hope from the bottom of our heart that everyone to whom this greeting may come will enjoy a Merry Christmas and prosper during the next year as never before.

WHEN we hear a breeder say he has had bad luck with his poultry we keep discreetly quiet for we don't believe there is such a thing as bad luck, as a general rule.

We have known of two or three cases of bad luck in our experience, but they are rare. D. Lincoln Orr had his poultry yards flooded by a sudden rise in the river. That was bad luck. Another poultryman lost his poultry by fire and that was another piece of bad luck, but beyond such visitations as these we don't take much stock in a hoodoo story.

Luck doesn't travel around looking for nice fellows to give good things to and others on whom to wreck vengeance. To succeed is a dependable symptom of good management and to fail is to show that something that should have been done was left undone.

The poultry business is somewhat less susceptible to the vagaries of what is commonly called luck than most other industries.

Farmers have bad luck when bad weather cuts short the crops and are in no wise blamable for their losses. Business men frequently fail from causes entirely beyond their control.

The industrious and naturally vigorous hen does not care much about wind, weather or financial conditions. She goes her way producing eggs and hatching chickens whether the weather be good or bad. When financial disasters overtake the country she shows to the best advantage for eggs and chickens are good for money in all kinds of times.

If the crops fall short she heeds not the doleful looks of her farmer owner but immediately furnishes him with needful small change wherewith to supply the family with sugar, coffee, tea, clothing and other things that would not have been on the list of possibilities but for her disregard for the affairs of mere man.

Breeding poultry is a good business in good times. In bad times the poultry of the country do as much to tide the people over until good times come again as any other kind of stock.

The clerk in town, the mechanic in the shops, the pioneer on the borders of civilization all owe much to the hen. All of them have been helped by her in times of need.

Give the hen only such care as any man may bestow upon her, house her comfortably even if only a straw shed may be provided for her, feed such things as are procurable anywhere on earth and she will pay back with interest all the cost of feed and care.

Go a step higher and breed a hen that is better than any other of her kind and the rich man will cheerfully pay the price that will get her. Think of selling a little White Leghorn pullet for \$100. That is about \$33 the pound and her owner doesn't feel that he paid too much for her. A Leghorn cockerel sold for \$200 at St. Louis

equal to probably \$40 the pound and was not over priced.

The man who produces the best flavored eggs, the juiciest poultry, the highest scoring male or female may ask his own price and get it within reasonable limits.

The best is always in demand at a price that makes it profitable to produce it.

There is nothing of luck in big prices, in high scoring stock, in producing the best eggs, or poultry for market. It all depends on a desire to produce the best and a determination to do everything possible to secure this.

The poultry business is one that old and young, rich and poor may profitably engage in, and any who start with a willingness to work it faithfully, wait patiently and work thoroughly will succeed.

Luck has nothing to do with the result. If we do our part success is as certain as it is that the sun will continue to rise in the east once in about twenty-four hours.

If one wanted proof that the poultry business is growing wonderfully one would not need go further than to take note of the wonderful growth of the poultry supply business.

Ten years ago such a business was hardly known. A few individuals here and there were trying to sell sea shells, oyster shell, grit and the various chicks and egg-feeds but these were sold only in limited quantities to poultry breeders who lived in towns and cities.

Now there is not a village that does not have at least one store in which is found a complete line of poultry supplies from wire netting and oyster shell to egg-feeds, laying foods, poultry remedies and the thousand and one other things that go to make up a complete line of the goods comprised in a list of poultry supplies.

New firms have sprung up and built up a large demand for their goods and these goods go to the country instead of their use being confined to the towns. The farmer who breeds poultry now understands the value of meat scrap, oyster shell, grit, chick feeds and the remedies for poultry diseases that are so frequently advertised.

This shows that all the people are getting interested in poultry. The man who keeps a lot of mongrel fowls about his barn does not spend any money on poultry supplies. Such a man thinks poultry a necessary nuisance and grudges his hens every grain of corn they steal from the hogs and every bit of feed they get beyond what they dig out of the manure pile and the straw stack. He doesn't waste any money on stock, poultry houses or supplies of any kind. That such a great volume of business is done in this class of goods indicates that good poultry is becoming much more common than it was only a few years ago.

We are very much inclined to think the incubator and brooder manufacturers and the poultry supply dealers have had about as much to do with promoting the interest in poultry breeding as any other classes of men interested in poultry affairs.

They have done this by advertising their wares in publications of every kind.

The man who constantly sees an article advertised is sooner or later impressed with the advertisement and becomes interested in the business they represent. The magazine reader who sees incubators advertised often becomes interested in poultry and has a firm belief in the importance of

the industry. His next move is to put himself in a position to take advantage of some of the offers made by the incubator or supply men and we have another fancier in this country.

This is looking at the genesis of fanciers from a view opposite to the one usually taken, but we firmly believe supply and incubator advertising has done much to increase the number of devotees to the poultry industry of this country.

FANCIERS are now beginning to study their fowls with a view to deciding on the make-up of their breeding pens next season.

This is a work that cannot be too carefully considered. When it comes to mating a pen the breeder has many things to think of and decide. He desires to produce perfect chicks if possible and his matings will determine whether he will succeed or not.

The great bugbear in mating is the introduction of new blood. The man who has a flock of hens that throw good chicks or lay a large number of eggs desires to have the progeny of his hens better than they are. If he introduces new blood the chances are that he will make a mating that will not nick with his own strain and the result will be deterioration or, at best, no improvement.

Here comes up the question of inbreeding. Shall he breed closely along a certain line or would it be better to make an outcross no matter how violent it may be?

Outcrossing, unless one is thoroughly acquainted with the strain of blood brought into the flock is dangerous.

Breed from known lines of blood if possible if the greatest degree of perfection is desired. If your flock is not just what you would like to have it buy your males regularly from some breeder who keeps the style you seek.

Inbreeding is nature's way, with birds, at least. We have no reason to think that a flock of birds seek mates from strange flocks. It is well known that quails, wild turkeys, wild geese and other birds that live in families the year through inbreed and the chances are that they inbreed year after year.

Naturally it seems that these birds would finally perish, if inbreeding were so dangerous as it is often said to be. So they would but nature has a way of keeping up the stamina of her children.

The young bird or animal that is born with serious defects of body or constitution does not survive the storms of the first winter. Only the strong, vigorous and perfectly healthy are left to produce young and inbreeding among such birds is not dangerous.

The only reason why inbreeding has resulted in disaster among domestic fowls is that we protect the weak and prevent nature from weeding them out of our flock, by keeping them under artificial surroundings.

If we learn to select only birds that are in perfect health for breeding purposes their kinship need not enter into the problem in any way.

It is impossible to mix a strain that will produce itself without breeding very close kindred. This is true of horses, cattle and as true of domestic poultry.

The best breeders do not hesitate to breed son to dam and sire to daughter and the writer has continued inbreeding with Black Red Bantams for



five years without visible injury to stamina or productiveness. Especial care was taken to breed only perfect strong birds together.

Beginners must be cautious about inbreeding but those who have had experience do not hesitate when it comes to choosing between a violent out-cross and close inbreeding—they inbreed without fear of damaging their stock in any way. It is the only way to make rapid headway toward perfection.

Jersey cattle have been bred in and in for generations and perfected thereby. Dogs and horses are closely bred in line and improvement has resulted. Why should we be afraid to practice the same system with domestic fowls?

THIS is the season that tires the soul of secretaries. They usually have the management of the show and have all the work to do while the other officials hold meetings and pass resolutions. We may be accused of being uncomplimentary to the other officials of poultry associations, but the act remains that the secretary is the motive powers that keeps about nine out of ten poultry associations going.

We know what we are talking about for we have been there several times.

If the show is a success the officials look pleasant and generously take the blame for it; if it happens to be a failure they do not look so pleasant but allow the secretary to have all credit. The secretary is supposed to know where every entry came from, who owned the birds, why they failed to appear in blue after the show and is invariably held responsible for not seeing to it that Bill Smith's dunghill rooster did not get the special silver cup offered for the best bird in the show for Bill himself admits that he was the best one that ever crowed at morn.

As soon as the show is over the official board relapses into somnolency, usually, to wake up at intervals and wonder why that secretary does not get a move on himself and get a report of the winnings out so a waiting world may know who has won at the show.

Is this picture overdrawn? There are shows and show officials where the work is evenly distributed, but there are a lot of them where the secretary is the whole thing and in any show he is the most important officer.

As an instance we have written to the secretary of every show in the United States whose name we could by any means get, in order that we might publish the dates of the shows and have them official. We did more than this. We not only wrote but sent a postal card on which to send us the information. A good many responded, but others did not. We know of shows in Illinois that are located in some of the announcements in the poultry press as being in Ohio. Such announcements do no one any good.

The secretary takes every opportunity to get his show heralded abroad and promptly answers inquiries concerning dates, judges and other particulars.

Wherever the whole board of officers unite and work earnestly together a good show is held. Where the secretary has it all to do the show may be good or not as circumstances may happen to dictate. Where the secretary is neglectful the show does not last many years.

The good secretary smooths down the rough places when an exhibitor feels aggrieved. He attends to every detail of the show and keeps things moving to waltz time, not allowing interest to lag. The best board of officers that can be found with a poor secretary will not succeed in keeping up a show. The poorest officers cannot kill a show if the secretary is of the right kind.

It will soon be time to elect officers for the coming year. This is to remind members of poultry associations to take pains to select as secretary a good man. If this is done the remainder is plain sailing—let the secretary alone and he will make the show.

WE have not yet got beyond the place where an advertising contract has a beauty of its own for us. Some day we hope to reach a point in our career where we can look calmly on a large sized contract without feeling a desire to seize it before it can get away from us.

We don't mind saying we could use considerable more space for advertising without hurting our conscience in the least.

For these reasons our readers may imagine how strongly we are entrenched behind our determination not to accept advertising not fully up to the standard of POULTRY, when we say that we declined to insert a large advertisement for a patent medicine.

We have no reason to think this particular preparation was any worse than thousands of others, but patent medicines do not go in POULTRY. We are going to rise or fall on this principle.

ON another page of this number we publish a report from Australia detailing the results up to date of the third great laying competition. These competitions develop new facts all the time and a series of them cannot fail to be very valuable as the isolated facts demonstrated by them will after a while constitute a mass of information from which valuable general principles may be deduced. We hope the time is not far distant when American breeders will have opportunities to study egg-production from a series of similar competitions. When this time comes egg-production will begin to take on a scientific aspect and the information concerning the best methods crystallized in such form that it will become available to all who are interested. While the fancier does not care particularly whether his hens produce a large number of eggs or not, the commercial poultryman depends on egg-production for profits. We need not expect to have the greatest egg-production until we have proved to the public by a series of competitive tests that it is not so much breed as it is strain and care that determines the number of eggs produced by a given flock.

UNTIL the world knows you are in business it will not come to you for the things you have to sell. You may sell to those with whom you come in contact and to a few whose friends know of you but no great business will grow up on your hands until you give publicity to the fact that you have something to sell. Whether you sell dry goods, patent medicines or poultry, advertising is necessary to the growth of business.

HOW long is this fancy poultry business going to last?" asked a gentleman who occupied a seat with us on our way to St. Louis and with whom we fell into conversation.

"As long as men love beautiful things, take delight in producing something better than ever before was seen and grow hungry three times a day on an average. As long as men and women maintain a love for pets, the poultry business will continue and it will grow faster than the population increases, for as men grow to a higher educational standard they will seek that which is improved to the highest possible degree."

That which is beautiful or useful will always be in demand.

No matter how many begin poultry raising there will always be a market for the products of the poultry yard.

The rich man will seek the best and willingly pay a price for it and the poor man will always have before him the hope of producing something good enough to sell to the rich or well to do.

"Every boy is a born fancier in the old country" said H. B. Donovan, to us at St. Louis. "He will have a chicken, pigeon, guinea pig or some other pet. Every workingman will have some kind of pet stock in the back yard of his cottage and be trying to produce the best of its kind under conditions that would discourage an American."

Notwithstanding this universal breeding of fancy fowls and pet stock in Great Britain and Ireland the business grows better every year and pet stock sell for higher prices than they do in this country.

We remember sitting in a Hagerstown hotel one evening while the late John Glasgow told how, as a boy, he carried his bantams twenty miles to a poultry show, going afoot after working hours and walking back before time to go to work again in the morning.

There is in the human soul an inherent desire for pets. This manifests itself in various ways. A man may love horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, pigeons or even cats, and once this desire for pets is allowed to grow it soon dominates him to the extent that he will sacrifice much to satisfy his longing.

So much for the fancy end of the poultry business. As long as men become hungry and have money to buy that which will appease their hunger, so long will poultry be a favorite meat food for the nations of the earth.

As the world becomes richer in material things the capacity of the people to buy that which they like best will grow greater.

People like poultry better than any other easily accessible form of meat food. They will continue to cause rising prices by bidding against each other for the choicest fowls and those of poorer quality will follow along behind, but still increase in price.

Every poultry breeder might produce the best, but there is no danger that everyone will, therefore those who produce the best will always get good prices while those who are not so careful must be content with taking the price that goes to that which falls below the highest standard of excellence.

When the angel shall stand with one foot on the sea and the other on the land and declare "time has been time but time shall be no more," the poultry business will have reached its highest limit, but not before.

Miller's Roup Cure

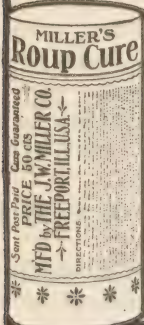
"Made by the Man who Knows"

No Cure No Pay

Positively guaranteed to cure Roup in all forms, as well as common colds, "swelled head," canker, catarrh, discharges from the nostrils, etc. An original remedy used successfully by me for 20 years on Millhook Poultry Farm—the largest farm of Standard Bred Poultry in the world. Beware of colds; they lead to Roup. Miller's Roup Cure both prevents and cures. Use it in the fowl's drinking water. One package makes 25 gals. medicine.

It Never Fails

Take no substitute but insist on Miller's. Sent postpaid for



Only 50 Cents

Send Today for big free book, "Poultry for Profit,"—describing full line of Ideal Incubators and Brooders, Standard Bred Poultry and Poultry Supplies of every description. Address

The J. W. Miller Company
Station F.
Freeport, Ills.

Orpingtons

Awarded 35 regular and several special prizes at

Herald Square, New York
November, 1904

First and Special on Pen S. C. Buff
First and Special on S. C. Black Pullet

These birds are all bred by me and competing against recent importations.

A. G. Goodacre, Pleasantdale, Essex Co., N. Y.
Stock For Sale. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Telegraphy

Successfully Taught by Mail

Students are privileged to attend our school at any time, if desired without extra expense. We furnish everything, instruments, text-books, etc. We qualify you for positions in either the railway or commercial service, or both, and assist you to positions when qualified. Methods indorsed by leading railways. Big demand for graduates. \$40 covers all expenses. Write for catalogue.

The Wenthe Railway Correspondence School,
Box 501, Freeport, Ill., U. S. A.

Buff Leghorns

My Buff Leghorns are absolutely pure in color. No black or white in plumage. Winners everywhere. A few Single Comb Brown Leghorns I'll sell cheap. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Correspondence solicited.

Ralph Lyons, East Kingston, N. Y.

Half around the world and still they lead.
BUY THE BEST

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns
of the Famous "Hansel Strain" of Australian Competition. Leghorns lead the world as layers. Young and old stock for sale. Write for prices.

Mrs. A. H. HANSEL, LOUP CITY, NEBR.

Bred to Lay
WHITE ROCKS

A superior strain of very heavy layers at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. G. Hickcox, 700 Stowell Av., Milwaukee, Wis.

ORR'S Wyandottes Orpingtons

All standard varieties of both breeds. Stock for sale. Booklet free. Orr's Lice Killer is best. \$1 per gallon.

T. E. ORR, BOX 882, BEAVER, PA.

One-Minute Stories For Poultrymen

Gallus Bankiva

A very interesting exhibit at the Herald Square show was two pair of Gallus Bankiva, the original jungle fowl from which all our domestic chickens are descended. These birds were of the color of Brown Leghorns, but much smaller, being but very little larger than bantams. The legs were slaty blue in color and the birds were very lively and proud in carriage.

In June the cock sheds his hackle feathers, these being replaced by short black feathers which remain until September when the regular red hackle feathers again appear.

The jungle fowl lays from twenty-four to thirty eggs in a year, these being produced during the spring months.

The birds shown at New York reminded us of Black Breasted Red Bantams that we used to have before this variety was bred to the present exhibition type. In shape they were very much like the pit games bred a few years ago.

ning back to the ground, where a long, narrow-hinged door, extending across the end, opens from the outside, which greatly lessens the work in the poultry house. The roof projects out in front two or three feet, and against the west end straw is stacked every winter. No matter how deep the snowfall, it is swept away from the door and the straw tossed about with a fork or rake, and the pets have a warm, comfortable place in which to enjoy the fresh air. Scratching sheds may be necessary in very severe climates, but I am not at all in favor of them. Fifty fowls can be accommodated in this house, with good care. Three loads of sand covered with straw form the floor. This house is very warm and not expensive. It may be built of stone (which is best) or boards, or even logs, if one is fortunate enough to have them.—Homestead.

Dollars and Cents vs. Dollars and Sense

The poultryman who sees dollars and cents above everything else in the poultry business is too cool headed and unsympathetic to make a decided success. He looks at his flock from the dollar side all the time—"will it pay" to supply this or do that, is the ever debatable question in his mind. The comfort of the flock never receives due consideration. The real fancier looks after the comfort and supply of his "pets" first; the profit is an after consideration. Yet his treatment is just such as to result in greater and more substantial profits than that of the "poultryman." So there is a real difference between the two. One is a dollar-and-cents man and the other is a dollar-and-sense man, too. It is like the man who follows the rule of "honesty is the best policy," and one who is honest for honesty's sake alone. Men who look upon poultry as mere "money getters" will never become serious competitors of those who have the inborn spirit of the true fancier.—Baltimore Sun.

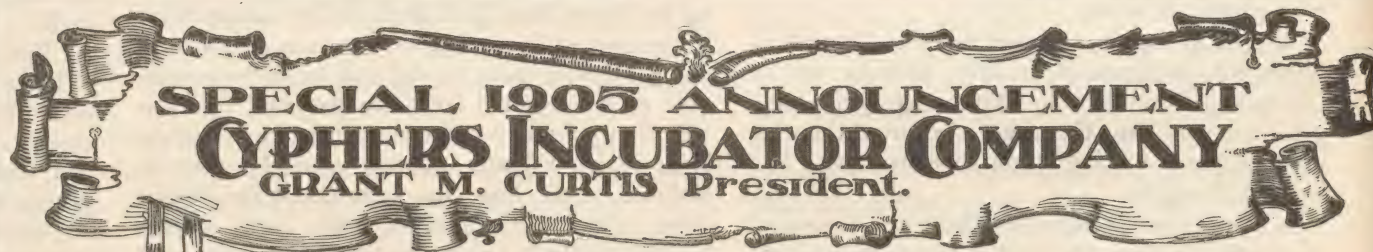
An Old Premium List

September 30 and October 1, 1858, the first fair ever held in Nebraska was at Saratoga, Douglass County, in that state. At this fair the premiums offered on fowls were as appears below, the breeds named being about all that were recognized at that time. The names of the breeds will sound familiar to those who remember back to that time although the younger generation rarely hears of them now.

For the best pair of Shanghai fowls \$1.00; next best pair 50c. For the best pair of Brahma Pootra fowls \$1.00; next best pair 50c. For the best pair of Cochins \$1.00; next best pair 50c. For the best pair of Chittagong fowls \$1.00; next best 50c. For the best pair of Black Spanish \$1.00; next best pair 50c. For the best pair of Poland fowls \$1.00; next best pair 50c. For the best pair of turkeys \$1.00; next best pair 50c. For the best pair of ducks \$1.00; next best pair 50c.

Sell the Old Hens

The professional poultryman knows the age at which his hens will be most profitable and when that age is past the fowls are disposed of. On many farms the age is limited by death. The Utah Experiment Station has furnished us with some valuable figures in Bulletin No. 67. Two pens of Leghorns containing five fowls, each averaged 175 eggs per fowl the first; 132 the second and 116 the third year. The per cent of profit on food the first year was 188 per cent. for the second 116 and for the third 97 per cent. Then we see that the last year gave but little over half the per cent of profit that the first year gave. This is the best argument we can produce for substituting pullets for two-year-olds each year and disposing of the latter as soon as they can be put in marketable shape.



To the Interested Public.—

More Progress has been made in the past 15 months since the new management has had charge of Cyphers Incubator Co. than was accomplished in all previous years. A large claim, but we challenge close investigation. Notice the following improvements in the 1905 pattern of

Standard Cyphers Incubators.

1. A right-angle lamp bracket, attachable without screws, self-locking, and which cannot be misplaced.
2. A rigid-bowl, seamless bottom lamp that will not "buckle" and cannot leak.
3. A solderless heater of heavy galvanized iron, tightly riveted to light-weight, gray iron castings, and guaranteed smoke-proof.
4. Mechanically perfected quadruple-action Thermostat, with increased power and more sensitive bearings.
5. Removable top diaphragm, so that upper felt can be dusted, cleaned and aired should occasion demand.
6. "Split" or double lower diaphragm; so that burlap chick nursery floor can be removed, washed, aired, replaced and space between burlap and felt quickly cleaned.
7. Positively uniform ventilation and equable temperature in all parts of the hatching chamber.
8. Better Materials, because more carefully selected, and better Workmanship because more critically supervised.

The Foregoing is Guaranteed.

But that is not all. With all these improvements added we have reduced the cost of production and have reduced the price of the machine accordingly, making a double victory for our patrons. Never were the Cyphers Incubators so good—never was the price so low. In the case of the

Improved 1905 Pattern Standard Cyphers Incubators

this saves our customers from 12½ % on the smallest size to more than 20 % on the largest size. Our catalogue and guide tells the story. Sent free on request.

Gold Medal and Highest Honors were awarded the Standard Cyphers Incubator by the Superior Jury of International Judges at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, they declaring this "A Perfect Incubator."

TWO LOW PRICED INCUBATORS have been placed on the market by the Cyphers Company for the season of 1904-1905. These are strictly practical hatchers, built for those who cannot afford a Standard Cyphers.

FARM-ECONOMY 100 egg capacity. All complete, \$10.00. Guaranteed to be a safe, practical hatcher. Stands waist high and every feature and attachment of the right principle and best quality. See 1905 catalog.

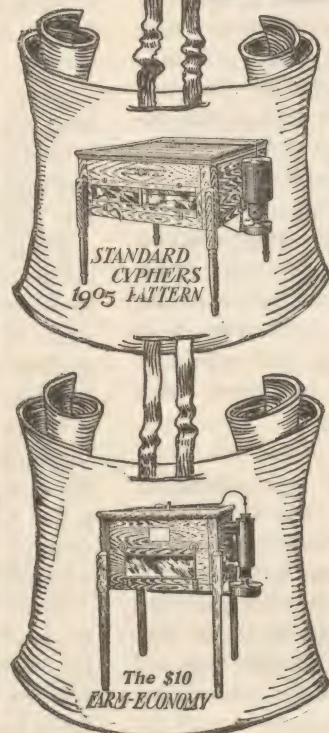
"BOYS CHOICE" INCUBATOR, 50 egg capacity—all complete, \$6.50. A practical, well constructed hatcher. Just the thing to keep boys and girls at home, interested and profitably employed. 1905 catalog for full information; see opposite page.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Streets.
CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Avenue.

BOSTON, MASS., 34 Merchants Row.
KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway.

NEW YORK CITY, 21-23 Barclay Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Short Bits of Poultry Information

Separate the Sexes

Upon most all farms it is customary to see the chickens of both sexes running about together, and little attention seems to be paid to the fact that when pullets and cockerels are separated both thrive infinitely better. Of course keeping them apart may involve a certain amount of work, but any extra labor is well repaid by the improved growth and the better stamina of the chickens of both sexes.

There are several reasons for advocating the separation of the sexes at as early an age as possible, and it will be found that both the cockerels and pullets thrive much better when such a plan is adopted. When they are permitted to remain together the cockerels will worry the pullets a good deal, besides which they will fight among themselves for the mastery of the flock. When the cockerels are by themselves they will all live in peace, and little difficulty will be found in keeping large numbers together; but, on the contrary, when there are any pullets present they will fight, frequently causing one another a great amount of harm. Especially is this the case with birds that are to be kept for stock purposes, as, should the comb or wattles become damaged or deformed through fighting it may seriously affect their sale. It is important to separate the sexes immediately they are large enough to be distinguished, because once the cockerels have commenced fighting they will continue doing so even after they have been taken away from the pullets.

Selling Alive or Dressed

It is often a question as to whether it is more profitable to dress the turkeys for the market or sell them live weight. Dressed as many butchers sell them, with only blood and feathers removed, the loss is small. When the head is off and the entrails out the loss is about one-tenth of the weight. A young gobbler

weighing alive twenty-two and one-half pounds weighed dressed for the oven a trifle over nineteen pounds. A tom weighing alive thirty-one and one-half pounds after bleeding and plucking weighed twenty-nine and one-half pounds, a loss of two pounds, or about one-fifteenth in weight. Ready for the oven he weighed twenty-eight and one-half pounds, or nearly one-tenth loss. The difference in the loss of the two birds is accounted for by the fact that the latter bird had been fasted for twenty-four hours before killing and was a smaller framed bird. Where dressed turkeys are selling on the market for twenty cents per pound it is necessary to get eighteen cents per pound live weight to sell the turkeys alive without loss. One should be sure of his market, however, before killing the turkeys. Butchers seldom will buy a dressed fowl. —Wallaces' Farmer.

Prepare For Poultry Raising

If the turkey crop is short, as it now seems likely, it will be a good thing for those intending to purchase new stock to secure birds as soon as possible. As the birds are sent to market and the supply thus becomes smaller, the demand will increase and the price will rise. The increase of population and the increasing popularity of the turkey as a table bird are factors that are continually conspiring to send up the price of breeding turkeys. If, however, the birds are purchased at this time the buyer should make sure that he does not receive culls. No breeder that has a proper care for his own reputation will sell culls for breeders, but there are some men that will sell for a breeder any kind of a bird they can get the money for.

When hens are overfat they will occasionally lay soft shelled eggs, and care must be taken that a sufficient amount of cracked oyster shell is always within reach to supply the needed lime.

Egg Production Variation

When hens are investigated as thoroughly as dairy cows they will be found to vary as greatly in their ability to produce eggs. We have as a people gone on the assumption that a hen was a hen. That was true, but sometimes she has proved to be nothing more, so far as eggs are concerned, not even a layer. But we are only now beginning to find that out. The dairy cows have been investigated as to their ability to produce butter cheaply. Some were found that made butter at a cost of eight cents a pound and others that made butter at a cost of 70 cents a pound. Hens have been investigated as to their ability to produce eggs cheaply and some have been found that produced eggs at ten cents a dozen in winter and others at a dollar a dozen. A good many hens, like a good many cows, are more profitable dead than alive.

We will never get satisfactory work done in the line of experimentation till we are able to keep hens by themselves and know for a certainty the record of each hen and be able to watch each one in all respects. There are hens that are almost non-producers of eggs. In the ordinary flock they mingle with the others and are always healthy.—Farmers' Review.

Feeding Skimmed Milk

On very many of our farms skimmed milk is abundant, and could be fed to the fowls daily so far as the material itself is concerned. The only question is that of labor. Skimmed milk freezes and this makes it necessary to renew the supply often in the coldest weather. There is no other way of doing than to warm the milk to about 100 degrees. At that temperature it will not be too hot for the fowls to drink, but will be sometime in cooling off. It should, of course, be removed to the house before it congeals, as it deteriorates by the process of freezing.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Bred True to Standard

Winners at the New York State Fair 1903; Rochester 1903; at the Great Herald Square Show I won 1 and 3 pen; 2 and 3 hen; 2 and 5 pullet; 3 cock and 3 cockerel. Eggs from special matings at \$3 per 15. Incubator eggs from first class matings \$10 per 100. **Stock For Sale, D. E. Whittier, Kent, N. Y.**

Chief Oshkosh Strain Single Comb

Rhode Island Reds

World's Fair Winners

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Acknowledged superior merits in both both laying and standard qualities. Write to the owners and breeders.

Walter E. Holmes, Oshkosh, Wis.
William Chase, Hudson, N. H.
Member Rhode Island Red Club

BEST in the WEST White Wyandotte Cockerels

for the show room or breeding pen.

JNO. COOLIDGE, GALESBURG, ILL.

"Little Chicks"

Is the title of a new book which tells how to successfully hatch and raise little chicks. The only book published on the subject. Over 160 pages. Price 50c postpaid. Descriptive circular free. Agents wanted.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co.
Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, harder and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c; yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm Cook & Sons, Bx 24, Scotch Plains, N.J.

Poultry

With Other Publications

We have so many inquiries for our clubbing rates with other poultry publications that we have arranged to accept subscriptions for **POULTRY** and the following poultry papers at the prices named below.

POULTRY and The American Fancier	\$1.25
POULTRY and The American Poultry Advocate	\$.70
POULTRY and The Poultry Gazette	\$.75
POULTRY and The Inland Poultry Journal	\$.80
POULTRY and The Reliable Poultry Journal	\$.80

As a rule we will be able to furnish **POULTRY** and any 60-cent poultry paper for 80 cents for the two. Other combination prices will be announced from time to time. Address all orders to

Poultry Publishing Company
Freeport, Illinois.

POULTRY REQUISITES
CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY
FIVE BRANCH HOUSES (SEE BELOW) BUFFALO, N. Y. U. S. A. MORE THAN 1000 AGENTS

SIXTY ARTICLES FOR POULTRYMEN

Cyphers Company Specialties. Goods of our exclusive manufacture—now number more than 60 useful articles. They embrace everything that the poultry raiser needs for his best success. **Bear in Mind** that every article we list here is of our own manufacture. We know all about what goes into these goods and guarantee their quality.

SPECIAL WINTER READY-MIXED POULTRY FOODS.

Cyphers Scratching Food.

An all grain, sound grain balanced ration. Feeding it insures healthy fowls, fertile eggs and lots of them.

Put up in sealed bags bearing Cyphers trade mark. See that the seal is unbroken.

Cyphers Roup Cure. Cure Guaranteed.

Prevents and cures common colds, discharge from nostrils, "swelled head," caker, etc., in all poultry. Is used by dissolving in fowls' drinking water; 50c package makes twenty-five gallons of medicine. We pay postage.

STANDARD LICE KILLER AND DISEASE PREVENTIVE.

During the winter, when fowls are confined, there is a great need to disinfect their quarters. **Don't neglect this work.**

Cyphers Lice Paint.

Kills all lice and parasites on poultry and other stock. Easy to use, perfectly safe, extra strong. Agents wanted in every poultry neighborhood.

Additional

to the foregoing, we manufacture and offer for sale Alfalfa and Clover products; Portable Poultry Houses; Five Styles of Brooders; Safety Brooder Stoves; Revolving Egg Cabinets; Three Styles of Drinking Fountains; Dry Food Hoppers; Grit and Shell Boxes; Nodi Charcoal (in cartons); Poultry House Heaters; Brood Coops; Chick Shelters; Pedigree Trays; Pedigree Nest Boxes; Water Proof Sheeting; Save-All Egg Preservative; Fumigating Candles; Ovi-Napthal Nest Eggs; Caponizing Instruments; Anti-Lice Roost Hangers; Leg Bands; Chick Markers; Egg Testers; Drinking Cups; Egg Cases; Egg Packages; Shipping Coops; Food Cookers; Cramming Machines; Spray Pumps, etc.

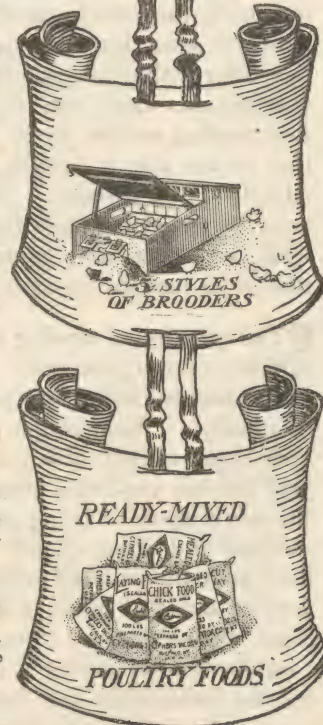
Our 1905 Catalogue: Largest and finest book we have issued; 212 pages, 8x11 inches. Six special chapters on profitable poultry keeping. More than 450 illustrations, including latest portraits of 150 best known authors, judges, fanciers, owners and managers of the world's largest and most successful poultry plants. One hundred pages devoted to illustrated description of Cyphers Incubators, Brooders, poultry foods, alfalfa and clover products, poultry books and other supplies. Articles you need in order to achieve the maximum of success with the minimum of expense and labor. **Advance sheets** ready for mailing December 10th. **Complete book** will follow to each address January 1st, 1905; not a day earlier nor a day later; **free**, postpaid, to every reader of this "special announcement" who will send us his name and the names and addresses of two friends or acquaintances who are interested in poultry for profit. Mention this paper and address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,

BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Streets.
CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Avenue.

BOSTON, MASS., 34 Merchants Row
KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway.

NEW YORK CITY., 21-23 Barclay Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

The Madison Square Show at New York promises to be one of the greatest of the year.

A hen is naturally a worker. Give her a chance to dig and scratch and she will be happy and healthy.

Those who laugh at "fancy" chickens are becoming fewer every year. The chicken business is becoming a dignified industry.

Keep the poultry house clean and the floor covered with clean straw or other litter. These two things are necessary next to feed and water.

It is rumored that a well-known Iowa poultryman is gunning for votes at the Minneapolis convention whereby he may be elected next secretary of the American Poultry Association.

It is a good plan to have two cocks for each pen of hens. Use these on alternate days feeding the idle bird all he will eat. This maintains the vigor of the male and assures fertile eggs.

Before you begin to mate up for next season watch your fowls, handle them, note their little peculiarities and get thoroughly acquainted with them. Then not only mate them but match them so they belong together.

When you write to any of our advertisers mention the fact that you saw their advertisement in our magazine. This will do us good and please the advertiser, who always likes to know what publication his correspondent reads.

We understand the brethren in Minnesota have selected the next president of the American Poultry Association. If the unwritten law of the Association is observed they have a perfect right to name the next incumbent of this office.

Every year the price of poultry and eggs reaches a higher level. This year the poultryman who can furnish winter eggs will be able to make his own price. The higher the market price the greater the demand for pure-bred stock. Fanciers have a more promising outlook now than ever before.

We are preparing statistics to show what percentage of poultry breeders keep the different varieties of fowls. For some time we have been asking breeders in all parts of the country what varieties they keep and we are accumulating a large number of replies from which to make our computations.

Wittman's Penciled Plymouth Rocks attracted great attention at the Herald Square show. These birds were colored exactly like Dark Brahmas and shaped like Plymouth Rocks. The picture of these birds which we publish in this number is the first one of the variety which has been published, so far as we are aware.

It is pretty hard to get fertile eggs from hens that have been forced to lay all winter. At the same time we want chicks from winter layers. This is a problem that must be solved. It might be a good plan to mark good winter laying pullets during their first winter and keep them from laying the next winter using their eggs the following spring for breeders.

Within a few years there has grown up in this country the practice of giving free reading notices to certain favored advertisers in order to make their advertising more profitable. Whether this accomplishes the purpose aimed at is neither here nor there. When we assert that a free reading notice, given to one advertiser, the publisher discriminates against the advertiser who does not ask such a favor, there is no ground on which to dispute such a statement. These free notices are fraudulent on the face of them. They pretend to be the unbiased and voluntary expression of the publisher or editor in favor of a certain advertiser. This means one of two things—either the editor wants to favor certain advertisers or he believes certain of his advertisers are more deserving than others. If the free editorial notice is worth anything then it should be given alike to every advertiser or it should be refused alike to every one. If it is of no value it is of no use and should not be admitted to the columns of any publication. On the other hand if a publication inserts advertising from persons who are not deserving and must publish free notices calling attention to those who are, there is something wrong with the publication. We believe where a publication stands squarely behind every one of its advertisers and guarantees every one of them further editorial endorsement in the shape of free reading notices is not necessary. This is the position *POULTRY* takes. No advertiser whose business is accepted needs our special endorsement. He receives our unqualified endorsement when his advertising is accepted. To this it is impossible to add anything for we go the limit when we place the advertisement before our readers. Every word that appears in the columns of *POULTRY* stands for just what it appears to be. If it is an advertisement it appears as such in the proper place. If an advertiser desires to have his advertising in the same type that we use in our regular reading matter it will be so set up but will appear in the regular advertising columns or will be followed by the word advertisement or an abbreviation of the same. When matter appears in the columns of *POULTRY* as regular reading matter it is an expression of the opinion and belief of the editor or some correspondent. An unsigned article to which no credit is attached is usually the work of the editor and he holds himself responsible for the sentiments expressed. An article which bears the signature of the writer is published without prejudice, the editor assuming no responsibility for the opinions expressed and reserving to himself the right to criticize or comment upon it as he may see fit. Since we began writing this we picked up an exchange and out of curiosity computed the space devoted to free reading notices, each one assuming to be a free expression of the editor concerning certain advertisers. We found 253 inches of such free reading notices, equal to twenty-five columns or eight and one-third pages, not one word of which was of real interest to any reader, not one opinion expressed being the free expression of the editor, and every notice a direct intimation that the advertiser who had not asked for such a notice was not as deserving as the one who had sought special favor. *POULTRY* believes in treating every advertiser exactly alike. When we begin to publish ready made puffs for one advertiser we shall give every one of our advertisers the same show. We here and now state that every advertiser whose business is announced in these columns is fully guaranteed to be strictly honest and reliable in every way. If any one shall be able to show to the contrary we guarantee to throw the advertising out and indemnify the loser to the full extent of his loss. This is a free reader of the strongest kind, for every advertiser has the merit of having been written by the editor without anyone having asked for it. We are determined to keep our columns free from fulsome and meaningless puffs that mean nothing. Our reading matter space will be filled with the best matter of real interest that we are able to furnish. We shall not waste our energies by playing any advertiser as a favorite. We appreciate the assistance of advertisers and believe we are doing them the greatest possible favor by standing behind them with our unqualified guarantee that they will deal fairly with such of our readers as may do business with them.

The practice of sending a paper or magazine after the time paid for has expired is not a good one. If a publication is not good enough to induce its subscribers to continue to pay in advance for it the publisher should improve its quality. Most people would resent having a grocer deliver his goods at their house without orders to do so and sending a publication after the time paid for has expired is along the same line. *POULTRY* is not published for the sole purpose of being given away. We try to give our subscribers value received and if we cannot hold them without sending it to them beyond the time paid for we shall reluctantly be compelled to let them go. No one need be afraid of getting a bill from *POULTRY* for unpaid subscription for every name will be dropped from our list as the time paid for has expired. Forcing a publication on anyone is of no advantage to publisher or advertiser, cheapens the publication and breeds bad feelings. As much as we would regret it we prefer losing subscribers.

News and Notes

Dry feed is gaining ground all the time. It is easier to feed, more convenient to handle and nearer the natural feed of fowls.

There seems to be no doubt about the good laying qualities of Rhode Island Reds, but just as certainly they are not yet bred to color.

The Poultry Show at Walden, N. Y. attracted more than 1300 entries. This great entry was attracted by the offer of silver cups to winners.

Those who miss the New York and Boston Shows this year are going to miss two big events. Every indication points to a big success in both cities.

Hundred dollar fowls are becoming common in this country and yet there are some who will claim that the poultry business has reached the limit. It has only begun.

If you have good stock ask a good price for it. The public is willing to pay for the best whether it buys eggs for eating or hatching, poultry for the pot or the breeding pen.

It pays to feed warm grain to hens in winter. Cold feed must be warmed by the body of the hen and this uses up a part of her vitality which should be used in the production of eggs.

The Cyphers Incubator Company has recently established a branch office and factory in England. The London office will be at 121-125 Finsbury Pavement, with Wm. A. Tone, one of the directors in attendance.

The cover for January *POULTRY* will be a very artistic bit of work, of a higher quality than has ever before been undertaken by a poultry publication. As a bit of art work it alone will be worth the price of the paper.

The man who does not keep pure-bred poultry stands in his own light. We have just seen a bird which a farmer who does not pretend to be a fancier and who never attended a poultry show in his life sold for \$15. The buyer sold the bird for \$50 without any trouble.

The poultry business is an artistic one and following it breeds an art sense in its devotees. They soon begin to have a better comprehension of beautiful lines, graceful shapes and a greater comprehension of color values. The esthetic side of poultry breeding is an important one.

It is not a matter of how cheap you can get that male to head your breeding pen this season but how much you can spare to use in paying for one. Many times a male heading a pen is cheaper at \$50 than another bird would be at \$2. If you get quality the price can hardly be to high.

The Minnesota State Poultry Association complimented *POULTRY* by getting out its catalogue with a cover which is an exact reproduction of the cover of *POULTRY* for November, except the lettering. We were glad to furnish the original drawings from which the plates were made, as we wanted our brethren in Minnesota to share such a fine piece of work with us.

Poultry Pasture and Greens



THE value of "green food" for poultry of all ages is well understood. The best results, however, are only secured when the fowls can have free access to the greens, and partake of them at will. Then they can balance their rations to suit themselves. When deprived of greens for some time, and then supplied freely, they will often partake of them to excess, resulting in loose bowels. Poultry pasture is the true idea. There are so many things that can be planted, that make comparatively quick growth, so that the flock can always, winter excepted, be supplied. Even in winter when the ground is not snow covered, rye or wheat will supply most excellent green food. A patch of turnips that has been sowed rather thick, and left in the ground is another excellent food. Cover the turnips with leaves and coarse litter, like cornstalks, to hold the leaves in place. Many days in winter if the flock can have access to the turnip patch they will enjoy picking among them. Hang up some of the larger turnips and see how nice they will pick out the entire contents of the skin, crush some turnips, and throw among the clear litter and see how they appreciate them. Loose head cabbage is one of the best of greens in winter.

The past season I have experimented considerably with poultry pastures. I tried rape, crimson clover, alfalfa and millet. I sowed them all the same time. When grown

GEO. O. BROWN

enough I turned the fowls and chicks on the patch. First they paid more attention to the alfalfa, then the crimson clover. The rape seemed to be something new to them. When they commenced on the rape, they acted as though they could not get enough of it. I had some rape planted in drills, and cut it off and fed to some hens I was keeping in my oak grove. They would actually leave their morning food to eat the rape. All the clovers are



Plymouth Rocks in the Poultry Yards of Frank Meyers.

ideal for hen pasturing, and yield better results in eggs than any grass pasture, but I doubt whether the clovers are better than rape. I conclude the

hens know pretty well what is best for them, and when I can detect they have a preference I like to encourage them. It is preferable to have a pasture varied as much as possible, as hens are considerable like human beings, some like one kind and some another. Doubtless all green foods serve two purposes that of helping as a balanced ration, and providing the needed bulky food so essential to health. In winter close observation will astonish some people to note how freely the hens partake of bits of dry corn fodder, and also bits of dry leaves. The cut clover (dry) serves for bulk and green food. Cut and steam for about thirty

minutes, press out the excess moisture, sift wheat middlings or bran on the mess, mixing it until it is thoroughly incorporated and feed while warm at noon on a cold winter's day—it's an egg producer if the other conditions are observed.

For incubator chicks lettuce and radish tops are invaluable. On a farm the hens can get away with all the green food usually given to the hogs. The flock that is supplied with greens is always sure to show it, and in many ways too. Often access to "greens" will brighten up a sorry looking flock in a short time.

A field well set, or established, with alfalfa is a regular gold mine to poultrymen. It will furnish an abundance of green food during the growing season, and plenty of dry "greens" for the cold winter months. Analysis shows that alfalfa is exceedingly rich in nitrogen.

Jason Parker—Chicken Crank



WE know a good fellow in Indiana whose story we are going to tell. His name is not Jason Parker, but that name will do as well as any other as long as the story is true, and it is.

We haven't asked permission to tell the story and it is just possible he would not care to have it told in all its particulars, for he is a modest man as well as a good fellow. When I say he is a confirmed "chicken crank" you will know at once that he is a good fellow for if he had not been he would still have been selling mowing machines, horse rakes and other implements to farmers. A confirmed chicken crank is a good fellow by nature, the other kind never gets the disease.

This acquaintance who, we are compelling to masquerade under an assumed name, was an agricultural implement salesman. He married very young to a very young lady as good as she was pretty, which is saying much, and the two young people started out to make their way in life without much foundation to stand on.

They lived in a little cottage in Joyville. Don't look on the map for this town for you will not find it. The people prefer to call it by another name

and the government uses the popular name for the postoffice. It isn't a big town but it has been heard of in every country under the sun, solely because the subject of this sketch lives there.

One day our friend was driving along the road in pursuit of his business when he happened to notice a flock of white chickens. He had never paid any attention to chickens before in his life, but that day this particular flock took his eye and filled his imagination.

He had no notion that stopping to look at those birds was the turning point in his life, the tide which taken at the turn leads on to fortune. It was not accident that caused him to notice that flock of fowls, it was design. He had simply come to the place in his life where he was to find his vocation and fell in with the general plan of things. He was born to become a chicken crank and that day fate opened his eyes and set him on the road to success.

He was so taken with the birds that he entered into negotiations that ended with the purchase of some of them. It was a dozen we think but may have been more or less. So little did he know about poultry that he did not even know what

breed they belonged to. He just knew they were the prettiest fowls he ever saw in his life and wanted some of them.

Our friend took the birds home and his little wife was as pleased with them as he was and at once contracted a severe case of "hen fever" from her husband.

They took the best care they could of the new fowls. They got interested in poultry and began to learn how to take good care of it. The flock was carefully bred and the stock well fed. Every year it was improved upon and it was not very long until Parker's White Plymouth Rocks began to be talked of beyond the limits of Joyville.

Birds from his flock took first premium at the county fair and later at the state fair. Jason mustered up courage to enter some of his birds at a poultry show and they took the best prizes.

People got to wanting that kind of birds enough to be willing to pay two or three dollars a head for them.

Then Jason was persuaded to advertise in the poultry papers. He was a little afraid this was going rather far and had some doubts about advertising but he was in the business for all there

was in it and argued that if others made it pay to advertise he could too.

I am afraid there were times when he heartily wished he had in his pocket the money he had spent for advertising, but gradually he began to get results. The longer he advertised the better it paid him. The more fowls he bred the better he knew how to breed good ones and the more he sold the better he was able to produce the kind the people wanted. There were those who said his birds lacked in this or that particular, but he had his fingers on the public pulse and knew just what style he could sell the most of.

It was not many years before the implement business was too small an affair to keep Jason. He had found a business that made selling implements a matter of no importance.

He grew entirely out of the limits of Joyville. The town was too small to hold him and his birds. He spread out until it took a large farm to hold

him and all the time his business was improving.

Don't think he and his partner, comrade, wife, were taking things easy while this business was growing up. They worked from "early morn till dewy eve" and then took a few hours in which to answer letters. They grew young working at a business they both took such great delight in. No poultryman ever visited them who did not want to go again, for the craft is always given a warm welcome.

It is good to see the farm now. A fine house has been built for the owners and the chickens have as fine houses as any in this country. The whole farm is planned for the convenience and comfort of the fowls kept on it.

It would be an inspiration to any beginner to go there and see what a great business has been built up from the almost accidental purchase of a few fowls. Without great capital, without previous experience, without any of the elements that are

supposed to make success except good business methods, a determination to breed the best in the world and absolute honesty in every transaction our friend and his wife have made their names known to the ends of the earth and their home town has been located by poultry breeders in every nation under the sun.

The country is full of examples similar to this one. The poultry business has been the stepping stone to success in the case of hundreds of men and women who were obliged to start with nothing or less.

Do you think this an imaginary story? If so you are mistaken. It is a very brief resume of a story we heard one night as we sat with our friend and his wife and wished we could stay a week with them instead of a day.

You have heard of him of course. If you will look in the right place you will find his advertisement in this number of *POULTRY*.

A Woman's Experience With Poultry—No. 2



As the Woman Bohemian never became an enthusiast regarding ducks, the few things which she learned concerning them are not colored by the faith of a specialist. Much newspaper information, which she had carefully treasured, was unlearned and in the process she "thought things" of those uninformed beings who rush into print with advice.

When her first pair of ducklings was three days old, she allowed them to run at will, for had not the paper told her that their instinct could be trusted to guide them? A few hours later she heard a continuous "peep peep" and looking down from a study which she had in the trees, she saw the two midgets literally tumbling down the opposite bank of a pond—a bank so precipitous that human folk shunned it. Over and over they rolled, some times regaining their foothold for an instant, only to lose it and continue their downward plunge. When they reached the level edge of the pond, they shook their tiny apologies for wings and waddled in, bobbing and ducking here and there. Their mistress delighted in this instinctive recognition of their own element with never a fear. The next morning one of the unfledged ducklings was dead and, as she had never heard that they must be kept dry in their downy state, she wondered.

Not long thereafter some half-grown ducks were purchased, for she was determined to have Pekins about the place and had become suspicious of hen-mothers for them. The duckling waddled after these kin-folk until one of them pecked at him, after which he shunned them until his death—which was due to over exertion.

The second lot of ducks grew so phenomenally that the Woman saw a fortune in sight and de-

Wenonah Stevens Abbott

cided to go into the business on a large scale. She arranged with a neighbor who owned an incubator and brooder that she would bear the expense of the eggs, he take charge of the process of incubation and the hatch be evenly divided. Less than twenty percent of these eggs hatched and most of those died. Later she learned that eggs purchased from that breeder rarely turned out well and that there was a rumor current that he shook all eggs before packing them as a safeguard against the business becoming overcrowded.

Later brooder experiments were fairly successful, so she had some little experience with ducklings and, in addition to learning that they must be kept dry, became convinced that they are freer from vermin than chicks; that they are more sensitive to heat and apt to die of sunstroke in California; that they may be depended on to show discomfort, panting when too warm and wailing when too cool; that they should not be fed slop, need plenty of grit and in their younger days thrive well on mashed potatoes, soaked bread and soft food in general; that with proper care they can be fully matured in six and one-half months.

It is doubtful whether they eat more than chickens. They act like gluttons and seem able to digest anything which attracts their attention, being especially fond of the pits of olives, but they know when they have had enough and therein differ from the hen tribe.

(Parenthetically one may observe that if hens had duck-natures, one might understand the origin of the "hen pecked husband" expression, for female ducks rule.)

Before beginning to keep ducks, the Woman had learned that they should be kept in the garden as they eat all bugs, etc. The one who wrote this bit of information failed to state that they mix garden truck with their meat diet and clear up beans and tomatoes as thoroughly as do insect pests. In the Woman's garden they also found mint, sage, thyme and water cress and the family imagined these affected the flesh of the culprits (who were eaten soon thereafter.) The Woman so thoroughly believes that such herbs improves the flavor of the ducks which feed upon them that if she were ever again tempted to raise this breed, she would feed herbs for at least a fortnight before killing.

Judging by the record of less than two years, Pekins may be expected to average 153 eggs annually. A few ducks may have reached the 200 mark of which we hear so much, but with such care as she gave the flock these cases are rare. As her ducks were properly fed and eggs were pure as well as fresh, they never had a rank taste and were good substitutes for those of hens in cakes, etc.—using two or three—but none of the family cared for them in delicate custards or cooked by themselves, so one by one the Pekins were roasted.

Though she no longer keeps ducks the Woman admits that it is less expensive starting a duck ranch than starting with an equal number of hens. If their houses are sufficiently good to protect them from wet and wind they need not be especially warm. Wild nuts and berries may form a large part of their feed. In northern California it pays to gather acorns by the barrel, for while hens eat only those of the white oak, ducks are fond of any and all kinds which are run through a feed-chopper. Dried wild grapes and manzanita berries are also eagerly eaten.

Why Poultry is Valuable to the Farmer

PROF. Gilbert, of Ottawa, Canada, in answer to the question, "Why is poultry valuable to the farmer?" gives the following reasons:

1. Because he ought, by their means, to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market.

2. Because, with intelligent management, they ought to be all year revenue producers, with the exception of perhaps two months during the molting season.

3. Because poultry will yield him a quicker return for the capital invested than any other departments of agriculture.

4. Because the manure from the poultry house will make valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run in plum or apple orchard, will destroy all injurious insect life.

5. Because, while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised in all parts of the country.

6. Because poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage, and leave him free to attend to other departments.

7. Because it will bring him the best results in the shape of new-laid eggs during the winter season, when the farmer has time on his hands.

8. Because to start poultry raising on the farm requires little or no capital. By good management poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the farm.

INSTRUCTIONS IN POULTRY RAISING

In this series we shall take up during the earlier chapters general information concerning feeding and housing, without giving much attention to breeding or mating. Within a month or two we expect to pay considerable attention to mating for best results and follow this with some talks about feeding chicks and so on through the year, covering every phase of the subject before the series is finished. Please do not forget that we shall be prepared to answer any question that may be asked concerning anything connected with poultry raising at any time.

NUMBER TWO

THE location of the poultry yard is a matter of considerable importance. The land should slope to the south, southeast or east. Most poultrymen prefer a southern exposure but this is not always possible. An eastern or southeastern exposure gives the warmth of the sun early in the morning and cuts it out late in the day.

If the long style houses are used a southern exposure should be secured if possible, while with the colony house system this is of much less importance as a house facing east may be provided with a window in the south end that will let the sunlight in until late in the day. There are some very good arguments in favor of an eastern exposure for colony houses. We know of one very successful poultry farm where the colony houses were necessarily built facing the southwest and in these houses hens do very well in winter, although they are rather warm in hot weather, from getting the full effect of the afternoon sun.

We give a half tone illustration from one of the colony houses used on Millhook Farm by the J. W. Miller Co. The detail of lumber will give the size and the quantity of lumber needed. This house is one of several of the same kind and has been found to answer every purpose for a cheap, convenient and comfortable house for all times of year.

The long house with many rooms is much used, as it is economical to build, but there seems to be a growing sentiment in favor of smaller, detached houses, even when they are only a few feet apart.

We illustrate a very convenient house, which is cheaply built and serves every purpose. It may be used as a colony house or may be extended indefinitely to suit the views of the builder. If made into a long house the scratching shed feature may be used as it is here shown or the space devoted to the scratching shed may be enclosed and made into a regular room.

The house shown (page 14) has a room twelve feet square for sleeping quarters and a scratching shed of the same dimensions for stormy and cold weather during the day. The front of this scratching shed should be covered with wire netting and inside this should be a canvas or muslin curtain attached to a roller. This curtain may be lowered in cold weather and the light will shine through and the heat of the sun penetrate it and will be perfectly warm and comfortable during the most of the coldest day, if the sun shines, and will be warm enough to keep the hens quite comfortable in any kind of weather.

There is considerable controversy over the kind of a floor that should be put in a poultry house.

for sills and the studding, plates and rafters being made of 2x4 inch stuff.

The sides of this house are first covered with sheeting and over this lap siding is used. Inside a sheet of regular sheeting paper is first attached to the studding and over this flooring is put on. Such a house is almost air tight and very warm. It keeps the heat of the sun from penetrating through the walls and is cooler in summer than a less substantially built house would be.

It is built with one of the long sides facing the south and in this side are three windows of liberal size. The glass in the windows is in a single frame which is hinged to the top. The window swings out and when ventilation is needed the sash is pushed out as far as desired and held in place by a hinged iron strap in which are holes that fit over a bolt in the window frame. This strap is fastened in the center of the bottom of the sash and holds the window firmly at the desired place.

The house is divided into two rooms by a wire netting partition and little doors are under the windows to allow the hens to go out and in at pleasure.

Each room in such a house will be large enough for forty Leghorns or thirty of the larger breeds.

It is in the arrangement for ventilation that this house is different from any other. The ceiling is made of four-inch hemlock boards, laid one inch apart. Over this open floor is put a foot or more of dry straw. In each end of the house there is a door four feet square that opens into the straw filled chamber, and this door is left open always except in rainy weather.

This straw in the overhead space serves to allow dampness and foul odors to escape and fresh air to come in but it is thick enough to prevent any draft. The straw loft settles all questions of ventilation and dampness for a house with such a loft is always dry and always supplied with fresh air.

We give estimates of the kind and quantity of lumber required for the houses we have described. The cost will vary with the place where the lumber is bought, but can be easily estimated by any carpenter.

The interior arrangements of the poultry house should be of the simplest. The perches should be of the same height and under them should be a dropping board to catch the droppings so as to avoid fouling the floor, for the hens should have the whole floor space during the day and this should be kept clean. It is best to clean the dropping board every day and have it arranged to swing up against the wall during the day, but this is not essential.

A good place for the nest boxes is under the front of the dropping board, when this is stationary, with the openings in the back. This is a



Colony House on Millhook Farm, 8x12 Feet.

Lumber Specifications. 7 pcs. 2x6-12 ft. 1 pc. 2x6-16 ft. 2 pcs. 2x4-12 ft. 17 pcs. 2x4-10 ft. 12 pcs. 2x4-14 ft. 300 ft. drop siding. 150 ft. 6 in. hemlock boards. 125 ft. 6 in. hemlock flooring. 1 1-2 squares 1-2 rubberoid roofing. 2 windows 10x12-6 cleats. 3 pcs. 1x4-14 ft. 6 pcs. 1x4-10 ft. 4 pcs. 1x4-12 ft. Lumber \$25. Labor \$12.50.

The writer is much in favor of a hard clay floor where the situation is dry enough to prevent the water seeping to the surface. A cement floor is good and a board floor perfectly comfortable, but open to objections, as it furnishes a harbor for rats unless built a considerable distance from the ground. We know of one extensive poultryman who builds his houses three feet from the ground and allows the hens to use this space for a scratching shed.

There is another style of house that we have thought admirably suited to cold climates. It is also suitable for warmer climates and has advantages not possessed by any other style of house.

This is a house built square with a peaked roof. The houses we have in mind are 16x32 feet seven feet from sill to plate. They are built in the ordinary balloon style, 2x8 inch stuff being used

semi-dark place for the hens to retire into while on the nest, a condition they seem to prefer. It also leaves the eggs in a rather dark nest and prevents the hens from acquiring the vice of egg-eating. Perches, nest and dropping board should be so arranged that all can be taken out in a short time. This can be done with very little extra work and will be found very convenient

when applying lice killer or whitewashing the inside of the house. This should be done each year immediately after the close of the breeding season.

The door in this house should be put in the east end where practicable and should be made to fit tightly

enough to prevent draughts of air from getting in around it. This is important and should not be overlooked.



Cheap House With Scratching Shed

Lumber Specifications. 2 pcs. 4x6-24 ft. 2 pcs. 4x6-12 ft. 3 pcs. 2x4-14 ft. 9 pcs. 2x4-12 ft. 6 pcs. 16 ft., 42 pcs. 14 ft. and 12 pcs. 10 ft. 12 in. No. 2 barn boards. 5 pcs. 16 ft., 16 pcs. 14 ft. and 10 pcs. 10 ft. O. G. battens. 2 windows 10x12-6 cts. 3 1-2 sqs. rubberoid roofing. Labor \$18.00. Lumber \$39.50.



A Substantial, All-Purpose Poultry House.

Lumber Specifications. 28 pcs. 2x8-16 ft. 50 pcs. 14 ft., 24 pcs. 16 ft. and 34 pcs. 10 ft. 2x4. 900 ft. hemlock ship lap. 1000 ft. 6-in lap siding. 1400 ft. 6-in. hemlock flooring. 400 ft. 4-in. and 600 ft. 6-in. hemlock boards. 6500 shingles 2 rolls building paper. 3 windows 10x12-6 cts. Lumber \$135. Labor \$38.

How We Started With Pure Bred Poultry



In this article we will try to show how, from a very small beginning, we built up a flock of White Plymouth Rocks in less than two years, that equals the average farm flock in numbers, far surpassing it in size, productiveness, beauty and value.

Early in May we set twenty White Plymouth Rock eggs under two of our most trusty hens. June 17 we had 16 strong lively chicks. Most of them were entirely too dirty gray and dingy looking, to be handsome. We had never seen White Rock chicks, so we had some misgivings in regard to their purity. We had yet to learn that few of them are white when first hatched. We have since received numerous complaints from people who buy eggs of us that the chicks are not white.

The chickens and hens were put in a double coop in an old apple orchard of about half an acre where our turkeys were reared. They were energetic, cheerful little creatures perfectly willing to scratch for a living. One died when a week old from no apparent cause. The others grew rapidly. One was killed by a hawk when three months old.

Nine pullets and five cockerels reached maturity. We were so well pleased that we decided to buy a

Mrs. EDW. DALTON

cockerel to mate with these, and thus have a pen.

We built a house 6 feet square, 4 feet 6 inches high in front, 3 feet 6 inches at the back. There was a window containing nine panes of 10x12 glass in the south side, also a small exit for fowls; a door in the east end, and a small window for ventilation. This window had no glass, was covered with wire on the outside, and could be closed with a wooden shutter from the inside. Two 12-inch boards were placed along the north side forming a platform to catch the droppings, two poles the thickness of a man's wrist were placed above them. One nest box was hung on the wall and another was placed on the dropping boards. A yard was enclosed with sixteen rods of five foot poultry netting. Two and a half days covered the time for building the house, getting the perches and fence posts, and putting up the fence.

Lumber cost \$3.40; nails, ten cents; hinges and lock, twenty-five cents; glass and putty sixty cents; an old window sash was used. Cost of materials for house, \$4.35. The fencing wire was \$5.00,

bringing the outlay for house and yard to \$9.35. The eggs from which our nine pullets were hatched cost \$1.75; and we have sold five cockerels raised from those eggs. Our new cockerel cost \$2.10. Our outlay for stock was \$3.85. Total outlay, \$14.20, for house, yard and fowls.

One pullet died February 17, after laying twelve eggs. Ten chicks were hatched from them, and nine were raised.

From the eight pullets remaining we hatched 119 chicks in April, 105 in May and forty-three in June, a total of 267 chicks from eight pullets.

As said in the beginning this is as large a flock as the average, and is a much more valuable one. We were paid a cent a pound more for the little cockerels we sold as fryers; and as they are plump they make the best of broilers and fryers.

The hens and pullets are larger than the barn-yard fowl so they bring more when sold, and there is more meat when one is wanted for the table. Those eight pullets laid nearly 1,500 eggs that year, which is far better than the average. So they are more profitable from even the market standpoint than the ordinary barn-yard hens; and they are usually the most profitable stock on the farm.—Vick's Magazine.

The Right Time To Buy Fowls

PERSONS expecting to buy new birds to increase their business, the size of their flock or to infuse new blood into it, will find the fall the best season in which to buy. Breeders that have birds to sell prefer to dispose of them then and can afford to sell them at a lower rate than they can next spring. Another reason for buying then is that the birds may be on hand for mating when desired. A further reason is that if the birds are shipped now while the weather is cold the birds are likely to acquire colds, out of which may later develop roup.

The man that is going to put in a flock of pure-bred layers should secure the birds now. It frequently happens that for laying purposes breeders can be induced to part with low-scoring birds at a price little above what the birds would bring for dressed poultry. There are many such birds in the flocks of our fanciers. They are not fit to be used as breeders of show stock but for

egg production are as good as the best prize winners. Let it not be forgotten that poultry are still judged by fancy points and not by utility points—at least so far as egg production is concerned. A breeder of Brown Leghorns said to the writer: "I have some good birds that I will sell you if you only want layers, but I do not want you to let anyone know that I sold them to you. Some people come and buy these knowing that they are off in points and then complain because they can't take them to shows and win prizes on them. Also they tell people they bought them of me and don't say they bought them as layers only. The people say that if they are representative specimens of my birds they don't want any. This is treating the fancier very unfairly."

It is not an honorable thing to buy low scoring birds as such and then show them off as high quality birds from so-and-so. On account of

such treatment some breeders will not sell their low-scoring birds alive, but market them as dressed poultry.—Farmers Review.

If the poultry intended for breeding stock were more exposed during the winter months, compelled to go out about the barns and fields searching for their food, they would produce more fertile eggs. As the breeding season approaches, they would not appear in as fine a condition as usual; they might not be as attractive as exhibition specimens, nor would their plumage be as clean and pure as if they had been kept nicely housed. But if the breeding specimens were selected, kept as poultry was formerly kept, allowed to wander about the barns and buildings, and not confined to the poultry house during the day time, there would be many more fertile eggs in the spring time.—Mc Feathers.

THOSE FAT LAYING HENS



AT hens do not lay." This quoted from the current number of a journal of wide circulation, and it is much less than half a truth. A certain school of writers on poultry topics has been preaching about getting laying hens too fat that it will probably take a long time to get the belief that laying hens must be poor out of the minds of those who have never experimented for themselves. I want to relate a little experience in this direction.

A friend of mine bought a fine farm out in the country, having lived in the city all his life, and of course stocked up with poultry, as is the custom with city farmers, who think the poultry business is "as easy as falling off a log".

My friend was not niggardly in buying stock. He went in for Buff Rocks and bought good stock. He built good poultry houses and these were located in the best kind of a place. He really became interested in his flock and watched over it with great care. He got his flock in the fall and during the winter he complained that he did not get any eggs. I told him perhaps his pullets were hatched too late or that moving them late in the fall stopped them from laying. It was a very cold winter and I did not wonder that a beginner did not get many eggs, and suspected in this particular case there was something the matter with his system of feeding, but did not wish to argue the case as I knew I would be called on to do if I suggested as much.

Sometime along toward the first of March, or perhaps a little later, I met my friend and he said his hens had not yet begun to lay.

"Maybe they are so fat they are lazy," I suggested, thinking overfeeding might be the cause of the lack of eggs.

"I don't think so," he answered, "I have cautioned the woman who takes care of them about feeding too much, and they seem to eat with a good appetite. Say, you run down with me to-night and have a look at them. Maybe you can get at the difficulty."

Accordingly I went home with him that evening. When we arrived it was too late to see the fowls, but in the morning I went out to the poultry yard alone to make a little inspection. The flock had been fed grain before I got out and I was convinced they had not been fed too much for they came about me as if they were perfectly familiar with me.

They were nice birds to look at, a little "frazzled" to be sure after the winter, but good in color and fairly good in shape. A cock struck me as being rather long in the leg and uncertain in his gait so I picked him up for a closer examination and the secret of non-productiveness was solved. I never picked up so poor a fowl that was supposed to be in good health in my life. He was

BERT CARROLL

merely skin bones and feathers. I picked up hen after hen and they all were in the same condition, literally nearly starved to death.

At the breakfast table the matter of the fowls came up and I asked my hostess about the way the birds were fed.

"I am sure we do not overfeed them," she said, "for I always caution the girl not to feed them too much, for they will not lay if they get too fat."

"Neither will they if they get too lean," I said. "The truth of the matter is that your flock is starved to the point of collapse."

Both my host and hostess were amazed. They had been reading so much about overfat hens that they had a great fear that they had been over-feeding.

"I'll give them enough this morning," said my host, "so they will have enough for one day at least.

so the hens can scratch it out. After two or three days give them all the corn they can eat at night and make the mash you are feeding them about 15 per cent meat scrap for a while.

My friend followed this advice and within three weeks his hens began laying, but they never fully recovered from their winter course of starvation and were sold next fall in the market.

Those who preach about over-fat hens do not differentiate between a hen which has been made fat in a pen and one which has been full fed, but at the same time given an opportunity to take daily exercise of the most vigorous kind.

The principal reason why hens do not lay as well in confinement as they do when at liberty is that they are deprived of exercise. A hen need not be coaxed to scratch. It is their nature to dig their feed from among leaves, grass and other litter and they take delight in doing so. A hen will dig from morning till night if she is given a place to dig and something to reward her efforts.

My hens are always fat enough to go on the table but the fat is mixed with the fibers of lean meat and the flesh is firm and close grained because they are always allowed to work for their living.

I have kept a flock close confined in a rather small yard for a year while another flock had fullest liberty and there was no appreciable difference in the number of eggs laid or the vigor of the chicks hatched from them. Hens do not care about scenic effects and are as contented on limited range as they would be with all outdoors to run over if they are kept busy. Working hens get fat but they never get overfat.

Lazy hens or those prevented from exercising get fat also but the fat is all around the interior organs

and the hens do not lay.

Give your hens plenty to do—keep them at hard work and you will have small cause to worry about overfatness.



Some White Wyandottes Bred in the Poultry Yards of A. B. Hallock.

"I wouldn't," I said. "Begin as you would with a starving man. Give them a little at a time and often until they are filled up. Haul a load of straw into your poultry yard and sow wheat in it

A Curtain Front House

ONE of my poultry houses has attracted considerable attention, it being unlike any other in this vicinity. In many respects it is similar to ordinary houses built for the occupancy of poultry. It has a shed roof, is seven feet high in front, five feet high at the back; is 15 feet wide, 100 feet long, faces the south and, allowing 5 feet of floor space per hen, will accommodate 300 fowls. No special effort was made to make any part of the building warm, except the back, which was covered with one-inch boards running up and down, a coat of coal tar put on, then a covering of single-ply tar felt paper, and siding over this. The nests are two feet from the floor beneath a platform under the roosts, which run lengthwise at the back of the

building. The floor is tight, being made of matched boards, and the platform under the roosts is also made of matched stuff, so that no draft or air can reach the fowls from beneath. The roof is covered with three-ply felt roofing, and is consequently air-tight.

The unique feature of this house is that of its curtain front. These curtains are made of muslin dipped in linseed oil, and are tacked to frames which are hinged at the top. These are used in place of windows, are lifted up and hooked to the rafters during pleasant weather in winter and are usually kept open both day and night during the entire summer. On extremely cold days only part of the front is opened, but very seldom indeed is

the weather such in this climate that at some time during the day the entire curtain front is not thrown open and the invigorating, life-giving sunshine invited to come in. In a building, whether it be dwelling house, cow stable, pig sty or hennerly, where ventilation is perfect, and the sun's rays have ready access, harmful germs and microbes will be strangers.

As a further protection to the fowls against cold and storms without, other curtains are let down from the roof to the platform, thus enclosing the fowls at night in a small room, which soon becomes comfortably warm by the heat emanating from their bodies. This curtain is only let down when the nights are cold, and when it is closed, whether the winds blow high or blow low, behind the scene life goes merrily on.

It will be observed that the fowls in this building, even in the coldest weather, have little protection, except shelter from the wind. In a house constructed on this plan, I consider activity one of the essential requisites to success in poultry culture. To this end, nothing is omitted that will cause the hens to hustle; in other words, they are expected to get a "gait on." The roosts are on hinges, and are turned back in the morning, so that no fowls are able to sit on them during the day. The entire floor space from end to end and

from front to rear is used for a scratching shed. It is covered with straw or some litter to the depth of about four inches, and in this the morning feed is given, scattered as one would sow grain in the field. It consists of small grains only—wheat, cracked corn or buckwheat, with an occasional mess of oats. An effort is made to keep this straw clean and perfectly dry. If it becomes foul or from any cause damp, it is removed and new litter substituted. The front curtains must be let down during a storm from the south, else wind and storm will drive in and injure the fowls.

At noon hot mash is fed in troughs—not enough fully to satisfy, but just what they will eat up clean in a few minutes. To give this feed in proper quantities requires judgment and familiarity with the needs of the fowls. If too much be given, their search for grain in the litter will cease.

At about 3 o'clock comes the feed of fresh-cut meat and bone, all they will eat daily, carcasses of cows, horses, sheep, goats, mules and asses—any animal not dead by disease—thrown in the mill and ground up bodily, bones, muscle, hoofs and tallow, all go to make up this important ration. One reason why this feed is given at the time named is that earlier in the day many hens are upon the nests, and thus would be deprived of this food so necessary to prolific winter laying.

At night corn is given, all they will eat. The last drink (by the hens) taken, the fountains emptied, the front curtains buttoned down, the roosts dropped, the eggs gathered, the roost curtains adjusted, good night said and the sexton goes home with the key on his shoulder.

Last year from our flock of about 425 hens, eggs to the value of \$960 were sold. This includes only moneys received from eggs sold at market prices, the bulk of them being shipped to New York.

I have other poultry houses than the one described, but this one is cheap and meets requirements for which it was designed. The quite prevalent opinion that poultry houses should be made very tight and warm is incorrect. More eggs may be laid for a short time in winter if the hens are warmly housed both day and night, but for continuous, profitable laying and good healthy fowls, let them be sheltered from the wind, good care given, exercise made compulsory, a room at night in which the combs will not be frosted, and the results will be more satisfactory. Pure air and sunshine are nature's efficient remedies for many of the ills of the animal kingdom. They ever seek admission into our buildings, but too often, alas, too often, they find the doors closed against them.—Country Gentleman.

Four Hundred Dollars Per Acre

CAPT. E. P. Mitchell recently gave the California Promotion Committee some facts that show what may be done on a small bit of land. He has four acres which he devotes to poultry, keeping White Leghorns for eggs alone, paying no attention to the fancy end of the business.

The Captain calls his plant an intensive poultry plant, keeping 1000 hens on the four acres and hatching 7000 chicks every year. He finds that at California prices it costs him about \$1.40 a year to keep the hens. He gets an average price of 25 cents a dozen for his eggs, so it takes about seventy eggs to keep a hen a year, all she produces over this number being profit.

He says every poultryman should begin with the best fowls he can afford and select only his best for breeders and in this way keep his flock improving all the time.

His plant is so arranged that he can walk around and see every bird on the premises and look

into every house in fifteen minutes. He has no trouble with diseases as he keeps strict watch of his fowls every day in the year. By his plan he can do all the work himself and under his plan he nets from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year from his 1000 hens.

Captain Mitchell finds he gets the healthiest most quickly maturing chicks from mating two-year-old hens with yearling cocks. He is not a believer in very early hatched Leghorns. Those hatched before March he will find will lay a few eggs and then go into molt in August like old hens. Those hatched during March and April will be ready to lay in September and will keep right on for a year. Pullets hatched after March generally take two or three months longer to begin laying than those hatched during March and April.

A great many birds, the Captain finds, lay under 100 eggs in a year and he is able to keep his flock up only by careful culling.

In the mid-west hens can be kept for a little more than one-third the cost of keeping them in California as given by Captain Mitchell. It is perfectly safe to say that a farmer who raises grain can keep a Leghorn hen a year for not to exceed 60 cents, giving her everything necessary to the greatest egg-production.

He probably will not get quite as high a price for his eggs as they bring in San Francisco, but his profits will be almost as large.

We know a farmer near Springfield, Ohio, who counts on getting a profit of more than one dollar a head from each of his hens every year. He keeps Brown Leghorns and runs a dairy farm, so he has all the milk his hens can consume.

We have no figures to show how much can be made from an acre of hens in the east or mid-west, but we think it safe to say that \$200 could be made without extraordinary effort. There is room for a good many acres of hens in this country.

Two Dollars Per Week From Forty Pullets

ONE fall I had forty Brown Leghorn pullets and determined to give them good care and see how many eggs they would lay, and how much it cost for feed. The house was 12x15 feet, with good roof and floor, and walls that kept out the wind, but did not prevent freezing on very cold nights. There was a window on the south side. Comfortable perches were provided, and plenty of nest boxes nailed to the wall and covered, so that the hens could not soil the nests by roosting on the edges of the boxes; a box of fine dust, another of gravel and a chunk of lime that had hardened in a whitewash pail. They also had charcoal from the kitchen stove.

Each day the small potatoes, parings and any vegetables left when the meals were prepared were put with the scraps of meat in a large kettle and cooked until tender. This mixture was

warmed the next morning and thickened with bran or shorts, making about four quarts of feed. A tablespoonful of salt was added and, once a week, a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper. When no bran was at hand, wheat or oats were cooked with the vegetables. This was fed early in the morning. Clean water slightly warmed was given. The drinking dishes were emptied at night. Sometimes onions, turnips and beets were chopped fine and fed to the hens. A soft cabbage was hung where they could reach but not soil it. The refuse at butchering time was saved and fed when needed. Straw and chaff, with a little grain, was scattered on the floor for the hens to scratch in. At night all the wheat or corn (corn in very cold weather) that they would eat was given them. They generally ate about three quarts. The grain was kept in the house during the day and was warm.

The pullets began to lay the first of December, and until the first of March produced two dozen eggs a day, for which I received an average of 20 cents a dozen. After the first of March the hens could run out and forage for part of their living, but the price of eggs was lower.

Wheat was 60 cents a bushel at the time and corn 35 cents. The cost of the vegetables used was very little. I estimated the cost of feed each week to be 80 cents; the amount received for eggs was \$2.80. I received, therefore, \$2 a week for labor and capital invested.

My hens had a shed in which to take an airing, and except on bright warm days were kept in the house. I have found no profit in fattening poultry for market after severe cold weather comes on, and endeavor to dispose of all fowls not intended to winter by the first of December.—Indiana Farmer.

Raising Geese For Profit



HERE are several standard breeds of geese: Gray Toulouse, White Embden, Gray African, Brown Chinese, White Chinese, Gray Wild and Colored Egyptian. The Gray Toulouse is a good layer, averaging forty eggs in a season. Its flesh is a trifle too coarse and flabby to be prized very highly for table purposes. White Embden geese pay well for their keeping. The standard weight is from sixteen to twenty pounds. The Gray African is the most profitable of all geese to keep. It is ready for market in ten weeks and gives the most returns for the least labor and time. Brown and White Chinese geese are the smallest of all breeds of geese. They are the best layers, however, averaging from fifty to sixty eggs. The quality of their flesh is very superior. Standard weight is twelve and fourteen pounds.

The Gray Wild is the best known of all the domestic geese. They are prized very highly for table use besides are good layers, hardy and easy to raise. The Colored Egyptian is purely ornamental, being used for no other purpose than for the show room.

There are many places on the farm, worthless for cultivation, that could be made profitable for goose raising. Where you have streams, branches or unusual springs, turn them into goose pastures. The care and attention required to raise geese is very small in proportion to the returns and the

Mrs. GRACE FARRELL

cost of food for them is also small compared with that of other birds bred for market. A goose on a range will gather most of its food. Only the simplest of houses are needed for them.

The feathers of geese are an important source of revenue. A goose will average about one pound of feathers per year. They should be

your stock in the fall and let them get used to the place before breeding season begins. The breeding stock should be at least two years old. When stock is bought in the fall keep them on grass until the grass goes down. After this, feed them on equal parts by measure of bran, middlings and corn meal, with 5 per cent beef scraps. Give them a light feed of this in the morning and at night feed them cracked corn. Ten per cent of their daily ration should be green food (steamed clover and cooked vegetables.)

The breeding season begins the first of February. They make their own nests and lay from twelve to twenty eggs before they begin to set. When the hen shows an inclination to sit, coop her up two or three days with water to drink but no food, then she will begin another laying. After this second laying coop her up again, then turn her out and she will lay a third laying. When she lays the third time, let her sit on them instead of giving them to hens. She will lay from ten to fifteen eggs on each of the second and third layings. After the eggs have been sat upon for twenty-five days, take the eggs from the nest and put them in



Scene on the Orpington Farm of Wm. Cook & Sons.

plucked when there is no blood in the end of the quills. This can be easily determined as they will then leave the flesh without hard pulling.

Mating and Setting

In breeding African geese, mate two geese to one gander. If you want to raise geese, secure

water at a temperature of 104 degrees. Thirty days are required for incubation. After the eggs have been hatched, leave the mother and goslings in the nest twenty-four hours, then remove them and put them in a roomy coop four or five days, when they should be allowed to roam at will, always cooping them up at night.—Successful Farming.

Conditions Governing Egg Production

WHEN Mr. F. O. Wellcome writes about egg-production we may be assured he knows what he is talking about. In a recent number of Poultry Topics appeared an article from him which should go far toward reassuring those who have begun to feel at all discouraged over results in the direction of egg-production.

When we hear about flocks averaging more than thirteen or fourteen dozens of eggs in a year it might be well to take a few grains of salt with the story. That some hens will lay 200 eggs or more in a year has been pretty well established, but for every hen that will reach the 200-egg mark we may feel certain that there are at least 100 that will fall below and among that hundred will be a good many which do not reach the 100-egg mark. Mr. Wellcome says:

"From what we know in a general way regarding the conditions which sometimes obtain where flocks of hens have produced a large number of eggs in a given length of time, we are very likely to get the idea that chicks must be early hatched, given very close, careful and expert attention, kept free from lice and otherwise comfortable, fed balanced rations, housed early in warm houses and maintained in small flocks most carefully attended, in order to get a large yield of eggs.

"While we will admit that it is desirable to maintain all of the conditions when practicable to do so; while we will allow that the very best results of which a flock is inherently capable could not be obtained under less favorable conditions than those described, would we not err if we positively asserted that all hens that have been known to lay well must have received just such exceptional care? I think that we would. It also seems to me that there are two excellent reasons why we should try not to make the mistake of forming such an opinion. First, it would not be correct; second it would tend to discourage some who are not able to provide such perfect conditions for their fowls.

"I want to give your readers a partial history of a portion of my stock as an illustration from which they are at liberty to draw their own conclusions. First, let me say I am not advertising stock or eggs for hatching. I keep hens because I want to feel perfectly free to care for them or neglect them as I like, or as circumstances may dictate, and write about such of my experiences as I think best whenever I feel like it, and keep to myself such matters as I choose. Everyone ought to have the same privilege. I should seriously object to having my poultry-keeping criticised as a

business venture, or my records doubted on the supposition that I am advertising stock for sale.

I have some 200-egg hens, so called, but they are incidental. I have never made the slightest intentional effort to induce a hen to lay that number or any other number. One year we made a profit of something like \$2 per hen; but that also was purely incidental, as no serious effort was made to make any profit at all; we keep hens for study, not profit. If more poultry-keepers would, to some extent, waive that matter of profit until they learn something of hens, their market, their own ability and the business generally, and their chances of conducting a profitable business or getting out of it gracefully would be better than it is usually.

The birds that I want to tell you a little about were hatched early in June, 1901. They are Barred Plymouth Rocks. As we were crowded for room, all our coops being filled with earlier hatches, and I was away from home considerably, these chicks received more or less indifferent care. Quite a number died during the first few weeks. I culled out the poorest layers, as shown by my trap nests, from time to time, and a few died. During the year these birds were fairly well fed, but not according to strictly scientific methods, as I am more interested in proving blood than

methods. I had 200 head in all and did not care to give so much time to them as I would had I been working for the best results and maximum profit.

Twenty-four of these June-hatched pullets were kept throughout the year, and they laid in the twelve months from January 1 to December 31, 3,723 eggs; an average of 155 for each bird. One laid 236 eggs, another 208, another 206, another 196, another 180, and so on down to 99, the lowest individual yield for the year. The pullet that laid

236 eggs began to lay December 25, 1901, but the other "200-egggers" did not begin until February, 1902. Most of the flock did not begin to lay until late in January and in February. No. 218 in this lot laid twenty-nine eggs in April, skipping but one day. She laid 150 eggs in her first six months' laying.

I have no desire to undervalue the importance of as good care and as careful a system of feeding as may be practicable. I submit this little example at its face value.

These pullets were the daughters of hardy, vigorous, matured hens, each one of which was known to be a persistent layer. It would seem that this record tends to show that parentage may be of the first importance among the many important factors that affect egg-production. Had these pullets failed to make a good egg record I certainly would not have charged it to the breeding, but when extra good layers develop under unfavorable conditions how can we account for it except by the breeding?

It Pays to Keep Good Stock

THERE is more or less feeling of apathy as to whether it pays to keep good stock or not. Those looking for an excuse for keeping the common fowls will point to some individual who is exceedingly successful with poultry and he makes no pretense at having stock. The same may be said about improvement along any line. We have seen old squirrel hunters come in with a large string of squirrels having an old muzzle loader rifle of the 1700 type. We have seen anglers with great strings of fish with an ordinary hook and willow pole. We have seen farmers who are quite successful who claim to have less than fifty dollars' worth of machinery.

These arguments all fall to the ground when we say that we feel sure that such persons could with no more effort, be eminently more successful under better and more improved conditions. The hunter could do much better after he once "got the hang of his gun" of an improved type because of the improved efficiency. The angler could do much better with a little practice with

newer designed fishing tackle. The same may be said of the farmer who has a sufficient number of implements. This logic will hold good in poultry.

If our readers will only point out a person who is breeding common fowls for a specific purpose that is doing fairly well we will show a person who could do much better under improved conditions.

We have always made war on the scrub because its capabilities are so uncertain. One never knows what he is to get, and he is constantly in doubt of what use to make of it when he gets it. We have also had a good deal to say against cross breeding, not because good results cannot be obtained from this plan, but because so many are ignorant of the principles and know not what they want, that we have fought it on general principles. We know of certain crosses made by persons of experience that have proven successful. In order to keep up foundation stock, however, it will be necessary for someone to breed the pure bred fowls of both breeds.

Improved stock of all kinds has been in the as-

cendency for years with nothing else to recommend it than the success obtained by breeders. The scrub is fast going out of style. This is not so apparent in the newer districts as it is in the older portions of the country. The same may be said of poultry.

We believe no person can go wrong in the selection of some of the many pure bred fowls and stick to them. In the selection a great deal of stress should be put on the environments, the purpose for which they are wanted and the market conditions at hand. When the right person gets the right kind of fowls and gives them good care, nothing but disaster can prevent success.

We say this knowingly, feeling that it is justified by a long experience with a number of breeds. We have kept several breeds and know that each can be made profitable under certain conditions.

Resolve now to get a few pure bred fowls. If they are not bought outright, arrange to get some eggs in the spring. If a right start is made regrets will not have to be recorded.—Homestead.

Good Advice to Beginners

MANY persons about to engage in the poultry business find it a difficult matter to come to a decision as to the breed which they shall begin with, says an Iowa breeder. They seem to think that the breed is a matter of first importance and that the success or failure of the venture is wholly dependent upon the amount of wisdom which is brought to bear upon this point. The importance of the breed is generally overestimated. Any of the standard breeds are good enough to make it unnecessary for a man to waste any time about a selection. If he is adapted to the poultry business, he can succeed with any of them.

It is to be inferred, as a matter of course, that one who is contemplating engaging extensively in poultry keeping is in possession of some general knowledge respecting the distinctive qualities of the most popular and best known breeds. If his object was to raise poultry for market he would know that he did not want to keep Leghorns. If it was his desire to keep the best layers he would know that the Cochins and other heavy breeds were unsuited to his purpose. If he wanted what is usually known as general purpose fowl—one combining the qualities of a good layer and a good table fowl—he could not go far astray in selecting any of the medium sized breeds. The Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes, the Langshans, all come under this head, and while poultrymen have their preference among these they are all of the same class and about equally good.

But the point which needs to be impressed upon people who are halting and hesitating about the breed to which they shall devote their attention is that it is the individual who keeps the breed, and not the breed itself, which determines the question of success or failure in the poultry yard. If he is fitted for the work he will attain the end which he has in view with any breed. Of course he will win success easier with some breeds

than others, but he will be a dead failure with any if he is not of the right make up for a successful keeper of poultry. We do not mean to say that poultrymen are as poets are said to be—"born not made"—but we are ready to declare that the man who cannot or will not set himself to the task with the requisite energy and train himself to habits of close observation and foresightedness, had best keep out of poultry keeping as a business.

Let some person make a start then in this direction with the breed most convenient to hand. He will know what breed is best for him to keep by the time he has found out whether or not he is qualified to keep any at all.—American Stock Keeper.

That an open, porous soil can be kept comparatively clean with much less labor than a clay soil will be evident to those who are at all acquainted with the habits of domesticated fowls. When the fowls are confined in buildings and yards that part of the yard nearest the buildings will become more or less filthy from the droppings and continual tramping to which it is subjected.

In making up our report of the World's Fair Poultry Show we worked from notes taken on the grounds. In going through these we missed the note referring to the fine exhibit made by Channon, Snow & Co., which occupied a prominent position, displaying their knock-down incubators and brooders and full line of poultry supplies. We make this note in order to be fair with all.



"They're After Me."

Unreasonable Complaints



BELIEVE that the most prolific cause of complaint on the part of buyers of breeders stock arises because the buyer expects more than he is willing to pay for.

Not long ago I saw in the office of one of the best known breeders of Buff Plymouth Rocks in this country a letter asking about breeding stock. The writer asked for prices saying he would be willing to pay \$2 for a good cockerel as that was what his neighbor asked for one "As good as ever walked".

Now that man did not know what a good bird was worth nor would he be likely to know a good one if he were to see it.

A breeder of national reputation may have birds that he would be willing to sell for anywhere from \$5 up, while he might have some other birds that are very closely related to those which he would not sell for less than \$100.

If a would be buyer writes to an extensive breeder with a wide reputation and asks him to name the lowest price for a bird, the breeder names a price for his poorest birds and the buyer has no reason to complain about what he gets, although the bird sent him may not meet his preconceived ideas of the breeder's stock, as he has seen it in exhibition contests.

Another thing should be borne in mind. A breeder who has made a wide reputation may send to a seller a bird that would not score as high as one that might have been bought for half the price he asks right at home, but the buyer gets something besides what may be seen by looking at the bird. He gets the

KARL WINTER

benefit of generations of careful breeding and an inherent tendency to produce high-class stock. It is in the blood of the line bird although the bird itself may not show it very plainly.

In such a case the buyer may get much more than he pays for. If a man buys for \$5 a cock that while not very high-scoring himself will produce a few very good chicks the buyer has made a good bargain. He has improved his stock and got for himself breeders which he can depend on to do him good.

One time when Leghorns were not so well bred as they now are I bought a cock very cheaply. He

get in those days. He had some white in his wings, but those earlobes and that hackle overcame this objection in my mind. I had never showed a bird at that time nor did I ever expect to but I wanted some white earlobes very badly.

If I had bought such a bird of a great breeder I would have been very much dissatisfied with him probably for he was not a sale bird, much less fitted for the show ring. I bred him to a few good pullets and I have his descendants today and I never bought a bird that did me so much good as did that one.

I long ago retired from the show ring and the poultry fancy, but I am still interested in progress and I write this because I have been up against unreasonable buyers more than once.

At St. Louis the other day I heard a man condemning a prominent breeder because he sent out a bird that the buyer thought was not quite up to the mark. I know that breeder very well and if I were starting in to breed his variety I would rather start with his culls than the best birds bred in a hit and miss fashion without regard to selecting breeding stock for racial or variety excellence.

Breeding a mixed strain will produce occasional good birds but even these good birds may produce chicks that revert to some undesirable ancestor, while poor birds bred from a strain which has been bred to high scores will produce some high-class stock.

My advice to the beginner is to wait until results are produced before being too hasty by condemning stock that comes from good breeders.

A man's reputation is built up from sending out good stock and a man with a reputation is not likely to deliberately defraud his customers.



Poultry House and Barred Plymouth Rocks Owned by Frank Meyers.

was deficient in some points but he had a good red hackle and pure white ear lobes, both hard to

good stock and a man with a reputation is not likely to deliberately defraud his customers.

New Conditions in Poultry Raising



HE interest taken in poultry raising increases from day to day. Thousands of city people all over the country are becoming interested in poultry and are buying country and suburban homes. The young people who have been brought up on the farm still rush into the city, but men and women who have lived all their lives in cities and whose father and grandfather lived in them are returning to the soil, or at least are spending a part of the year at their "country homes." Rapid transit has made it possible for city people of moderate means to live in suburbs, while high rents are making suburban homes a necessity, even for the poor classes. One can hardly realize the difference in country life and the mode of living

C. W. BIXBY

there today, and one hundred years ago, or even twenty-five years ago. The rural mails running into every nook and corner of the land, the enterprising trolley whizzing across the landscape and the "red devil" automobile scooting promiscuously past the door, these with the interfarm telephone system keeps the farmer in touch with his neighbors and the world at large. With an impartial hand the farmer and the city man alike have wrought such a change on the population that the farmer of the stage is a disappearing type. Now a man at his country home can have his letters, newspapers and magazines delivered at his thresh-

old every day. With the hundred of labor-saving machines, the increase of papers and magazines and good schools, the farmers of 1904 can hardly be recognized as the man who tilled the soil even so recently as 1894. It may seem like losing an old friend, but if progress keeps up the tremendous pace of the past few years we will soon see the merry farmer going out to plow corn with a silk hat on his head and his trousers creased. This interest in country life and poultry raising is one of the healthiest signs of the times, and one of the most encouraging features in the poultry industry, and it is not confined to any one section of the country, but is spread over the entire United States. It would be hard to find a town of any size in which the hen, even if she is one of the scrub

variety does not play some part in the interests of the inhabitants. Men of brain and money are going into poultry raising with as much earnestness and forethought as they give to their business affairs. Cities are becoming more and more to be considered only as workshops, and in order to fully enjoy life and the society of his fellow men, the city resident has to become a part of the smaller community. After a person has become settled in his country home the first improvement is a garden, right after it comes the poultry houses and the poultry. These are the natural steps first taken in this new life, and if the person has had some experience they will go at it in the right way. Whether the party has kept fowls or not they will want one or more good poultry papers to help the good thing along. The man who subscribes for a good poultry journal will keep up with the times in matters relating to the poultry business and will know what other breeders have to sell, so he can determine where he can procure stock with which to improve his flock.

Some one is going to prosper by catering to this

class of people. They will want good birds, for they are an intelligent class, they have more money than the average people and poultrymen will find them a profitable class to deal with. Most of them have everything to learn about the country and poultry, they are forced to learn from the poultry papers and the advice given by others. The poultrymen who wishes to do business with these people must advertise in the poultry papers and deal fair with them by backing his poultry and eggs with guarantees. He may not make a big profit on the first order received, but it is the business of the future that he wants to look after. These new comers in the poultry field will find that the poultry journals will help teach them the new ins and outs of poultry raising, and giving them honest advertisers from which to buy poultry and eggs.

The old breeders will find that there is a new force in the poultry world, and while many of them do not know that it takes three weeks to hatch chickens, they do know that a successful man in any business is the man who thoroughly cultivates the opportunity at hand, who studies out the

possibilities of the field before him, and then get every possibility out of it. They are, many of them, people who will take hold of a plan of poultry keeping that will require an investment of time and money before it brings results, so old breeders, get up and hustle. The poultry world has many plums it's willing to bestow "On the enterprising poultrymen who are living here below." So "get busy" and win your share of prizes while you can. For the world's quite too busy, to help a lazy man.

Don't wait to "do things" until tomorrow or next year. But just get down and hustle, and do them now and here. The poultrymen who win the day against all kind of odds, never could have got there had they been weak-hearted clods. Whenever duty calls them you'll find them right on deck. They are bound to win, if it takes a leg, or breaks their blooming neck. In love, or war, or raising chicks, or collecting of a bill, the wiser man is not the one that sends a boy to mill. You bet your life he takes the grist, and like a prudent man, he'll work the miller for all he's worth, and as much more as he can.

About 200-Egg Hens—and Orpingtons



WO months ago we wrote a little editorial about people who look out of one window exclusively when observing the world. We are now of a mind to write another about people who live in

glass houses but space forbids and we must content ourselves with this brief introduction to a communication received from Mr. Wilbur G. Cory who shies a few stones at Mr. Willett's glass house.

When Mr. Willett asserted that there are no 200-egg hens we published his statement for two reasons. First, we believed he was honest in making it and, second, we believed the publication of the statement would bring abundant proof that there are 200-egg hens.

That hens which will lay 200 eggs in twelve consecutive months are not very uncommon is, to our mind, so firmly established that it has passed the stage of argument. That Mr. Willett or any other breeder has never succeeded in finding any of this kind is proof so clearly negative that it lacks weight.

"Your honor," said a lawyer in a case before a western justice of the peace, "I shall present the evidence of six witnesses who saw the prisoner at the bar steal the hog."

"May it please the court," said the prisoner's lawyer, "I have here twelve entirely reputable men who will positively swear they did not see this man steal a hog."

"That settles it," said the court. "The preponderance of evidence being on the side of the defense the prisoner is discharged."

This anecdote is somewhat hoary, we admit, but it happens to fit in this case. Mr. Cory's statement that he owns 200-egg hens goes farther to prove that such hens exist than the evidence of a good many men who never owned such hens. Personally we have bred a variety noted for laying qualities for twenty-odd years, but up to this time we have never owned a 200-egg hen that we know of. This does not prove that 200-egg hens do not exist. We believe they do.

We are not averse to publishing criticisms of the hearty good nature of the one sent by Mr. Cory. Good men disagree. When they do arbitration is in order. We are perfectly willing to allow the poultry public to decide the merits of the case after the disputants have presented their evidence.

As between Orpingtons and any other breed we

have no prejudice to overcome. For this reason we are able to take a peep out of any window and we really try to see both sides of the railway along which we journey in this strenuous age. Mr. Cory writes as follows:

Was it not of Mr. Wallace P. Willett that a well known poultry editor recently wrote: "always interesting, but not always exact?" Certainly his efforts, since 1900, to boom the Orpingtons, an attempt, until recently almost single handed, to literally and figuratively cram an English fowl down the throats of the American public, is deserving of much credit, and helped other breeds wonderfully. Therefore, breeders of standard American varieties have no quarrel with him, as long as he confines himself to his hobby, but they can chuckle quietly, remembering that the breed which requires booming is not a lasting or a desirable one.

When, however, Mr. Willett sits in his Wall street office, and writes the statement for POULTRY readers: "There are no 200-egg hens in existence," he is not only interesting and amusing but decidedly inexact, and requires enlightening, therefore I have written him the letter which follows, and have no doubt others have likewise taken him to task. His egotism is almost equal to that of the Orpington breeder who was showing a lady one of his birds at Madison Square Garden last January.

The lady noticed that the coop bore a red ribbon, while on the next coop, containing a bird owned by another breeder, was a blue ribbon.

Stepping in front of the first prize winner, she remarked: "Why this is a finer specimen than yours." To which he replied with carefully drawn out words and a pained expression at such crass ignorance: "Madam, I am the originator of the breed."

There is money in Orpingtons, and the several wealthy men who have lately taken them up are putting it in quite rapidly. I recently heard one of them say, as he showed several of us splendid specimens: "If I could only make a lot of people believe in them, I could make a barrel of money."

But I notice that instead of "Orpingtons exclusively," as formerly, this breeder has added a line of Plymouth Rocks. I have seen the statement that the Orpington was bred to meet the English demand for fowls like the Rocks and Wyandottes, but with white flesh, which the American people

as a whole will not have. 'Tis an accommodating breed, of many colors, several sizes and shapes, rose or single comb, white, pink or black legs—but always white flesh. And now Mr. Willett states the egg limit to be 199 (Mr. Willett wrote 189 the printer added ten—Editor.) Mr. Felch "the sage of Natick," and what poultryman has the nerve to dispute his statement, is my authority for mentioning a hen laying over 300 eggs in one year and I believe him, for I have had some wonderfully persistent and almost daily laying pullets. Mr. Willett will have to feed his Orpingtons some red albumen, or Wall street rumors.

The following is a copy of the letter written to Mr. Willett and referred to above.

Referring to your statement in the November POULTRY "There are no 200-egg hens in existence;" either you are joking, your stenographer must have misunderstood you, or you have been too busy booming the Orpingtons, to keep touch of the development in the best strains of the best American varieties. I cannot believe you intend to flatly give the lie to other breeders, devoting all of their time to the work, simply because they have obtained results that you, with your divided interests, have not been able to get.

This is not written to start an argument, and I do not intend to get in to one, but your statement is directly contradictory to our classified advertisement now running in POULTRY, which does not by any means state the limit of our breeding. We have a number of birds which have laid more than 200 eggs in twelve consecutive months.

It goes rather hard with a new publication that is just getting fairly started to refuse advertising, especially when it comes from firms which are able to buy space in every other poultry publication in the country and any of the big magazines, but we have been obliged to do this because our guarantee means exactly what it reads. We will not accept advertising from any person or firm that we have reason to believe are not strictly honest and honorable in every way. We propose to adhere to this principle if we turn down advertising every day in the week. We are determined to protect our subscribers at any cost or at any loss of business. If an advertisement appears in these columns it shows that we recommend the advertiser to the fullest extent.

For Beginners in Poultry Breeding



We are entering upon the age of organization, centralization, consolidation and specialization of the great working forces of the world. Capital with its thousands of millions is centralizing and consolidating itself in order

to be more able to combat its adversaries in the form of competition with itself and against organized labor. Labor has organized in order that it may protect itself from the heartless encroachment of consolidated capital. The agricultural class, which does not come properly under either of the foregoing, has to take a step in order to combat this new order of things. Producers have begun to specialize. This step has not been so sudden or sweeping as so many of our great changes have been, but it has been a natural result of conditions. The day is past, especially in the eastern part of the United States, when crop after crop can be taken from the soil and no return made to the land. A gold mine if worked continuously will finally cease to produce. So, today, it is with many of our farms. They have been overworked and as a natural result they have ceased to be as productive as they once were. This condition has forced many general farmers to specialize. Some are raising stock, some fruit, others poultry and a few are combining the foregoing. The Great West is now producing the cereal crops and this too has been a great factor in causing the eastern farmers to confine their attention to other branches of agricultural work.

As the population in the east increases and the farms become smaller, more and more of the people specialize, and to our mind there is no nobler calling than that of aiding nature in perfecting and scattering broadcast her choicest

HARRY R. McKEEN

specimens of the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

Many of the failures in business are caused by a lack of deliberation. Men rush into a business without considering their own fitness for the work they are to attempt and about ninety per cent of them are failures simply because they did not "look before they leaped." What has proved true in other lines is equally applicable to the raising of poultry. In this as in all other kinds of business be sure that you are peculiarly qualified for the work and that you like it, and are interested in



A Summer Poultry House Owned by C. A. Dutton

the advancement of the cause of "better poultry and more of it." Be sure also that you possess the necessary amount of patience perseverance, come what may, and that you will make it a success. Many failures in this business come from the would-be poultryman not thoroughly understanding what is required. He has been led by some vain theorist who never saw poultry until it

was on the dining table that all he had to do was to pour eggs into the incubator and that the chicks would come out at another opening ready for the killing knife. This may be a little overdrawn, but it represents some papers' ideas of the poultry business. There is work in it—lots of hard painstaking work of both mind and muscle if it is to be a success.

Having satisfied yourself that you possess the necessary qualifications and that you are ready to roll up your sleeves and go to work you are ready to consider some of the preliminary questions.

Where shall I begin? By many this query is soon answered. They may be living on a farm or have a village plot or city lot and are already

keeping a few chickens in a desultory, half-hearted way, allowing them to shift for themselves and growling because they don't lay more eggs. If such is the case stop your grumbling, change that half-heartedness to whole-heartedness. In some manner get rid of that pale-skinned, black-legged mongrel stock and invest in some all purpose pure-bred fowls. Prepare a warm, light, well ventilated apartment and begin giving them the same regular attention you bestow so willingly on your horses and cattle. Do not put your fowls, even for a day, into a coop where generations of fowls (and lice) have lived and died until it has been thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and the vermin banished.

To those who have no definite location it is well to deliberate before mak-

ing a start, that may mean the success or failure of the entire project. The first consideration should be a market for the products. Aim to get just as near a good market as possible, as the more convenient the market the easier it will be to reach it and the greater will be the profit, for a near market can be reached in all seasons of the year.

"Grit" In the Poultry Business

EVERYONE knows that grit is needed in any business, but there is no occupation where a greater amount and variety of grit is necessary than in the chicken business. When sitting hens leave their eggs until they are chilled beyond all hope, a great amount of grit is needed to reset those hens on fresh eggs. When "vermin" get into a flock and carry off and kill a dozen, grit and a sharp steel trap are both needed. When our poultry is well fitted for market and the price goes down, down, until it is so low you need a microscope to see the figures, grit is what is wanted to persist in feeding and hanging on until the mar-

ket comes to its senses. Grit and staying qualities are needed badly in the poultry business; all know who have tried their hands for a few years in succession; but it is of another kind of grit I intended writing about—grit for the chicks' use, their "teeth." A pile of gravel and sharp sand is needed in the poultry run, but something else is necessary if we would have our chicks do their best. Gravel is comparatively smooth, and a few hundred chicks will soon pick it over, anyway. All the grit on the market I have seen was good and filled the bill, but it is somewhat expensive, and there is scarcely a house but what can furnish an

abundance of grit material almost if not quite as good as market grit, and at no cost save a little time. I mean dishes and crockery ware.

We use, and have for years, a piece of railroad iron and a hammer with which we break the pieces of dish and jar into suitable size for hens and chicks. Chinaware is the best, but well-glazed crocks, jars and jugs furnish excellent material; we also use thick glass, and although the practice is not recommended, we have had no bad results. We would not use thin glass, I believe. The amount of such material that a hundred hens and several hundred chicks will consume, even when

they have a gravel pile to run to, is almost beyond belief. If one has not any children to help along with grit making, a mortar would be almost indispensable with a very large flock.

Besides being such a great help to poultry, it

does away with broken dishes round the premises.

The egg yield is increasing almost at once. Indeed, when the "grit" runs out the eggs are scarce for a day or two, sure; and if the supply of grit is not replenished the eggs get scarcer and scarcer;

then when you begin to hammer how the hens will run and pick; then the eggs will begin to increase. Chicks grow much faster and are healthier, of course, as they can digest their food if supplied with "teeth."—Maine Farmer.

Some Suggestions For the Beginner



SO much has been said and written regarding the way to start in the poultry industry that it hardly seems as though there is much new to add for the benefit of fever stricken aspirant for chicken

honors. Yet perhaps the experience of another poultryman, who has and is travelling rather a stormy path in the endeavor to achieve renown, or as some call, it "Success," will serve as a warning to the uninitiated and a benefit to those who would avoid falling into the same pitfalls.

Of the vast number of people who at some time during their careers undertake the business as a livelihood, how few succeed? And why? Simply because they start wrong and lack perseverance. It takes common sense, honesty, energy and perseverance to make a continued success of any business, and the 90 or more per cent of failures in the poultry business are equalled by the failures in any other lines.

The best advice one can follow is to Start Right and Stick-to-it. I started wrong, but I stuck to it and at last succeeded in outriding the storm. My first attack of chicken-fever occurred while I was employed by a mercantile company in New York. The mercantile company was suffering from a severe attack of lack of funds a malady which I also suffered through sympathy. The company had to go out of business. So did I. Among my fellow "unfortunates" was a young man about my own age. He was interested in chickens as was I also. We therefore took a run up to Madison Square Garden to see the poultry show. We hardly knew one breed from another, certainly but very few of the names. Still we were both out of a job so we decided to form a partnership, go into the egg business and make lots of money.

My partner and I adjourned to my home on Long Island, sixty five miles from the city. I was to furnish land, material for building, and the capital for a start besides a residence for my partner. He was to do all the work of building and caring for the birds as I was to be employed elsewhere on the place. We were to divide the profits (?). We purchased about 150 mixed chickens, a few ducks and geese of the farmers in the vicinity and began.

Things didn't progress smoothly. My partner enjoyed hunting squirrels, rabbits, quail, foxes, etc, better than carpenter work, and in a short time had the cabin walls, in which he lived, covered with the pelts of his victims of the chase. The chickens did not flourish and in about six months our partnership dissolved. We sold the stock which just netted enough to get him back to the city.

Moral No. 1—If you want a thing well done do it yourself and steer clear of partners.

Circumstances shortly afterwards took me to New Hampshire in the machinery business but my chicken-fever had not left me although my first venture was a complete failure. I subscribed for several Poultry Journals and the more I read the more I longed to try it again. Two years from the end of my first attempt I started again, this time without a partner. I decided the breed would be Single Comb White Leghorns. My first step was to purchase a \$12 outdoor brooder. I then

J. KENT WARDEN

ordered 100 live chicks from a breeder someone had insisted had elegant Leghorns.

Moral No. 2—Beware of the well meant advice of those who are anxious to impress you with their knowledge but don't know what they are talking about.

Through delay transportation, it being cold weather, I received the shipment and found seventy chicks dead in the box. I struggled night and day with the remaining thirty but despite my endeavors lost ten more. Not discouraged I ordered another brooder and 150 more chicks. These came through in good condition. I followed my book knowledge in caring for them, fed a manufactured chick food and raised 100 of the second lot. These grew nicely but gradually their plumage grew yellow until it would have taken a sage to tell whether I was trying to raise white or buff birds. I studied the Standard diligently and found my birds were lacking in almost every requisite point, yellow ear lobes, combs of all shapes and sizes there were in abundance but no eggs. The birds had the best of care and feed but the few eggs I found would not pay for the feed. I at last had to come to the conclusion my Leghorns were N. G. and the year I had spent had resulted in no financial returns. My friends, relatives and well wishers now joined forces and tried to persuade me to give it up "There was no money in chickens anyway. I was wasting my time at a period of my life when days counted etc. etc."

The temptation was strong I admit, but I had made up my mind I could succeed in this business

which I liked so I decided to try again, much to the disgust of the aforesaid parties. During the past year I had erected the colony houses each 7x14 feet and purchased an incubator. I now made up my mind nothing but the best I could get would do for me in the future. I bought eggs from the most reliable breeder of Leghorns I could find, who raised fancy and utility stock combined. I had to pay for the eggs too for I insisted on the very best matings and knew from the reputation of the breeder that everything he sold was exactly as represented.

I was not disappointed in results this time. As the youngsters grew to maturity they developed into beautiful birds of true Leghorn shape and color. From that last start which was right, has developed a business which pays. I can now sell my surplus birds as breeders at good prices. My pullets lay winter and summer and I don't have to worry about yellow ear lobes, brassy feathers or that I get no eggs.

All this goes to show that to succeed one must persevere. To be sure I was situated more fortunately than many who undertake the business. While the business was in an embryonic state I lived at home and had no board to pay. I had free use of the land I needed and had quite a quantity of building material already on the place. But I want to add had circumstances been less in my favor the results would have been the same though it might have taken a longer time. Again, had I started right in the first place there would have been much time saved. I have learned my lesson from experience, which is at times a hard teacher, yet just. Again I say to those about to undertake the poultry business, Start Right and Stick-to-it.

Difference in Food Value of Eggs

THE food value of an egg cannot be determined by the color of the shell, although certain markets prefer white shells and other markets dark shells. For instance New York wants white eggs and Boston the darkest colored ones that can be produced. A certain Boston marketman made a great reputation for his eggs by calling them a dark brown and furnishing eggs of reddish brown color in the shells.

All the big egg farmers that supply eggs for the highest-priced trade in New York keep breeds which produce pure white eggs. In Chicago no difference is made in the price between white and dark colored eggs while San Francisco wants white eggs.

The color of the shell is mere prejudice, as analysis has proved that the contents of an egg are not affected by the color of the shell.

On the other hand there is a difference between the food value of an egg with a very pale yellow yolk and one with a yolk that is a deep reddish yellow.

The deeper the color of the yolk of an egg the more iron it contains and the more it goes to make rich red blood in the consumer.

The iron in the yolk of an egg is in such shape that it is at once available for use in the human system.

The quantity of iron in the yolk of eggs has been found to increase with the deeper shade of color and the matter has been taken up by careful investigators and it has been found that a good guess between the comparative value of two eggs may be made by observing the color of the yolk.

Feed has much to do with the color of the yolk of an egg. Feed a flock of laying hens on wheat and oats and the yolk of the eggs they produce is likely to be pale and somewhat thin. Feed them on a varied diet including animal feed, cut clover and vegetables and the yolk become firm, standing up round and full when the egg is broken, and the color will be a dark, deep red.

The vigor of a hen is also indicated by the color of the yolk. A strong vigorous hen will produce eggs with darker yolks than will a hen that is less vigorous or one that is in bad health.

Perseverance counts and it is gratifying to know that those who have persevered are reaping their reward. May they double the reward every year.

A Poultry House For Twenty-Five Dollars



As the cold days of winter come on, are your fowls comfortably housed and cared for? Or are they compelled during the day to pick up a precarious living among cats, cattle and swine; and then during the night to seek shelter from the cold north-west wind in stable or wagon-shed, or among the leafless branches on the leeward side of a sour apple tree?

If such are the comforts that you provide for your poultry, it is little wonder that they yield small returns. It is true of fowls as of other forms of life that the vital processes are carried on only at the expense of energy, and it is a fundamental law of natural science that energy may be transformed from one condition into another, but can be neither created nor destroyed. It is no more possible to obtain eggs from hens in winter without suitable food and shelter, then it is to obtain heat from your stove, or furnace without suitable fuel. The prime requisite, therefore, for success with poultry in winter is appropriate shelter and protection from the wind and the cold.

Many farmers and poultry raisers think that they cannot build for themselves poultry houses on account of the expense involved; but I know from experience that a very good hen house suitable for accomodating twenty fowls may be constructed for \$25 and I give below the plan of a poultry house which I built in Wisconsin for that sum. I was able to do all of the work myself; therefore, this sum makes no provision for labor. The plan is sufficiently simple so that any one who can use a saw and hammer can follow the directions.

The building in question is sixteen feet long and ten feet wide, six and one-half feet high in front and three and one-half feet in rear, with shed roof. The building faces the south side, the other three sides being entirely enclosed. The sides are of matched pine lined with tarred paper. The roof

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is of inch hemlock boards laid close together for warmth, and covered with cedar shingles. (By adding \$1.20 to the following specifications for another roll of tarred paper, the roof could be made warmer by covering with that before laying the shingles.) To avoid the expense of laying the floor, a dry site was selected, and the drainage was perfected by ditching. The sills were placed on stone foundations and the floor space was filled in level with the sills with porous dirt. Where stone or gravel may be had conveniently, these could be used to an advantage to obviate dampness. For the sake of both protection, to the sides

Matched pine siding, 350 feet	\$20 per M	-	7.00
Seven bunches of shingles at \$1.40 per M	-	-	2.45
One roll of tarred paper	-	-	1.20
Seven strips of pine 3x1 in. 14 feet long for edge of roof and for corners	-	-	.65
Eight strips 4x1 in. 16 feet long, for ridge board cornices, window frames, corners, etc.	-	-	1.02
Nails 6 lbs. shingle, 1 lb. wrought, 2 lbs. twenties, 14 lbs. sixes, eights and tens	-	-	1.00
Three pairs of strap hinges	-	-	.18
Two windows	-	-	2.50

Total - - - - - \$25.04

As the difference in value for a permanent building would more than compensate for the difference in price, I would advise using a better grade of shingles than I used; such for example as may be obtained for \$2.40 or \$2.80 per M. A coat of paint would also greatly improve the appearance and would increase the durability of the building. Furthermore, for a cold climate, it would be an additional improvement to board up or to plaster the interior.

I would suggest that the interior space be divided into two equal apartments; one for nests and feeding purposes, and the other for roosts. The roosts may be made of 2x4 material seven and one-half feet long. Three such pieces may be fastened together two feet apart with cross strips, and may be hinged to the studding in the rear of the building about two feet from the ground. In the front, the roosts may be held in place by a chain at either end. It is well to fasten the lower end of each chain permanently, by means of a staple to the

end of the roosting platform, and directly overhead, to place a strong hook in the rafter, so that the platform may be raised or lowered at will when one is cleaning out the droppings.

While this is not a model poultry house nor such a house as I would recommend for those who can afford better, it is decidedly better than none whatever. Furthermore, it is a house that actually has been built for the sum specified, and one that has proved to be of practical value.



Young White Holland Turkeys. Photo by D. W. Ingersoll.

of the building, and appearance, the roof should be made to project about a foot on each of the four sides. The following materials were used:

	Cost.
Two sills, 4x4 in. 16 feet long	- - - \$.68
Two roof plates, 2x4 in. 16 feet long	- - .34
Six rafters, 2x4 in. 14 feet long	- - .90
Seventeen pieces 2x4 in. 10 feet long	- - 1.87
(for studding, roosts, etc.)	
Hemlock boards 10 and 12 feet long for roof and nests at \$15 per M	350 feet - - - 5.25

The Care of Breeding Geese

FOR breeding purposes never use ganders related to the females. The geese improve up to ten, or even fifteen, years, but ganders get cross after their fourth year and a new male bird may be desirable. The gander holds his head higher, has a heavier neck, but a less coarse voice than geese. New breeders do better if bought some time before needed. Till wanted they will not do as well. A gander naturally prefers a single mate, but can be coaxed to take two or even three. Do not attempt more.

Old geese do well in all kinds of weather with

nothing more than a shed for shelter. They will share the cattle shed, but are less apt to be stepped on and injured by one of their own, where they will often do their sitting, too. Early laying is not desirable, since the goslings do not thrive well unless they have an abundance of grass. Indeed a goose is as much of a grazing animal as a cow, but the latter never likes to eat from the same field with geese.

Breeding geese should have considerable exercise, and be kept moderately thin in flesh. They cover their eggs with hay or straw, so there is a chance

for egg hunting. If hatched under common hens the biddy mothers step on some at first, till used to such strange children. As soon as each gosling thus hatches it had better be put in a basket by the stove till strong, and all out.

For the first three days water, grass and a little bread and milk, not sloppy, are all they should try. Later scalded cracked corn is added. Keep their mother confined to a limited space the first few days, then gradually enlarge the run.

Goslings can not stand dew nor swimming till they get a full coat of feathers. They are also

liable to be overcome by heat, and should always have some shade where they can retreat from the sun's rays.

Some pick geese two or three times after spring laying. In July or August is the natural time

when feathers come out easily, without blood or matter in the quill.

In winter feed a little oats and corn, give them plenty of water, grit, oyster shell, clover hay and cornstalks cured green.

Leaves of the latter may be prepared in the fodder cutter and cooked, then thickened with meal. Ganders have sharp eyes and ears, and give a noisy, effective alarm at the sight of hawks or dogs.—Farmer's Sentinel.

The Australian Laying Contest



It has been settled that American hens cannot be sent from this country to compete with those of Australia on even terms no matter what pains are taken to make conditions equal. The American hen goes from this country to one where the seasons are reversed and conditions altogether strange and must work at a disadvantage. This much the Australian committee has concluded. In view of this fact we are very proud of the showing made by some of the birds we had sent over a year ago, which are now competing in the third great Australian Laying Competition.

We have a report from Honorary Secretary A. A. Dunncliffe which gives the standing of the various pens at the end of the sixth month of the present competition. We have not room to give the entire lists with credits, but the following pens made a record of 500 eggs or more for the six months, the records for September being in parenthesis:

Mrs. E. Saysbrook, Gosford: Black Orps. (120)	595
W. H. Peters, Waratah: Golden W'dottes (122)	594
G. Howell, Wentworthville: S. W'dottes (110)	574
Mrs. A. H. Hansel, America: R. C. Brown Leghorns (113)	567
Royle Poultry Farm, St. Leonards: Black Orpingtons (105)	521
J. M. Anderson, America: R. C. White Leghorns (110)	514
Dr. J. Martin, America: Rhode Island Reds (101)	509
Horwood and Dennis, Wagga: White Wyandottes (108)	502
J. Lowe, Wentworthville: W. Leghorns (122)	503
D. J. Stephens, Pitt Town: Silver Wyandottes (108)	500

Eleven failed to make a record of as many as 300 eggs each during the six months. The breeds and the number of eggs represented by these pens are as follows: Andalusians, 281; Silver Wyandottes, 278; Buff Orpingtons, 251; Black Hamburgs, 245; Langshans, 244; Minorcas, 244; White Leghorns,

243; Partridge Wyandottes, 219; Minorcas, 217; White Leghorns, 211; Langshans, 193.

It will be noted that of the first ten pens four are Wyandottes. Black Orpingtons are well ahead of any other variety of that breed four pens being represented in the first twelve.

A postal card from Secretary Dunncliffe gives the standing of the leading pens on October 27 as follows.

Peters, 693; Scaysbrook, 685; Hansel, 674; Howell, 657; Anderson, 623; Lowe, 621; Brierly, 616; Royle, 611; Martin, 602.

October 1, the pen of White Leghorns owned by F. J. Brierly stood seventeenth with a credit of 483 eggs. Twenty seven days later they stood seventh with a credit of 616, showing a production of 133 eggs in twenty seven days out of a possible 162. Mrs. Hansel's Rose Comb Brown Leghorns advanced to third place 107 eggs in twenty seven days. Howell, who won last year, drops down one notch and Mr. Anderson's Rose Comb White Leghorns advance one place, having produced 109 eggs in twenty seven days. Secretary Dunncliffe reports all the pens looking well and there is a chance that Mrs. Hansel will take the lead before long as those above her seem to be failing in egg-production. The Australian Summer is now on and more eggs may be expected. From the Daily Telegraph, Sydney, New South Wales, dated October 1, we reprint the following concerning the competition:

The first half of the third annual international laying competition, conducted at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, by Mr. D. S. Thompson, terminated yesterday. The results were in all respects lower than for the corresponding month of the two previous competitions.

Mr. F. J. Bailey won the monthly prize of £1 for the highest total from a pen.

A comparison of the results of the first six months of the three competitions is afforded by the following:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Number of pens	98	70	100
Most eggs from pen in Sept.	136	156	130
Highest aggregate, 6 months	548	711	595
Average per pen in Sept.	106.39	121.85	102
Average per pen, 6 months	343.47	470.00	390.93

As showing the possibilities of the leading pens it is interesting to note that the four Australian pens which finished the last competition with averages of 218 to 204 eggs per hen, scored 617, 598, 573 and 521 eggs respectively to the end of September, 1903.

The pens were inspected yesterday by "The Daily Telegraph" representative. The hens as a whole, were in splendid condition, the Black Orpingtons being particularly so.

Mr. Thompson reports: "The weather during the month was very favorable for egg production. The rainfall was light, consisting of 35 points during the first week and 45 points for the last week. The hens laid fairly well, but not up to expectations. It is quite evident that the majority of the hens have not recovered the great set back they received during the severe weather in July. The feeding has been changed slightly. Wheat is more extensively used, maize (cracked) only being given every fourth evening. Finely-chaffed lucerne and rape are fed on alternate days as green food. The hens are eating less of this, as there is a good shoot of tender young grass in all the pens."

So far the third year's competition emphasizes what we have before said concerning the competition. It shows that strain has most to do with egg-production and that feed and care is a very important factor. Breed has very little to do with results, as is shown by these competitions, where all breeds have exactly the same care. Recently we saw a gentleman who had just come from Sydney and he said he had seen the birds in the pens at the Agricultural college and he was convinced that the committee was doing all in its power to get best possible results from each pen.

Condimental Poultry Foods

These foods are such as are made of spices and other ingredients the nature of which is to tone the system of fowls, induce quick growth in chicks and stimulate egg-production by producing a high condition of vigor and strong powers of digestion.

These foods are usually sold in small packages at a moderate price, and the cost of feeding a flock with them is very small. That they do much good has been proved time and again and a great many poultry breeders have adopted them permanently feeling that the use of these foods is very profitable to them.

The object is gained by using the materials entering into their composition in a concentrated form, diluting it when fed by mixing it with a mash of any kind. These foods make feed more palatable and add to its nutritive value to a considerable extent while at the same time giving the fowls a

greater capacity to digest and thoroughly assimilate their regular feed.

Both in this country and in Europe these stock and poultry foods are rapidly coming into universal use as those who once begin to use them and carefully note results convince themselves that the small cost of the prepared food is paid back many times over in the immunity from disease secured by keeping the fowls in vigorous condition, and in the quicker growth and increased egg-production observed in fowls fed on these poultry foods.

There are some of these foods that are not worth the price asked for them but such will never be advertised in our columns. We have opportunities to study the results from the use of the best of these poultry foods and we are fully convinced that they have a legitimate use and when used according to directions will return a large profit to those who feed them to their fowls.

It is in our belief that these feeds may be legitimately used because the object in keeping hens is to get as many eggs as possible in the shortest time. If we can use a feed that will add to the number of eggs hens will lay the first two years that is all we want as good poultrymen do not keep old hens. The best poultry foods now on the market, used as they should be, no doubt increase egg production and improve the fertility of eggs and the vigor of the chicks hatched from them.

Almost all diseases that afflict fowls are produced or aggravated by dampness and the other means by which poultry quarters become infected. With this menace to poultry health is that of the admission of wet and cold by reason of faulty construction of buildings. A layer of building paper upon the roof before the shingles are laid will keep out the dampness.

The Herald Square Show



HE Herald Square, New York, Poultry Show was a success as a show and probably paid out financially. It was a novice show to a great extent. A large majority of the exhibitors never having shown their birds at a metropolitan event.

As a spectacle it was fine. The show was held on the top floor of Macey's big store and this has both side lights and a glass roof. The show was cooped by the Empire Cooping Co. and one could stand at one end of the room and see over the tops of the coops in every direction. At night the illumination was perfect.

The arrangement did not quite suit the poultrymen as the pigeons were in the center aisles, but these drew a large crowd. There was some complaint that Angora goats were given a place and it must be confessed that the odors from the goat pens were rather strong in newspaper row and about the Orpington exhibit. Cats were shown two days and attracted a crowd of ladies of high degree.

Dr. Paul Kyle, the president, was on hand constantly, working without rest and always ready to give courteous attention to anyone asking attention at his hands.

C. E. Gauss, the secretary, was unremitting in his endeavors to make every visitor feel at home.

Superintendent Gladney never sat down as far as we could learn and it was correctly reported he did not sleep during the week.

To these gentlemen POULTRY desires to acknowledge its appreciation of the many courtesies extended to it and in this we are confident every poultry publication will join.

The quality of the birds shown was excellent in most of the classes. To be sure very poor birds were shown. This was especially noticeable in the Asiatics, Hamburgs and White Leghorns. Not that there were no good birds in these classes, for there were some fine ones, but there were also

some fit only for the market. In Orpingtons there were birds worth a thousand dollars and some that would have been dear at thirty cents. This might also be said of Barred Rocks.

Most of the judges were not well known and some were new to most old poultrymen. Among the veterans who placed the ribbons were Philander Williams, J. H. Drevenstedt, Theo. Hewes, T. F. McGrew, J. D. Nevius, Daniel P. Shove and G. W. Weed.

Others well known as poultrymen but of a

proved their skill as breeders. First on cockerel and first and second on pullet also fell to them, a line of prizes to be proud of. Second on cockerel went to C. P. Nettleton.

Dark Brahmas were not well represented, only eight being in line. Philander Williams showed two cocks and a hen getting first and second on cock and first on hen. The cockerel and pullet shown were not in the top notch class.

Some rather shabby Buff Cochins were in line and a few right good ones. Chas. Magee took first and second on cock. Philander Williams first and second on two really good bright colored hens. Magee got first on cockerel and Williams second. In pullets Magee was first and Lynnhurst Poultry Yards second.

In Partridge Cochins first cockerel and pullet went to Lynnhurst because there was no competition. J. D. Nevius showed three cocks and three hens for exhibition only that were beauties. They were big, good in shape and brilliant in coloring. The hackles and saddles of the males were especially good.

The Langshans were mostly scrubs of a very common kind. There was not one in the class worth special mention.

In Barred Rocks there was a large class running from very poor to very good. Haldie Nicholson got first on a cock which should have been left unplaced. The mistake made by the judge here was a matter of common comment. The second went to Joseph Hayner who should have had first. In hens the first went to a very good, bright colored bird owned by John Ridgely. Frank D. Ham getting second. G. W. Dufour won first on cockerel on a rather dark bird of good shape although his back might be improved. He was the best in the line however. E. Anderson got a deserved second. John Ridgely got second on a fine pullet.

In White Plymouth Rocks there was a fine show and Hewes went through them several times before placing them. Greystone Poultry Farm got first on cock on a fine bird. It goes without say-



Looking Down Center Aisle Herald Square Show.

newer generation of judges were W. Theo. Wittman, Theo. F. Jager and A. F. Pierce. Still later recruits were John Yelton, Frank D. Ham, F. W. Otte, Chas. M. Smith, F. H. Castner, George Murman and A. J. Kreutter.

The older judges gave general satisfaction but there were a number of complaints about the awards of some of the newer ones. On the whole there were fewer complaints than usual and the satisfaction was quite general.

The attendance was not large at any time though fairly good crowds were present three evenings.

The Top Notchers

In reviewing the awards it must be remembered that the opinions expressed are those of one who handled only a few of the birds and the criticisms are made from the viewing the birds from the outside. As our notes were taken without knowing the birds, the identification being made afterward from the catalogue, our criticisms are not based on our friendship for the owner.

The first Light Brahma cock was one of Philander Williams' Autocrats and a fine bird. Klee Bros. got second and deserved it. In hens Klee Bros. got first and it was fairly placed and their second and third hens



Silver Wyandottes Herald Square Show Owned by Herman D. Aldrich.



Black Cayuga Ducks, Herald Square Show Owned by Clarence W. King.

ing that he was fine or Santee would not have put him in. Second went to a beauty won by Chapman & McQuillan. In hen Chapman & McQuillan took first and second on two beauties good enough to show anywhere. Chapman & McQuillan also took first and second on cockerels a good win in such a good class. In pullets Grey-stone got first on a fine bird, white as snow and a model for shape. Second went to M. P. Turner on a way up pullet.

The Buff Rock class was not a large one but better birds never came out. C. A. Mack got first and second on cocks that were high up in shape and color. E. Bargquist's first cockerel was the best Buff Rock cockerel we ever saw anywhere. It would be hard to improve him in shape or color. Every one who saw him thought him a wonder. Piser & Riddell showed for

as fine a Wyandotte in shape as one would find in a month which was entered by Oceanside Poultry Farm. Abigail Adams Poultry Farm was fairly entitled to first on pullet and Hazelbrook to second but neither was far ahead of some of the birds placed lower.

In Partridge Wyandottes first and second cock went to F. A. Keller, Mr. Keller is able to judge his own birds as is shown by the price he named when entering them. \$75 on the one that got first and \$50 on his second bird. In hens Clark Townsend entered a hen and priced her at \$10 at which price she was snapped up by J. L. Shull before she was awarded first. Second went to F. A. Keller. In cockerels Joseph L. Shull got first and second on fine birds. In pullets F. A. Keller was easily first and H. J. Manley second.

American Dominiques were represented by two birds shown by W. M. Shaylor.

Rhode Island Reds were out in considerable numbers and ranged from excellent to very poor.

In Rose Combs S. C. Chapin got first on cock and Schiebel & Fox second.

These birds were of good color and shape. Wm. Wordell's first hen was a fine bird and Scheibel & Fox came in with a good one for second. E. L. Pricketts first cockerel was a good color and well grown but lacked the finish age will give him. Second went to Philip Caswell on a nice bird. Louis Anderson got first on a fine red pullet with good legs and Anderson came in second on a bird he need not be ashamed of.

In Single Comb Rhode Island Reds the general quality was good. Frank D. Read's first cock was all right.



White Wyandotte and White Orpington Rows, Herald Square Show

second a very fine bird and a good second. In hens first went to Joseph Hayner and second to Hazelbrook Poultry Yards on good birds. Chas. A. Kahle was first on pullets with a sweet bird and R. Ingersoll was a close second.

We never saw so many Partridge Rocks in one show, eighteen birds being in line all cockerels and pullets. First cockerel went to Frank Amsler and second to Chas. A. Kahle. In pullets Kahle was first and Rowland G. Buffinton second. This variety is coming on rapidly.

Silver Wyandottes were a small class and the birds showed a tendency to frosting which comes with open lacing. First hen went to Wood & Freeman and second to Arthur J. Fisher. Wood & Freeman got first on cockerel on a fairly good bird and Arthur J. Fisher came in for second. In pullets Wood & Freeman were again first, Herman D. Aldrich getting second.

Golden Wyandottes were not strong. G. H. Smith got first on a fairly good cock and Wood & Freeman were second. Wood & Freeman were first on hens, the winner being a good bird. Israel W. Van Sise came in for second. There were but two pullets shown neither of the highest quality. Wood & Freeman first, Smith second.

In White Wyandottes there was a good showing and Drevenstedt had no easy task in placing the awards. Oceanside Poultry Yards got first on cock by a narrow margin. Mr. Bates should be proud of the place he got. F. H. Dillingham got second on a bird that was placed fully as high as he belonged. Abigail Adams Poultry Farm won first on hens with a very tidy bird, second going to Charles F. Hollis on a fine specimen. In cockerels Drevenstedt made a mistake in our opinion. He gave first to a very short little bird entered by Dillingham and second to

Silver Penciled Wyandottes were few in number. First cock went to K. J. Daniels and second to George J. Pfaffenbach. Mr. Pfaffenbach got first on hen, Daniels coming in for second. Pfaffenbach was also leader on cockerels and pullets, second cockerel going to James Black and second pullet to James Haslett.

Black Wyandottes were represented by only one breeder, George L. Mahr.

Only about thirty Buff Wyandottes were in line but most of them were good ones. Piser & Riddell led on cocks with a fine bird. H. N. Farnsworth coming in for second. In hens Piser & Riddell were easily first and second on birds true to shape and of a beautiful color. In cockerels Henry F. Ingalls was barely first over Piser & Riddell's second. To have turned the prizes the other way would not have hurt any one very much. In pullets Piser & Riddell came to the front again by a nose over Ingall's fine pullet.

Columbian Wyandottes were a small class Philander Williams taking every prize awarded.

Geo. W. Weed & Son showed some good Mottled Javas and were the only exhibitors.

C. H. and P. Farnsworth following close for second. Wm. F. Wordell was first in hens on a deep red bird. Read getting second. Read got first on cockerels on a fine cherry red bird and his second was almost as good. First in pullets went to J. A. Raddin and second to Read on a bird he priced at \$7.

The veteran Henry Hales was the only exhibitor of Silver Gray and Colored Dorkings and Homer Davenport showed the only Red Dorkings.

Orpingtons came out in considerable numbers and of all qualities.

McGrew judged them and made some mistakes. We say this on the authority of those who benefited by the mistakes.

In Single Comb Buffs, Wm. Cook & Sons were first with a tidy cock bird of good sound color. Worthington Poultry Yards coming in second. In hens Cook got first and A. C. Goodacre second. First cockrel went to Cook and second to Goodacre. Chas. E. Faber got first on pullet and Goodacre second.

In Rose Comb Buff cock Goodacre got first by a slim lead over Cook's second. In hens Cook was first, Goodacre second. Goodacre also got first pullet. J. W. Andrews coming second.

Single Comb Black Orpingtons was a fine showing mostly. The first cock went to Woodstock House Company on a beautiful bird and second to Cook. Cook led easily for first and second on hen. In cockerels Cook was a very easy first on his St. Louis winner. Woodstock getting second. Goodacre was ahead on pullets followed by Cook.

Single Comb White Orpingtons were not a large class but they always look good to us. Cook had the best of it in cocks. J. H. Symonds coming in next. In hens Goodacre was given the blue ribbon, Cook getting the red.



Wittman's Pen of Silver Plymouth Rocks

First cockerel went to Cook and second to Goodacre and in pullets first was given to Cook, second to Hayner.

In Rose Comb White Orpingtons Cook got first cock, Wallace P. Willett second. Cook came first on hen and Goodacre second. In cockerel and pullet Goodacre took first.

In Spangled Orpingtons first male went to Goodacre, second to Cook. In females Willett was first, Cook second.

Some very good Jubilee Orpingtons were shown. Goodacre had the best male followed by Cook who got first and second females.

In Single Comb Brown Leghorns there was a fine class. W. Theo. Wittman judged them and gave very good satisfaction.

First cock went to S. L. Tuttle on a fine bird, second going to A. O. Preston. Only one hen was shown that being entered by J. W. Mitchell. Elmer Holbrook's first cockerel was a good bird and Wm. T. Liddell's second was not far behind. J. W. Mitchell got first on pullet on a rather small but finely colored bird. H. M. Moyer following with a very good specimen.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns were few and not remarkably good. P. O. Wiedeman got first on cock and W. W. Kulp second. In hens Kulp was first and C. S. Valentine second. In cockerel Kulp led followed by Wm. T. Liddell. First in pullets went to Kulp second to Liddell.

Single Comb White Leghorns were fairly numerous but the quality was not high in many of the birds. In cocks the judge seemed to forget the variety he was judging for neither Rufus Brogdere's first nor Oceanside Poultry Yards' second were good types of Leghorns. Dr. Whittier's third prize bird was far and away the best one in the line.

In hens Oceanside led with a rather heavy bodied hen the second going to Dr. Whittier on a typical Leghorn of good quality. In cockerels Paul Knie deserved the first and second which were given him. Oceanside fairly won first pul-

let although there was not much choice between her and Whittier's second.

Only eight Rose Comb White Leghorns were shown.

Buff Leghorns were entered two or three of a kind but not enough to give winnings any prestige. It may be said however that the birds were fairly good in quality.

Black Leghorns were all entered by one breeder Adam F. Knoll.

Black Minorcas were a fine class as a whole. Some of the birds were a little short in the legs but mostly they were good types. In Single Combs E. R. Collins & Son were in the lead on cocks and H. W. Billard second. We did not agree with the judge here as the first cock was too beefy about the head. In hens the first went to Klee Bros., while Billard followed closely. In cockerel Chas. A. Kohle was first, Billard second. Kohle was first and second on pullets.

Some very good Rose Comb Black Minorcas were in line. E. R. Collins & Son led on cock, J. J. Yelton following. In hens the first fell to Yelton on a good hen and Collins followed closely. In cockerels and pullets there were two entries. Brevort Poultry Farm leading on cockerel with O. F. Orr following and the honors on cockerel were divided between Yelton and Orr.

In Single Comb White Minorcas Harry C. Meiselbach took all the firsts and two seconds. Frank H. Hodges getting two seconds.

Geo. W. Webb was the only exhibitor of Rose Comb White Minorcas.

In the smaller classes some very good birds were shown. The Andalusians from Feathery Flats Poultry Yards were fine.

Chris Kirschler had some White Crested Black Polish that were as fine as silk.

Hamburg Park Poultry Yards showed some very large and very well marked Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

In Houdans there was as fine a lot as will ever be seen. Big with good crests and fine color they

were a credit to their breeders. B. H. Delavan got first on cock and Henry Candell second. In hens D. P. Shove won first on as fine a hen as one would wish to see, Candell again coming second. In cockerel Candell got first, Robert Stanley second. First pullet was entered by Parkview Poultry Yards, second by Candell.

Some elegant Pekin Ducks were in line. First old drake went to Abigail Adams Poultry Yard on a monstrous big bird. South Side Poultry Farm coming second. Frank H. Hodges came first on old duck, South Side Poultry Farm getting second. South Side Poultry Farm also got first young drake, Abigail Adams drawing second. In young ducks J. A. Oakes second.

Rouen ducks were exhibited by John Brett. They were fine enough for any show.

Clarence W. King owned all the Cayuga ducks shown. They were as good as we ever saw.

In Toulouse geese King kept up his record for winning by taking all the firsts. His Toulouse are fine birds.

Springfield Farm showed Embden geese of high quality. There were some fine Bronze turkeys on show. George Wolf taking all the firsts and most of the seconds.

In White Turkeys there was close competition Hodges getting first on old cock and Worthington Poultry yards second. In young cocks Mrs. M. C. Van Winkle got first, Worthington second. In old hens Worthington too captured both first and second also first on young hen.

The premium list which we publish in full will give winnings down to eighth prize. In this will be found every prize awarded in the show. We have not mentioned the birds in the novice classes as they were mostly not the kind that win in the open classes even in very small shows. We believe it wrong to make novice classes and award prizes to them as these prizes may deceive some who do not know the facts. First prizes were awarded in the novice classes in this show to birds fit only for market.

Exhibitors of Poultry at the Herald Square Show

- Abigail Adams Poultry Farm, Irvington, N. Y.
- Adams, G. S., Peekskill, N. Y.
- Adams, Stanley, Hollis, L. I.
- Albers, Wm., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Aldrich, Herman D., Flushing, L. I.
- Amsler, Frank, Tionesta, Pa.
- Anderson, E., South Norwalk, Conn.
- Anderson, Louis, Bloomburg, N. J.
- Andrews, J. W., Dover, N. J.
- Annandale Farm, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
- Bargquist, E., Bellville, N. J.
- Beckett, A. T., Salem, N. J.
- Beer, Joshua, Newark, N. J.
- Benedict & Frost, Fitchburg, Mass.
- Billard, H. W., Brooklyn Hills, L. I.
- Black, James.
- Bleistein, Joseph, Long Island City, L. I.
- Bookman, A. E., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
- Bouck, Arthur G., Frankfort, N. Y.
- Bowmer, D., Stamford, Conn.
- Brett, John, Fisher's Island, N. Y.
- Brevort Poultry Yards, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
- Brey, Oliver, Allentown, Pa.
- Broden, Rufus, Jamestown, N. Y.
- Brombergs Poultry Place, White Plains, N. Y.
- Brown, H. P., White Plains, N. Y.
- Brueggemann, Wm., Stapleton, S. I.
- Brundage & Dodds, Danbury, Conn.
- Brusjes, John W., Middle Village, L. I.
- Brusie, Nelson, Salisbury, N. Y.
- Buffington, Rowland G., Fall River, Mass.
- Buford, J. G., Dublin, Va.
- Burth, John, Maynard, N. Y.
- Bushnell, A. E., Lakeville, Conn.
- Candell, Henry, Englewood, N. J.
- Canovan, Patrick, Philmont, N. Y.
- Card, David, Peapack, N. J.
- Carpenter, H. M., Ossining, N. Y.
- Casewell, Philip, Newport, R. I.
- Castleberry, R. L., Sherman, Kan.
- Casner, F. H., Changewater, N. J.
- Chapin, A. O., Chicopee, Mass.
- Chapman & McQuillan, Hartford, Conn.
- Chase, Herbert F., Andover, Mass.
- Coddington, D. A., Bayshore, L. I.
- Collins & Son, E. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Condit, H. J. Jr., East Orange, N. J.
- Cook, Harris, Sag Harbor, N. Y.
- Cook, O. F., Hackensack, N. J.
- Cook & Sons, Wm., Scotch Plains, N. J.
- Cornell, Rob't C., Bayside, L. I.
- Cornman, Chas. T., Carlisle, Pa.
- Crandell, L. S., Middle Falls, N. Y.
- Crocker, Irving, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
- Croft, Arthur F., Rutherford, N. J.
- Cumberland Poultry Yards, Bridgetown, N. J.
- Cummins, Cyril, N. Y. City.
- Daniels, W. J., Whitman, Mass.
- Darone, Chas. K., York, Pa.
- Davenport Farm, Morris Plains, N. J.
- Davenport, Phyllis Rankin, Armonk, N. Y.
- Decker, Fullman G., S. Montrose, Pa.
- DeGraff Poultry Farm, Amsterdam, N. Y.
- Delevan, B. H., Utica, N. Y.
- Dillingham, F. H., Ridgewood, N. J.
- Disbrow, Harry R., Allentown, Pa.
- Donohoe, John M., Edge Moor, Del.
- Dufour, G. W., Kensburg, N. J.
- Duvall, Hanson, East Islip, L. I.
- Edgar, Wm. & Son, Bethlehem, Pa.
- Evans, S. W., Stratford, Conn.
- Faber, Chas. E., Plainfield, N. J.
- Featherly Flats Poultry Farm, Chestnut Hill, Phil.
- Fisher, Arthur J., Riverhead, N. Y.
- Fleming, James T., Lafayette, N. Y.
- Ford Bros., Oak Hill, N. Y.
- Fuller, W. A., Fultonville, N. Y.
- Gauss, Master Edward, Flushing, L. I.
- Gentner, Catherine, Corona, N. Y.
- Gies, Arthur J., Newark, N. J.
- Gilbert, W. E., Onondaga, N. Y.
- Gildner-Gilchrest, J. T., Nyack, N. Y.
- Gladney, W. S. Jr., Somers Pt. N. J.
- Gleaves, John, Astoria, L. I.
- Goodacre, A. G., Pleasantdale, N. J.
- Gough, Wm. H., Meriden, Conn.
- Graeffenberg Farm, Utica, N. Y.
- Graff, Henry, East Orange, N. J.
- Gray Bros., Scotch Plains, N. J.
- Greensword, A. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Greystone Poultry Farm, Yonkers, N. Y.
- Grove, Jeff, Tionesta, Pa.
- Hales, Henry, Ridgewood, N. J.
- Hallenbeck, Lloyd N., Catskill Sta. N. Y.
- Ham, Frank D., Livingston, N. Y.
- Hamburg Poultry Yards, Bloomfield, N. Y.
- Haner, William, Livingston, N. Y.
- Haring, E. A., Englewood, N. J.
- Harrington, Mrs. O. W., Hartford Mills, N. Y.
- Haslet, James, Tionesta, Pa.
- Hayner, Jonas, Livingston, N. Y.
- Hazel Poultry Yards, Hazelton, Pa.
- Hazelbrook Poultry Yards, Germantown, Pa.
- Hetfield, D. G., Rahway, N. J.
- Hildebrand, G. H., Pittsburg, Pa.
- Hillson, Geo. W., Amenia, N. Y.
- Hodges, Frank H., Red Bank, N. J.
- Holbrook, Elmer, Greenwich, N. Y.
- Hollis, John F., North Abington, Mass.
- Homayer, John F., Middle Village, N. Y.
- Hoxie, E. L., Cotuit, Mass.
- Huslander, W. S., Scranton, Pa.
- Ingersoll, Rob't, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
- Ives, Isadore Eugenia, Bradford, Conn.
- Ives, T. E., Dumont, N. J.
- Jackson, Henry S., East Orange, N. J.
- Jackson, J. H., Hudson, Mass.
- Jacobus, Raymond L., Montclair, N. J.
- Jenner, Harry J., Pocohontas, Ill.
- Jones, B. E., So. Montrose, Pa.
- Jones, Harvey B., Summit, N. J.
- Jones, Hugh, Utica, N. Y.
- Kahle, Chas. H., Red Bank, N. J.
- Kahle, John F., Red Bank, N. J.
- Keasbey, Rowland, P., New York City.
- Keator, Isaac, Jamaica, L. I.
- Keeney Bros., Hackensack, N. J.
- Keller, F. A., Tionesta, Pa.
- Kerlin, Mrs. Bertha M., Douglasville, Pa.
- King, Clarence W., Romulus, N. Y.
- Kissam, Coulthard, East Orange, N. J.
- Kissel, Henry, Cliffside, N. J.
- Klee, Bros., Blauvelt, N. Y.
- Knee, Paul, Burnside, Conn.
- Knox, J. F., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Kretzler, H., Rutherford, N. J.
- Kugler, James Jr., Frenchtown, N. J.
- Kuhn, Casper, Woodbridge, N. J.
- Kulp, W. W., Pottstown, Pa.
- Kyle, Dr. Paul, Flushing, L. I.
- Lamont, F. H., Marlboro, Mass.
- Liddell, Wm. T., Greenwich, N. Y.
- Linden Poultry Yards, Yonkers, N. Y.
- Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, Glassboro, N. J.
- Mack, C. A., East Greenville, Pa.
- Macomber, J. O., Winthrop, Mass.
- Magee, Charles, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mahr, Geo. L., Newark, N. J.
- Makowsky, O. M., Stamford, Conn.
- Manley, H. J., Manlewood, Mass.
- Meiere, Ernest, Flushing, N. Y.
- Meiselbach, Harry C., Melrose Park, Ill.
- Meilun, John, Whitesville, Mass.
- Mitchell, Chas. E., East Orange, N. J.
- Mitchell, J. W., Caniseco, N. Y.
- Monroe, James S., New Braden, S. I.
- Moyer, H. M., Bechtelsville, Pa.
- Mudge, Caleb, Westerly, R. I.
- Mudge & Son, W. H., Westerly, R. I.
- Nettleton, C. P., Shelton, Conn.
- Nevius, J. D., Germantown, Pa.
- Newfield Farms, Stamford, Conn.
- Nichols, David A., Shelton, Conn.
- Nicholson, Haldie, Leominster, Mass.
- Noll, Adam F., Allentown, Pa.
- Noonan, Edw. G., Marietta, Pa.
- Oaks, J. A., Nutley, N. J.
- Oceanside Poultry Yards, Rockville Center, R. I.
- Ormsbee, N. M., Matteawan, N. Y.
- Orr, D. Lincoln, Orr's Mills, N. Y.
- Orthmann, H. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Oscar, Hohne, Park Ridge, N. J.
- Otte, Fred W. Jr., Peekskill, N. Y.
- Palmer, E. A., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
- Parker, A. A., Dunellen, N. J.
- Parkview Poultry Yards, West Springfield, Mass.
- Peak, G. W., Peakville, N. Y.
- Peters, C. & F., Orange, N. J.
- Pfaffenbach, Geo. J., Schenectady, N. Y.
- Pelphs, Dr. A. H., Glen Falls, N. Y.
- Picturesque Poultry Farm, Trenton, N. J.
- Pigueron, W. G., New York City.
- Pillow, I. L., Allegheny, Pa.
- Piser & Riddell, Shushan, N. Y.
- Poplar Grove Farm.
- Porter, Morgan, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Pratt, Chas. W., North Abington, Mass.
- Preston, Albert O., Concord, N. H.
- Price, C. W., Valesburg, N. J.
- Price & Martin, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
- Prickett, E. L., Hazardville, Conn.
- Purdy, Albert C., Croton Falls, N. Y.
- Purdy, Frederic A., Croton Falls, N. Y.
- Quinn, D. A., New York City.
- Raddin, J. A., Clefftondale, Mass.
- Raddin, M. L., Clefftonville, Mass.
- Rathbone, Howard, Water Mill, N. Y.
- Read, Frank B., Fall River, Mass.
- Ridgley, John, Towson, Md.
- Rigby, Holden, Paterson, N. J.
- Riker, D. S., Bowery Bay, L. I.
- Roesler, Walter, Great Neck, L. I.
- Romaine, John E., Hackensack, N. J.
- Royal Poultry Yards, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Rowebber, Herbert B., Jamaica, L. I.
- Saue, Ernest, Newark, N. J.
- Schiebel, & Fox, Hollisterville, Pa.
- Schilling, A. & B., Rochester, N. Y.
- Schofield, Thos. W., Newark, N. J.
- Scowcroft, Joseph, Orange, N. J.
- Seaman, Robert, Jericho, L. I.
- Shaner, M. R., Pottstown, Pa.
- Shaylor, W. M., Lee, Mass.
- Sherman, J. Warren, Sag Harbor, N. Y.
- Sherow, B. S., Ossining, N. Y.
- Sherwood, Dr. M. S., Pocantico Hills, N. Y.
- Sherwood, Harry F., Saugatuck, Conn.
- Shove, Daniel, P., Fall River, Mass.
- Shull, Joseph L., Johnston, N. Y.

Silkworth, A. W., Mattituck, N. Y.
Sitzberger, W. A.
Smith, Geo. H., Wautagh, N. J.
Smith, John B., New Haven, Conn.
South, H. W., Trenton, N. J.
South Beach Poultry Yards, South Beach, Conn.
Spangler, H. B., East Orange, N. J.
Spangler Bros., Hanover, Pa.
Springfield Farm, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Staaff, Chas., Peapack, N. J.
Stacey, O. A., Newark, N. J.
Stanley, Rob't, Methuen, Mass.
Storer, Albert, New Haven, Conn.
Story, Rowland, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stovell, James A., Philadelphia, Pa.
Stowe, S. D. E., Brattleboro, Vt.

Strubble, Harvy M., Newark, N. J.
Suffolk Poultry Farm, Center Moriches, L. I.
Swayack, John, Englewood, N. J.
Symonds, J. H., Metuchen, N. J.
The Alpna Farms, College Point, L. I.
The Hall Farm, Garnerville, N. Y.
Thompson, H. C., East Orange, N. Y.
Top Notch Poultry Yards, New York City.
Townsend, Clark, Danbury, Conn.
Townsend, L. Scott, Wilmington, Del.
Treichler, Dr. A. C., Elizabethtown, Pa.
Turner, M. P., West Hampton, N. Y.
Tuttle, S. L., Naugatuck, Conn.
Tyler, Alfred, College Point, L. I.
Valentine, C. S., Ridgwood, N. J.
Valentine, W. C., Huntington, N. Y.

Van Sise, Israel W. Jr., Woodbury, L. I.
Van Winkle, M. E., Stonebridge, N. Y.
Vermilye, W. Gerard, Englewood, N. J.
Vosburgh, W. S. & H. O., Tremont, N. Y.
Vreeland, Mrs. Ben, Jersey City, N. J.
Wadsworth, C. & H. P., Ridgewood, N. J.
Watching Poultry Yards, Plainfield, N. J.
Webb, Geo. W., Rochester, N. Y.
Weed, Geo. W. & Son, East Lee, Mass.
Weidemann, Miss Gretchen, Great Neck, L. I.
Weidmann, P. O., Thomaston, L. I.
Welsh, J. H., Douglaston, L. I.
West Mountain Poultry Yards, Naugatuck, Conn.
White Plume Farm, Westwood, N. J.
Whitmer & Son, Dr. E. H., Neffsville, Pa.

Whittier, Dr. Edward, Kent, N. Y.
Wieners, Miss Selma, College Point, L. I.
Willett, Wallace P., East Orange, N. J.
Williams, H. S., Chicopee, Mass.
Williams, Philander, Taunton, Mass.
Wilson, Earl, Salem, N. Y.
Wise, Albert, Cleveland, O.
Wolf, Geo., Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Wood & Freeman, Pittsburg, Mass.
Woodstock House Co., Elmsford, N. Y.
Wordell, Wm. F., Fall River, Mass.
Work, Chas. A., Madison, N. J.
Worthington, Poultry Yards, Elmsford, N. Y.
Yelton, John J., Belleville, N. J.
Ziegelbauer, Jacob, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Zwick, Frank S., Sevmour, Conn.

Poultry Awards at the Herald Square Show

Light Brahmas—Philander Williams c 1 4 cl 3 5 h 4 5 p 3 4 pen 2 5, Klee Bros., c 2 6 cl 1 6 7 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 pen 1 4, C. P. Nettleton c 3 cl 2 4 h 7 p 5 6 pen 3, Holden Rigby c 7 h 6, Frank H. Hodges c 5 h 8 pen 6.
Dark Brahmas—Philander Williams c 1 2 h 1 3 pen 1, W. A. Fuller c 1 h 4 p 1 pen 2 3, James Black h 2.
Buff Cochins—Chas. Magee c 1 2 3 cl 1 5 6 h 3 4 5 p 1 4 5 pen 2, Philander Williams c 4 5 6 cl 2 7 h 1 2 pen 3, Lynnhurst Poultry Yards cl 3 p 2, Harry J. Jenner cl 4 p 3 6 7 pen 1.

Partridge Cochins—J. D. Nedius c 1 2 3 h 1 2 3, Lynnhurst Poultry Yards cl 1 p 1.
White Cochins—F. A. Purdy cl 1.

Black Langshans—R. P. Keasbey cl 1 h 1 p 1 5, Henry Candell cl 2 p 2 3 6, A. S. Croft cl 3 p 4, Poplar Grove Farm pen 1.
White Langshans—J. F. Knox c 1 2 h 1 2.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—H. Nicholson c 1 cl 6, J. Hayner c 2 pen 6, A. Storer c 3 7 h 6, W. Hayner c 4, P. Canovan c 5, Chapman & McQuillan c 6 cl 3 h 5 pen 2, J. Ridgeley c 8 h 1 p 2 4 5 pen 5, G. W. Dufour cl 1, E. Anderson cl 2 p 1, Blue Barred Farm cl 4 pen 7, J. C. Macomber cl 5, J. W. Sherman cl 7 8 p 7, F. D. Ham h 2 3 p 6, J. Swayack h 4 8 pen 4, M. R. Shaner h 6, Sound Beach Poultry Yards p 3 8, Philander Williams pen 8, Klee Bros., pen 1, Schiebel & Fox pen 3.

White Plymouth Rocks—Greystone Poultry Farm c 1 4 cl 3 h 4 6 p 1 5 pen 1, Chapman & McQuillan c 2 3 cl 1 2 3 4 h 1 2 p 3 4 8 pen 2 3, M. P. Turner c 5 h 3 p 2 pen 4 5 6, J. Scowcroft c 6 cl 5, O. A. Kahle c 7 cl 6 7 h 5 p 7 6 pen 7, Wm. Cook & Sons c 8, Lynnhurst Poultry Yards h 8, A. W. Silkworth pen 8.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—C. A. Mack c 1 2 3 6 cl 8 h 8 p 8, G. H. Hildebrand c 4, J. Hayner c 5 cl 7 h 1, F. S. Zwick c 7 h 4, David Card c 8 h 5 7, E. Berdquist cl 1 p 7, Piser & Riddell cl 2 p 5, Robert Ingersoll cl 3 p 2 3 pen 1, Hazelbrook Poultry Yards cl 6 h 2 3 p 4, Mrs. Bertha M. Kerlin cl 4, W. W. Kulp cl 5, H. Nicholson h 6, C. A. Kahle p 1 6, M. Brusie pen 2 3.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—F. H. Hodges c 1 cl 7 h 2 pen 3, Frank Amsler cl 1 p 6 7, I. W. VanSise Jr., h 1, O. A. Kahle cl 2 4 5 6 p 1 3 4 5 8 pen 2, R. G. Buffington cl 3 p 2, F. A. Keller pen 1.

Silver Wyandottes—A. T. Beckett cl 1 h 3 4 p 4, A. J. Fisher cl 2, Watching Poultry Yards cl 3, B. S. Sharow cl 4 5 h 5, Wood & Freeman h 2 p 1, I. W. VanSise Jr., h 4, H. D. Aldrich p 2, H. F. Chase p 3 5.

Note:—This list was evidently in error, no prizes are awarded for cocks; two firsts are given on cockerel and two fourths on hen.

Golden Wyandottes—G. H. Smith c 1 cl 1 2 p 1, Wood & Freeman c 2 cl 3 h 1 p 2 pen 1, I. W. VanSise Jr., c 3 4 cl 4 h 2 3, H. D. Aldrich h 4 pen 2.

White Wyandottes—Oceanside Poultry Yard c 1 cl 2 pen 5, F. H. Dillingham c 2 cl 1 p 7, Picturesque Poultry Farm c 3 h 4 5 pen 8, Abigail Adams Poultry Farm c 4 7 cl 4 h 1 6 7 p 1 4 pen 2, D. Lincoln Orr c 5, Hazelbrook Poultry Yards c 6 h 3 p 2 pen 3, A. Wise c 8 p 3, F. D. Ham cl 3, West Mountain Poultry Yards cl 5, J. F. Hollis cl 6 h 2, A. Tyler cl 8 pen 4, W. G. Figueroa cl 7, E. A. Haring h 8, J. H. Jackson p 5 pen 1, C. A. Work p 8, H. D. Aldrich pen 7, W. C. Valentine pen 6.

Partridge Wyandottes—F. A. Keller c 1 2 cl 4 h 2 3 p 1, T. W. Schofield c 3 p 7, F. H. Hodges c 4 h 5 pen 1, C. Townsend c 5 cl 5 h 1 p 3 4, H. Kretzler c 6, J. S. Shull cl 1 2 p 5, R. J. Manley cl 3 h 4 p 2, B. S. Sharow h 6, J. C. Macomber p 6.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—W. J. Daniels c 1 cl 3 h 2 p 3, G. J. Pfaffenbach c 2 cl 1 h 1 p 1, James Black cl 2 p 5, R. G. Buffington cl 4 p 5, I. L. Pillow cl 5, James Haslet cl 6 p 2 4, F. H. Hodges h 3 p 6.

Black Wyandottes—All prizes to Geo. L. Mahr.

Buff Wyandottes—Priser & Riddell c 1 3 5 6 cl 2 3 5 8 h 1 2 5 6 p 1 3 6 7, H. W. Farnsworth c 2 h 8 p 8, Hazelbrook Poultry Yards c 4 cl 7 h 3 7, H. R. Ingolls cl 1 p 2, Robert Ingersoll cl 4 p 4, William Edgar & Son cl 6 h 4 p 5.

Columbian Wyandottes—All prizes to Philander Williams.

Mottled Javas—All prizes to Geo. W. Weed & Son.

American Dominiques—All prizes to W. M. Shaylor.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—A. C. Chapin c 1, Schiebel & Fox c 2 cl 7 h 2 p 8 pen 3, E. L. Prickett c 3 cl 1 h 3 4 p 4 6, C. & H. P. Wadsworth c 4, Philip Caswell cl 2 5, E. A. Palmer cl 3 4 8 p 3 pen 1, Louis Anderson cl 6 h 6 7 8 p 1 2 5 pen 2, W. F. Wurdell h 1 5 p 7.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—F. D. Read c 1 3 4 5 cl 1 2 5 7 h 2 3 4 p 2 4 5 pen 1 2, C. & H. P. Wadsworth c 2 h 6 8, Schiebel & Fox c 6 cl 7 h 7 p 6, F. H. Hodges c 8, H. M. Struble c 7, J. A. Raddin cl 3 p 1, R. Seamen cl 4 p 8, E. T. DeGraff cl 6 h 5, W. F. Wurdell h 1.

Silver Gray Dorkings—Henry Hales c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 p 2 3 4, Casper Kuhn p 1.

Colored Dorkings—All prizes to Henry Hale.

Red Dorkings—All prizes to Davenport's Farm.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—Wm. Cook & Sons c 1 3 6 cl 1 3 h 2 4 pen 2 3 4, Worthington Poultry Yards c 2, W. P. Willett c 4 cl 6 h 1 1 5 pen 5, A. G. Goodacre c 5 cl 2 h 3 7 p 2 pen 1, H. S. Williams cl 4, Ernest Meiere cl 5 7 8 p 8 9, C. E. Mitchell h 5 6, C. E. Favor p 1, Dr. M. S. Sherwood p 3 4 6 7, Master Eddie Gauss pen 6.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons—A. G. Goodacre c 1 cl 1 2 h 2 3 pen 1, Wm. Cook & Son c 2 h 1, J. W. Andrews c 3 p 2 4 6, W. P. Willett p 5.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—Woodstock House Company c 1 cl 2 h 3 p 5, Wm. Cook & Son c 2 3 5 cl 1 6 h 1 2 5 p 2 3 pen 1 3 4, Dr. M. S. Sherwood c 4 cl 3 4 p 6 7 8 pen 2, W. P. Willett c 6 h 6, A. G. Goodacre cl 5 h 4 p 1 4.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons—Wm. Cook & Sons c 1 h 1, C. E. Favor p 1.

Single Comb White Orpingtons—Wm. Cook & Sons c 1 4 cl 1 3 h 2 4 p 1 3 pen 1 4, J. H. Symonds c 2 h 5, A. G. Goodacre c 3 cl 2 h 1 3 p 4 pen 2, Irving Crocker cl 4 p 6, Jonas Hayner p 2 5, Mrs. A. H. Williams pen 5.

Rose Comb White Orpingtons—Wm. Cook & Sons c 1 h 1, W. P. Willett c 2, A. G. Goodacre cl 1 h 2 p 1 pen 1, Irving Crocker pen 3.

Spangled Orpingtons—A. G. Goodacre c or cl 1 h or p 3, Wm. Cook & Sons c or cl 2 h or p 2, W. P. Willett h or p 1.

Jubilee Orpingtons—A. G. Goodacre c or cl 1 4 5 h or p 3 4 6 pen 1, Wm. Cook & Sons c or cl 2 7 h or p 1 2, W. P. Willett c or cl 3 6 h or p 5 7.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—S. L. Tuttle c 1 cl 8, A. O. Preston c 2 cl 3, J. W. Mitchell c 3 h 1 p 1 5 6 7, Elmer Holbrook c 4 cl 1, W. T. Liddell cl 2 p 8, H. M. Moyer cl 4 6 p 2 4, J. Bleiskin cl 5, J. A. Raddin cl 7 p 3.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—P. O. Wiedemann c 1 h 4, W. W. Culp c 2 cl 1 3 h 1 3 p 1 3 pen 1, H. T. Aldrich c 3 h 8, Dr. Paul Kyle c 5 cl 6 h 5 p 2, Miss Gretchen Wiedemann cl 2 4 5 p 2, Miss Gretchen Wiedemann cl 7 h 7 p 7 pen 5, C. S. Valentine cl 8 h 2 p 5 pen 2.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Rufus Brogden c 1 h 7 p 7, Oceanside Poultry Yard c 2 4 cl 4 8 h 1 5 8 p 1 3 pen 2, Dr. Edward Whittier c 3 cl 3 h 2 3 p 2 5 pen 1 3, Paul Knie cl 1 2, W. S. Huslander cl 5 6 h 4, J. T. Fleming cl 7 p 4, White Plume Farm h 6, H. A. Orthmann p 6.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—W. W. Kulp c 1, W. S. Huslander cl 1 2 h 1, Morgan Porter h 2 p 1, B. L. Hoxie cl 3, H. A. Aldrich pen 1.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Mrs. C. W. Harrington c 1 2 cl 2 h 1 3, James Kubler Jr., c 3, J. C. Macomber cl 1, Hotnotch Poultry Yards cl 3 3 3, P. R. Davenport h 2, R. L. Jacobus p 1 2, Robert Ingersoll pen 1.

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns—F. S. Zwick c 1 2 cl 2 4 h 1 2 p 2 3, Jeff Grove cl 1 2 p 1 4, H. D. Aldrich h 3 pen 1.

Single Comb Black Leghorns—All prizes to Adam F. Noll.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—E. R. Collins & Son c 1 h 4 p 5 pen 2, H. W. Billard c 2 cl 2 6 h 2, Klee Bros., c 3 cl 4 8 h 1 3 6 p 4 6 pen 1, Grav Bros., c 5, C. A. Kahle c 6 cl 1 5 7 p 1 7 8, A. G. Greensword c 7.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—E. R. Collins & Son c 1 h 2, J. J. Yelton c 2 h 1, Breevort Farm Poultry Yards cl 1, O. F. Orr cl 2.

Single Comb White Minorcas—H. C. Meiselbach cl 1 3 h 1 2 p 1 2, F. H. Hodges cl 2.

Rose Comb White Minorcas—All prizes to Geo. W. Webb.

Blue Andalusians—J. W. Brunjes c 1 h 4 5 p 5, Feathery Flats Poultry Farm c 2 cl 1 h 1 2 3 6 p 1 2 3 4.

Golden Polish—Isadore Eugenia Ives c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, Cyril Cummins c 2 3 h 2 3.

White Crested Black Polish—C. Kirschler cl 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1, T. W. Schofield cl 3 p 3, Wm. Edgar & Son cl 4 h 1 2 p 4 5.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Hamburg Park Poultry Yards c 1 2 3 cl 4 5 h 1 2 3 p 3 4, Earl Wilson cl 1 3 p 1 2, J. C. Macomber cl 2 p 5.

Golden Penciled Hamburgs—All prizes to J. C. Macomber.

Silver Penciled Hamburgs—All prizes to Credo Harris.

Houdans—B. H. Delavan c 1 h 6 p 4, Henry Candell c 2 cl 7 h 2 p 2, H. S. Jackson c 3 h 4, Wm. Cook & Son c 4 h 7, D. P. Shove c 5 cl 4 8 h 1 p 6, Parkview Poultry Yards c 6 h 5 p 1, R. Stanley c 7 cl 2 3 h 3 p 3 7 8, E. Meiere cl 5 6 p 5.

Lakenvelders—Dr. A. H. Phelps c 1 5 cl 4 5 6 h 1 2 p 2 3 4 pen 1, Newfield Farm c 2 3 4 6 cl 2 h 2 3 4 5 p 1, Ford Bros., cl 1 p 5, O. M. Makowsky cl 3 p 6.

Note:—The official list gives two seconds on hen.

Faverolles—J. H. Symonds c 1 3 cl 1 h 1 3 p 1, Dr. A. H. Phelps c 2 cl 2 h 2 p 2.

Buff Cochins—A. & B. Schilling c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 1, J. E. Monroe c 2 cl 2, E. R. Collins & Son c 3 h 6, J. F. Homeyer c 4 cl 3 h 3 p 2, W. F. Albers h 1, J. Ziedelbauer h 4, J. Scowcroft h 5 p 7, C. & F. Peters h 7 p 4, F. R. Dayenport h 8 p 8, F. H. Hodges p 3, Robert Ingersoll p 5, Dr. E. H. Whitmer & Son p 6, Wm. Row pen 1.

White Cochins—E. R. Collins & Son c 1 h 5, Dr. E. H. Whitmer & Son c 2 h 3 p 1, Walter Roesser c 3 h 4 p 3 4, C. & F. Peters c 4 h 1 8, Gray Bros., c 6 h 7 p 2 pen 1, F. H. Hodges c 5, A. J. Gies c 7, C. Kissam h 6, W. F. Albers h 2.

Black Cochins—C. & F. Peters c 1, C. Kissam c 2 h 7 8, J. F. Knox c 3 h 3, E. R. Collins & Son c 4 h 4, Dr. E. H. Whitmer & Son c 5 h 5, Philander Williams

c 6 h 2, W. A. Sitzberger h 1 6 p 3, J. Scowcroft cl 1 p 1, Ford Bros., cl 2 3 p 4 5, I. W. VanSise Jr., cl 4 p 2.

Partridge Cochins Bantams—All prizes to Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son.

Golden Sebright Bantams—Chas. Staff c 1 cl 2 h 2 p 1 3 pen 1, Philander Williams c 2 h 1, H. R. Duval c 3 cl 1 h 4 p 2, F. H. Hodges c 4 h 6, Casper Kuhn c 5 h 5, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son h 3.

Silver Sebright Bantams—Casper Kuhn c 1 h 1, H. R. Duval cl 1 p 1, Dr. H. C. Treichler cl 2 4 p 2 3, Linden Poultry Yards cl 3 p 4, D. A. Nichols pen 1.

Rose Comb Black Bantams—W. F. Albers c 1, W. Brueggemann c 2, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son c 3 h 1, E. R. Collins & Son c 4 h 2, Miss Selma Wieners c 5 h 3 4 p 1 3, W. Kenney cl 1 p 2, F. H. Hodges h 5.

Rose Comb White Bantams—F. H. Hodges c 1 cl 4 h 3 p 2, John Melvin cl 1 3 h 2 p 3 4, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son cl 2 h 1 p 1.

White Japanese Bantams—Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son c 1 h 1, W. F. Albers c 2 h 2 p 1.

Black Tail Japanese Bantams—Linden Poultry Yards c 1 h 2, Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son c 2 h 1.

Black Japanese Bantams—All prizes to W. F. Albers.

Any other color Japanese Bantams—Henry Hales c 1 cl 1 h 4 p 1, E. R. Collins & Son c 2 h 1 2, W. F. Albers c 3 h 3.

Japanese Silkies Bantams—All prizes to E. R. Collins & Son.

Light Brahma Bantams—G. W. Hillson c 1 3 cl 5 7 h 1 5 p 1 4, D. Lincoln Orr c 2 5 cl 1 3 h 2 3 p 3 pen 1, W. S. Gladney Jr., c 4 h 6, J. E. Munroe cl 2 4 p 2 5, H. Graff cl 6 p 6, C. Kuhn h 4.

Dark Brahma Bantams—All prizes to Frank H. Hodges.

Cornish Indian Game Bantams—All prizes to Chas. P. Cornman.

Barred Plymouth Rock Bantams—All prizes to W. M. Shaylor.

Pekin Ducks—Abigail Adams Poultry Farm c 1 3 cl 2 3 h 6 8 p 2 6 pen 3, South Side Poultry Farm c 2 5 cl 1 4 h 2 3 p 3 4 pen 1, J. A. Oakes c 4 cl 5 h 7 p 1, H. F. Sherwood c 6 p 7 pen 4, Schiebel & Fox cl 6 h 5, F. H. Hodges cl 7 h 1 4 p 5 pen 2.

Rouen Ducks—John Brett c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2, C. W. King pen 1, Spring Field Farm pen 2.

Cayuga Ducks—All prizes to C. W. King.

Indian Runner Ducks—All prizes to R. L. Castleberry.

Colored Muscovy Ducks—Stanley Adams c 2, D. M. Carpenter c 1 h 1, E. A. Haring cl 1.

White Muscovy Ducks—South Side Poultry Farm c 1 3 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1, F. H. Hodges c 2.

Blue Swedish Ducks—All prizes to Royal Poultry Yards.

White Call Ducks—All prizes to F. H. Hodges.

Wild Ducks—Graeffenberg Farm c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, F. H. Hodges c 2 h 2.

Toulouse Geese—C. W. King c 1 3 cl 1 2 h 1 5 p 1 2, Springfield Farm c 2 h 2 3, F. H. Hodges c 4 h 4.

Emden Geese—All prizes to Springfield Farm.

African Geese—All prizes to F. A. Hodges.

Bronze Turkeys—Geo. Wolfe old c special 1, 1903 c 1 2 3 5, 1904 c 1 2, old h 1 2, 1903 h 1 2 3, 1904 h 1 2 5; A. E. Bookman old c 2, 1903 c special 4, 1904 c 3 4, old h 4, 1903 h 4, 1904 h 3 4; C. W. Peak old c 3, 1904 c 7, 1903 h 6, 1904 h 6; G. F. Decker 1903 c 6, 1904 c 5 6 old h 3, 1903 h 5 7, 1904 h 7 8; J. G. Buford 1904 c 8 pen 1.

White Holland Turkeys—F. H. Hodges c 1 h 3, Worthington Poultry Yards c 2 cl 2 h 1 2 p 1 pen 1, M. C. Van Winkle cl 1.

Black Turkeys—All prizes to B. F. Jones.

The Walden, New York, Poultry Show

This show was held December 5-8 and was a most successful one. About 13,000 birds were entered and of these 286 were White Wyandottes, a most extraordinary display and one of great individual excellence. No finer White Wyandottes will be seen in any show than were here and the judge had his hands full in placing the awards.

In Single Comb Brown Leghorns some very good birds were shown, especially in the females.

The Buff Leghorns could not have been better. They were the finest we

have seen for a long time. In Single Comb Black Minorcas there was a good display and some very good Barred Rocks were shown.

The largest display of Silver Plymouth Rocks ever made in the country was seen at this show, a full line except in pens being out, and some of the birds were exceptionally shapely.

Silver Wyandottes made a very strong class, a long line of very fine birds being shown.

In the Single Comb White Leghorn class there was a young pair that would

be worth showing at the big shows and the owner need not be afraid to take them into the hottest competition.

White Plymouth Rocks made a big class. The Buff Rocks and Buff Wyandottes were not so strong but very good.

In Bronze turkeys there were some specimens that would show up well in any eastern show, big bright colored fellows that were good to see.

J. H. Drevenstedt, Theo. Jager and the editor of POULTRY placed awards.

Secretary Millsbaugh did everything possible to make the show a success and

give visitors a good time. The attendance was good and everything passed off in a satisfactory manner. We give below a full list of the awards:

American Dominiques—All prizes to Fred Woodruff.

Pea Comb Plymouth Rocks—All prizes to Woodruff.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—H. F. Sherwood c 1 h 2 3 cl 1 pen fowl 2 pen chicks 1, L. M. Hallenbeck c 2 h 1, John Schofield cl 2 3 pen chicks 3, Woodcrest Farm c 3 p 1 pen fowl 1 pen chicks 2, A. Robinson p 2, C. W. Peak pen fowls 3.

White Plymouth Rocks—F. W. Corey c 1 h 2 3 cl 1 p 3 pen fowls 1 pen chicks 2 3, Fernwood Farm c 2 h 1 p 1 pen fowls 2, Daniel Gillespie c 3, Leo A. Mapes cl 2, E. L.

Tallman cl 3, Dr. Wright J. Smith p 2 pen chicks 1.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Schofield c 1 h 2 cl 1 p 3 pen chicks 2, Rev. N. Brusie c 2 h 1 cl 2 p 1 pen fowls 1 pen chicks 1, Tallman c 3 h 3 p 2, A. G. Lyons cl 3.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—Tallman cl 1 p 2, Corey cl 2 3 pen chicks 1.

Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks—Full display in the open class all prizes to Corey.

Silver Wyandottes—C. T. Craig c 1 h 2 cl 2 pen chicks 3, Fernwood Farm c 2 p 1 pen fowls 1, J. Frank VanAlstyne cl 1 p 2 3.

White Wyandottes—Woodcrest Farm c 1 h 2 cl 3 pen chicks 1 2, Abigail Adams Poultry Farm c 2 3 h 1 p 2, A. O. Wheeler h 3, Peak cl 1 p 3 pen fowls 2 pen chicks 3.

Buff Wyandottes—H. R. Ingalls c 1 h 1 cl 2 p 3 pen chicks 1, Chas. Kniffin c 2, Fernwood Farm c 3 h 3, E. L. Christiansa h 2, G. M. Bell cl 1 p 1 2, Corey cl 3 pen fowls 1 2 pen chicks 2 3.

Golden Wyandottes—Tallman h 2, F. D. Myers p 1 pen chicks 1.

Partridge Wyandottes—Fernwood Farm c 1 3 h 1 2 3 cl 1 2 p 1 pen fowls 1 pen chicks 3, Corey c 2 cl 3 p 2 3 pen fowls 2 pen chicks 1 2.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—All prizes to Fernwood Farm.

Black Wyandottes—Myers h 1 p 1 pen fowls 1, Woodruff pen fowls 2.

Javas—All prizes to Tallman.

Light Brahmas—Woodcrest c 1 h 1 cl 1 p 2, Tallman c 2 h 2 cl 2 p 2 pen fowls and chicks 1.

Buff Cochins—All prizes to Woodruff.

Partridge Cochins—All prizes to M. A. Stivers.

Buff Orpingtons—Woodruff c 1, Fernwood h 1 2 cl 3, Walter Ellis h 3 cl 2 p 3, Wheeler cl 1 p 1, Kniffin p 2.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—A. Westerman c 1 h 2 cl 1 p 1 pen fowls 2 pen chicks 2, Walter Scott c 2 cl 2 p 2 pen chicks 3, C. E. Hatch c 3, Meyers h 1 cl 3 p 3 pen fowls 1 pen chicks 1.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Meyers c 1 2 h 1 cl 2 3 p 1 2 pen fowls 2 pen chicks 1, Westerman c 3 h 2 p 3 pen fowls 1 pen chicks 2, Hatch cl 1.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Geo. D. Andrews c 1 cl 2 p 2, Woodruff h 1 2 cl 3 pen fowls 1 pen chicks 2, Ralph Lyons cl 1 pen chicks 1, O. F. Haight pen chicks 3.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—L. S. Relyea c 1 h 2 cl 2 p 1 pen chicks 2, Irving Hawkins c 2 h 1 cl 1 p 2 pen fowls 1 pen chicks 1, F. E. Miller c 3, Woodruff h 3 cl 3 pen fowls 2 pen chicks 3.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Tallman c 1, G. Brundage c 2 h 1 2 cl 2 p 2 3 pen fowls 1 pen chicks 1, Woodruff c 3 cl 3 pen chicks 3, L. A. Van Zandt h 3, Rev. W. H. Mickle cl 1 p 1 pen fowls 1 pen chicks 3.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—Tallman c 1 h 1 p 1 pen fowls and chicks 1, Woodruff h 2 p 2.

Single Comb Black Leghorns—Meyers p 1, Woodruff p 2 pen fowls and chicks 1.

Rose Comb Black Leghorns—All prizes to Woodruff.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—All prizes to Ralph Lyons.

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns—All prizes to Woodruff.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—Tallman c 1 h 1 cl 1 pen fowls 1, F. P. Stubley c 2 h 2 cl 2 p 2 pen chicks 2, S. G. Livingston h 1 p 1 3, H. R. Crookson h 3 pen chicks 1, Walter E. Evans & Son pen chicks 3.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—J. Mitchell c 1 p 1, C. A. Dawson & Son c 2 h 2, Woodruff c 3 h 1 p 2.

White Minorcas—All prizes to Meyers.

Black Langshans—All prizes to Woodruff.

Black Spanish—All prizes to Woodruff.

Blue Andalusians—All prizes to L. C. Aldrich.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs—Woodruff h 1 p 2, D. C. Kitterer p 1.

Black Hamburgs—All prizes to Woodruff.

White Hamburgs—All prizes to Woodruff.

White Indian Games—All prizes to Walter Ellis.

Black Breasted Red Games—All prizes to H. M. Velie.

Barred Indian Games—All prizes to Velie.

Dorkings—All prizes to Meyers.

Mottled Anconas—All prizes to Meyers.

Lackenvelders—All to Ford Brothers.

Blue Plymouth Rocks—All to Ford Brothers.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—All to H. G. Craig.

Red Pyle Bantams—All to Craig.

Single Comb Black Minorca Bantams—All to E. L. Tallman.

Black Cochins—All to Ford Brothers.

Buff Cochins—Corey c 1 3 h 1 2

cl 1 2 3 p 2 pen fowls 1 pen chicks 1, Fernwood c 2 h 3.

White Cochins—Woodruff c 1, Fernwood c 2 h 1 2, Hyland Williams c 3, Miller h 3 cl 1.

Silver Sebright Bantams—Craig c 1 h 1, Fernwood c 2 h 2 cl 1 p 1.

Golden Sebright Bantams—Craig c 1 cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pens 1 2 3, Fernwood c 2 h 2, Tallman h 1, Hatch h 3.

Partridge Cochins—All prizes to Miller.

White Rose Comb Bantams—All to Miller.

Black Rose Comb Bantams—All prizes to Fernwood.

Light Brahma Bantams—All to Walter S. Orr.

Dark Brahma Bantams—All prizes to Fernwood.

White Polish Bantams—H. M. Velie c 1 h 2, Fernwood h 1.

Buff Sebright Bantams—All prizes to Fernwood.

Silkie—All to Craig.

Bronze Turkeys—All to C. W. Peak.

White Turkeys—All to Woodruff.

White Guineas—Woodruff 1, Hawkins 2.

Pearl Guineas—All to Woodruff.

Pekin Ducks—Tallman c 1 h 1 pen 2, Abigail Adams c 2 cl 3, James Carpenter c 3 h 3 cl 2, Hiram Brundage h 2, Walter Evans & Son cl 1 Sherwood pen 1.

Colored Muscovy—All prizes to Tallman.

Wild Mallard Ducks—All prizes to Tallman.

Emden Geese—All prizes to Tallman.

Toulouse Geese and Swedish Ducks—All to Myra Crowell.

List of Awards at the Augusta, Georgia, Poultry Show

This show was held November 14-30 with the veteran Geo O. Brown as judge. Secretary Killingsworth has kindly furnished us with a complete list of the winnings for which we return thanks: We are sorry he did not add a few words as to results of the show and the prospects of the future. The winnings:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—W. R. Munday c 3 pen 1, John J. Eohen Jr. cl 1 2, James T. Gardner cl 2, John T. West cl 3 p 2 pen 2, Yancy M. May h 1 2 3, J. Willie Leby p 1 pen 3.

White Plymouth Rocks—Fred Lehner cl 1 p 1 2 3, J. W. Killingsworth h 1 2.

Silver Wyandottes—W. T. McCollough c 2 p 1 2 pen 2, H. H. Verdery c 3 cl 2 3 h 1 3 p 3 pen 1.

White Wyandottes—John J. Cohen Jr. c 1 h 3, W. A. Herman c 2 cl 1 pen 2, Alex R. Walton h 1, Alex G. Edelblut cl 2 h 2 p 2 3 pen 1, W. H. Jones p 1 cl 3 pen 3.

Partridge Wyandottes—R. B. Watson & Son pair 2.

Light Brahmas—J. A. League c 3.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—R. B. Watson & Son cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1, L. F. Verdery cl 2 h 3 pen 2, W. A. Matton p 3.

Black Leghorns—J. W. Killingsworth c 1 2 3 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2.

Buff Leghorns—A. S. Guess c 2 cl 2 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 pen 1.

Black Minorcas—C. O. Harwell cl 1 h 1 2 3 p 1 pen 1.

White Minorcas—J. Miller Walker c 2 3 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2 3.

Buff Orpingtons—J. W. Killingsworth c 1 h 1 2, W. D. Sproy cl 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1, O. A. Muse cl 3 h 3 p 1 pen 2.

Pit Games—P. A. Rhodes c 1 3 p 1 2 pen 2, J. L. Hunter c 2 h 1 2 p 3 pen 1.

Cornish Indian Games—E. P. O'Connell c 1 3 cl 2 3 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 pen 1 3, John J. Cohen Jr. cl 1 p 3 pen 2, R. B. Watson & Son c 2.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—R. E. Riley c 1 2 h 1 p 1 3 pen 1, R. L. Olive c 3 h 3 pen 3, Dr. W. C. Cleckley cl 1 3 h 2 p 2 pen 2.

Red Pyle Game Bantams—R. E. Riley c 1 cl 1, Dr. W. C. Cleckley cl 2 h 2 3 p 1 pen 1.

White Game Bantams—R. E. Riley pair 1.

Golden Sebright Bantams—George V. Lamback c 1, A. J. Roedel cl 1 h 1 p 1 2.

Silver Sebright Bantams—Adrian B. Sherman c 1 2 h 2 3, M. C. Jones c 3 h 1.

Buff Cochins—H. H. Verdery c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1, Albert Rushton h 3, B. S. Davis p 3.

Black Cochins—Lee W. Verdrey c 1 h 1.

White Cochins—B. S. Davis c 1 cl 1 h 1.

Bronze Turkeys—H. W. Wallace pairs 1 2.

White Holland Turkeys—Emory S. Dunbar pairs 1 2.

Toulouse Geese—James W. Jackson Jr. pairs 1 2 3.

Colored Muscovy Ducks—Amory S. Dunbar pair 1.

Winners at the Warsaw, Kentucky, Exhibition

The first annual show of the Warsaw Poultry Club was a success in every way, the premiums being paid in full at the end of the show, and a fine surplus was left in the treasury. Theo. Hewes placed the awards and gave general satisfaction. It is the intention to give a show next year and plans are already being perfected. At a meeting of the association the following were elected officers for the ensuing year. President, C. N. Hansen; Vice-President, Rhoda S. Grisard; Secretary, O. A. Bogardus; Treasurer, George W. Mershon; Superintendent, Herman

Dress. Below we give the winnings in full:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—George W. Mershon c 2 cl 1 3 4 h 1 2 4 p 1 4 pen 1 3, Will H. Sedam c 1 cl 2 h 3 p 2 3 pen 2.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—B. S. Landram c 1 p 1 3, David Orr h 1 p 2.

White Plymouth Rocks—Thomas Carver cl 1 h 3 p 1 2 4 pen 1, Rhoda S. Grisard c 1 2 3 cl 2 3 4 h 1 2 4 p 3 pen 2.

White Wyandottes—Hugh L. Nevin c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 2 pen 1, Ira B. Sleet c 2 3 cl 2 3 4 p 1 3 pen 2, Chas. White c 4 h 4 pen 3, C. J. Sutton c 3.

Golden Wyandottes—J. H. McDaniel c 1 2 3 cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Hugh D. Conrad cl 1 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

Partridge Wyandottes—Hugh D. Conrad cl 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 pen 1.

Buff Wyandottes—Lee Gridley c 1 h 1 2.

Buff Orpingtons—O. A. Bogardus cl 1 2 3 4 h 1 p 2 3 4 pen 1, George Straeffer c 1 h 2 3 4 pen 2.

Black Orpingtons—O. A. Bogardus c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

White Orpingtons—C. N. Hansen cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

Jubilee Orpingtons—J. H. McDaniel c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—C. N. Hansen c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1, Mrs. O. S. Clendening cl 4 pen 2.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Will H. Sedam cl 1 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Emerson Abbott c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 3 4 p 2 3 4

pen 1, Mrs. O. S. Clendening p 1 pen 2.

Black Minorcas—Herman Drees c 1 cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Will H. Sedam cl 1 p 1.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—John H. Good c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 1, R. H. Young c 2 h 1 3 p 2 3 p 1.

Red Pyle Game Bantams—John H. Good c 1 h 1.

Golden Duckwing Bantams—John H. Good c 1 h 1.

Silver Duckwing Bantams—John H. Good c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1.

White Game Bantams—John H. Good c 1.

Golden Sebright Bantams—John H. Good c 1 h 1.

Black Tail Japanese Bantams—John H. Good h 1.

Report From the Moline, Illinois, Exhibit

The Plow City Poultry and Pet Stock Association held its annual show at Moline, Ill., November 22-25 and made a success of it. Judge F. H. Shellagarger placed the ribbons and there was no one who felt like disputing his judgement. We give below the official report of the awards as furnished us by the secretary:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—J. M. Rapp c 2 cl 2, C. F. Schlueter h 2, John Langbehn c 3, Peter Stevens c 1 cl 3 h 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1, S. L. Cork cl 1 h 1 pen 3.

White Plymouth Rocks—J. A. Hallgren cl 2 p 3, Geo. Kortum c 1 cl 1 3 h 1 p 1 2 pen 2, A. H. Sellmer h 2 3, Henry Moon c 3, E. Engblom c 2.

White Wyandottes—Herbert Swanson cl 3, Chas. Ekstrom h 1 pen 3, Adolph Moeller c 1 cl 1 h 2 3 p 2 3 pen 1, Chas. Kurtz cl 2, Geo. Woerber p 1 pen 2.

Buff Wyandottes—W. J. Coffin c 3 cl 2 h 1 p 1 2, Dr. G. W. Wheeler c 2 cl 2 h 2 3 p 3.

Silver Wyandottes—A. B. Kreider cl 2 p 3, F. W. Wray cl 1, Ott c 1 cl 3 h 3 p 1, Leonard Rice c 2 h 1 2 p 2.

Partridge Wyandottes—H. E. Biggs c 1 cl 1 h 3 p 1 2.

Buff Cochins—W. H. Stanley cl 1 p 1 2 3 pen 2, Henry Moon h 1.

Black Langshans—Peter Hosten cl 2 h 1 2 3 pen 3, W. H. Stanley cl 1 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—J. A. McIntosh c 1 cl 1 3 h 1 3 p 1 2 pen 2, Oltman & Babcock h 2, Tom Seivers cl 2 p 3, Geo. West c 3.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Joe Griffe pen 3, N. J. Rankin cl 1 3, W. G. Warnock cl 2 h 1 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—Emil B. Swanson cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 p 1 2.

Blue Andalusians—Emil Roseberg c 1 p 1 2 3.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Hiram Truesdale cl 1 2 p 1 2.

Houdans—J. A. Wahlstrand c 2 cl 1 h 3 p 1 2.

Pit Games—And. Hammer pen 1.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—Wm. Vollstedt cl 1 p 1 2.

Buff Cochins—John Buckholtz c 1 cl 1, S. W. Bowlby h 1.

Plymouth Rock Class—Peter Stevens pen 1, Geo. Kortum pen 2.

Wyandotte Class—A. Moeller pen 1, Geo. Woerber pen 2.

Asiatic Class—W. H. Stanley pen 1 2.

Mediterranean Class—W. G. Warnock pen 1, J. A. McIntosh pen 2.

The Report From Sheboygan

The West Shore Fanciers' Association held its annual show at Sheboygan, Wis. This show was a great success, 444 birds of fine quality being entered. It was a score card show and Judge Theo. Hewes found some birds that scored way up in the nineties.

Several silver cups were competed for and these brought out considerable competition. Much interest was taken in the show and the poultry business around Sheboygan promises to take on a boom next season. The awards follow:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—F. C. Schultz, c 1, W. I. North c 2 3 h 1, Peter Fredericks cl 1 2 pen 1, R. D. Warner cl 3 p 1 2, Fred Gilman pen 2, Mrs. G. Gilman pen 3, H. Hemschemeyer h 2.

White Plymouth Rocks—Wm. Zetzsche c 1 p 1 2 pen 1, F. Eastman c 2, Geo. W. Schmitt cl 1 2 3 p 3 pen 2, W. I. North h 1 2 3 pen 3.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—A. Stransky cl 1 p 1.

Silver Wyandottes—Walter H. Spranger cl 1 p 2 3 pen 1.

White Wyandottes—Wentz Bros. c 1 2 cl 1 2 3 h 2 p 1 2 pen 1, Chas. Burk c 3 pen 3, Aug. Kavel h 1 3, M. O. Galoway pen 2.

Black Langshans—A. Stransky cl 1 h 1 p 1.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—R. Bauman c 1, J. Jeske c 2 h 2, A. Stransky cl 1 2, J. E. Donovan h 1 p 1, G. Klay h 3.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—E. C. Kuhlman c 1 2 h 1 2 p 3 pen 1, Theo. Dieckman Jr. cl 1 2 3 p 1, J. J. Ramaker h 3 p 2 pen 2, W. I. North pen 3.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Walter E. Holmes c 1 h 2, Geo. W. Schmitt cl 1 h 1 3 p 1 2 pen 1, R. D. Warner cl 2, Jos. L. Pfeiler cl 3 pen 2.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—F. C. Martens c 1 p 1 2, A. B. C. Bock cl 1 h 1 2 3 pen 1, J. C. Witte cl 2 p 3 pen 2, G. Kley cl 3.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—Jos.

Lowe c 1 3, Wm. Zetzsche c 2 cl 1 p 2 3, H. T. Boerger cl 2, G. Kley cl 3 h 1.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—A. Stransky cl 1 2.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—H. T. Boerger c 1 h 1, R. D. Warner cl 1 p 1.

Single Comb White Minorcas—J. Jeske cl 1 p 1.

Houdans—Wm. Zetzsche c 1 h 1 2 3.

Pit Games—James A. Gargen c 1 h 1.

Black Sumatras—Chas. Burk c 1 h 1.

Golden Duckwing Game Bantams—Arno Scheffler c 1 h 1.

Golden Sebright Bantams—L. Neumeister h 1 2 3, W. I. North cl 2 p 1 2 3.

Buff Cochins—Reuben Runge cl 1 p 1.

Frizzlies—Albert Loesing cl 1 h 1 p 1.

POULTRY SHOWS THE COMING SEASON

State and Town	Date	Secretary	Judges	State and Town	Date	Secretary	Judges
Alabama				Massachusetts			
Mobile	Jan. 24-26	E. R. Quattlebaum		Adams	Jan. 4-6	John J. Caley	C. A. Ballou
California				Boston	Jan. 16-21	Samuel H. Roberts, Pawtucket, R. I.	W. J. Stanton
Los Angeles	Jan. 9-13	Mrs. O. H. Burbridge	Henry Berrar, S. Tyler, R. J. Venn and Ben M. Woodhull	Dalton	Jan. 17-19	W. H. Grizwold	Atherton, Lambert, Shove
San Diego	Dec. 14-16	Harry McIntire	C. G. Hinds	Falmouth	Jan. 4-6	R. E. Small	Atherton, Watson, Shove and Flanders
Connecticut				Lynn	Jan. 10-13	Chas. E. Hunt	D. J. Lambert, Chas. R. Flanders, A. C. Smith
Meriden	Dec. 27-30	W. H. Baldwin	McGrew and Card	Newburyport	Dec. 14-16	M. H. Sands	Lambert, Flanders, Atherton, Watson
Middletown	Jan. 10-13	Wm. J. Kieft	Card, Nichols & Lowe	Peabody	Jan. 3-6	Arthur Elliott	Felch, Orr, Ballou, Northup, Card, Watson, A. F. Pierce, Delano, Coffin, Stanton
West Haven	Dec. 21-23	E. J. Crawford	D. A. Nichols, W. B. Atherton	Springfield	Dec. 13-16	W. R. Graves	H. S. Ball, D. J. Lambert
Colorado							
Colo. Springs	Jan. 3-7	J. M. Hill	H. B. Savage	W. Brookfield	Dec. 26-31	E. L. Richardson	Geo. D. Holden
Denver	Jan. 9-14	J. R. Wilson	Heimlich and Lambert	Minnesota			
Loveland	Dec. 19-24	J. P. Newman	C. H. Rhodes	Albert Lea	Jan. 18-23	H. M. Yates	F. H. Shellabarger
Georgia				Austin	Jan. 4-7	J. S. Wood	Thos. F. Rigg
Atlanta	Jan. 4-11	C. O. Harwell	F. J. Marshall	Mankato	Dec. 13-15	J. W. Kollmann	Butterfield, Orr, Holden, Hewes, Heck and Wales
Illinois				Minneapolis	Jan. 10-16	C. L. Smith	S. H. Taylor
Aurora	Jan. 17-20	Walter M. Smith	W. C. Pierce	Montevideo	Feb. 2-4	G. E. Buchanam	Geo. D. Holden
Belvidere	Jan. 30-Feb. 4	C. M. Wachter	Geo. A. Holden	Rochester	Dec. 13-16	Louis E. Nietz	J. M. Rapp
Bloomington	Jan. 13-18	A. L. Moore	W. C. Pierce	Michigan			
Catlin	December	Chas. Byerly	O. L. McCord	Allegan	Jan. 20-24	W. H. Warner, Jr.	James A. Tucker
Charleston	Jan. 9-14	C. L. Carney	J. M. Rapp, H. A. Bacon	Ann Arbor	Jan. 18-21	Geo. R. Cooper	Thos. F. Riggs, W. C. Denny
Chicago	Jan. 23-28	Fred L. Kimmey, Morgan Park	O. L. McCord	Detroit	Jan. 12-19	S. Z. Harroun	Ben S. Myers
Chicago Heights	Jan. 10-14	Harry Neath	W. S. Russell	Flint	Jan. 4-8	C. C. Goodes	Chas. McClave
Danville	Dec. 26-31	C. S. Johnson	S. B. Lane	Holland	Dec. 20-24	L. S. Sprietsma	Chas. McClave
Decatur	Dec. 13-17	F. L. Stevenson	Chas. McClave	Hudson	Feb. 1-3	H. A. Boies	Theodore Hewes
Elgin	Dec. 26-30	M. E. Meredith	D. T. Heimlich	Lansing	Dec. 26-30	J. A. Turner	Chas. McClave
Enfield	Dec. 28-31	C. H. Wilson	D. T. Heimlich	Pontiac	Jan. 31-Feb. 4	Daniel Thomas	Chas. McClave
Jacksonville	Dec. 14-17	R. C. Reynolds	Ben S. Myers	Quincy	Dec. 13-16	A. E. Rogers	C. H. Rhodes
Kankakee	Jan. 11-17	E. P. Vining	J. M. Rapp	Missouri			
Minonk	Jan. 10-13	O. M. Davison	Chas. McClave	Fayette	Dec. 13-17	Chas. G. Miller, Boonville	D. T. Heimlich
Monmouth	Jan. 17-21	Will A. Hayes	Oscar C. Herbster	Jackson	Dec. 26-28	A. W. Kerstver	W. S. Russell
Naperville	Jan. 12-18	Oscar H. Givler	R. E. Jones	Lancaster	Jan. 4-7	Brice Hays	W. S. Russell, D. T. Heimlich
Niles	Jan. 12-16	F. Honold, Route 2 Norwood Park	Chas. McClave	Moberly	Jan. 3-6	H. P. Mason, Fayette	A. B. Shaner
Oakland	Jan. 4-6	O. L. Minter	W. C. Pierce	Palmyra	Dec. 20-22	Miss Maud Bloomer	J. L. Todd
Olney	Jan. 2-6	E. E. Dalton	Hewes, Rhodes, W. C. Pierce, McCord and Johnson.	Nebraska			
Oregon	Dec. 27-31	L. H. Valentine	Chas. McClave	Beatrice	Dec. 27-30	H. C. White	C. H. Rhodes, Adam Thompson, W. S. Russell
Palestine	Jan. 10-13	O. H. Smith, Eaton, Ill.	W. S. Russell	Lincoln	Jan. 16-21	L. P. Ludda	Adam Thompson
Paris	Jan. 17-20	Edward Moren	A. B. Shaner	Weeping Water	Dec. 28-30	W. W. Davis	Delano, A. F. Pierce, Watson, Shove and Cass
Peoria	January 2-7	O. L. McCord, Danville.	D. T. Heimlich	New Hampshire			
Polo	Jan. 10-14	C. E. Bamorough	A. B. Shaner	Keene	Jan. 31-Feb. 3	C. R. Spaulding	Lambert, Ballou and May
Pontiac	Dec. 27-31	A. C. Le Due, Chenoa, Ill.	D. T. Heimlich	New Jersey			
Potomac	Dec. 15-17	Jno. W. Goodwine	Hewes, Pierce, Lane, Lanius, Johnson	Newark	Jan. 30-Feb. 4	R. G. Bailey, East Orange	W. J. Stanton, T. F. McGrew
Reynolds	Jan. 9-12	Chas. F. Schlueter	S. B. Lane	New York			
Rockford	Jan. 16-21	Chas. S. Gilbert	Frank Heck	Auburn	Jan. 19-23	J. H. Scott	Quilhot, Webb, Davenport
Winnetka	February	Dr. R. S. Childs	S. B. Lane	North Carolina			
Indiana				Charlotte	Jan. 16-21	H. V. Crawford	Crocker, Stanton, Trafford
Angola	Jan. 18-21	H. M. Crane	S. B. Lane	Lexington	Jan. 3-7	C. H. Miller, Jr.	J. Y. Bicknell
Crown Point	Jan. 11-14	R. J. Bielefeld	Chas. McClave	West Raleigh	Jan. 24-27	W. B. Alexander	H. P. Schwab
Evansville	Dec. 27-31	D. T. MacClements	Theo. Hewes	Oklahoma			
Frankfort	Jan. 9-14	J. K. Pence	S. B. Lane	Enid	Jan. 25-28	I. W. Scherich	M. S. Fite
Goshen	Jan. 4-7	Will H. Schadt	J. C. Long	Oregon			
Indianapolis	Feb. 6-11	C. R. Milhous	Lambert, Wales and Shanklin	Albany	Jan. 18-21	C. W. Vinks	C. G. Hinds
Martinsville	Jan. 11-14	J. E. Bray	A. L. Pedrick	Pennsylvania			
New Albany	Jan. 12-17	C. R. McCulloch	W. S. Russell	Erie	Jan. 6-10	F. E. Thompson	W. C. Pierce
Portland	Jan. 16-21	W. P. Hiatt	Geo. D. Holden	Harrisburg	Jan. 24-28	Jno. R. Gore	F. G. Bean, H. A. Koons
Russville	Jan. 2-7	A. J. Biesecker	Thos. F. Rigg	Lititz	Dec. 27-31	J. W. Bruckhart	Drevenstedt, Hewes, Pierce, Burgott, Stanton
Tipton	Dec. 12-16	John Langan	James A. Tucker	Pittsburgh	Feb. 20-25	G. C. Sutch	O. P. Greer
Iowa				Ohio			
Cedar Rapids	Jan. 16-21	N. P. Bourne	D. J. Lambert	Ashland	Dec. 14-17	W. A. Mason	H. P. Schwab
Chariton	Dec. 28-31	Bert Lewis	T. W. Southard	Cambridge	Jan. 11-14	J. Cook Sarchet	T. E. Orr
Clarinda	Dec. 12-16	Brady Ustick	W. S. Russell	Canal Dover	Dec. 27-30	E. E. Utterbach	Thos. Rigg
Cresco	Dec. 21-23	W. F. Scholz	A. B. Shaner	Canton	Feb. 1-6	C. P. Bruce	Theo. Hewes
Dubuque	Jan. 2-7	James Agnew	A. B. Shaner	Dayton	Jan. 25-31	Carl W. Leniz	Phil Feil
Eldora	Dec. 20-24	L. B. Tucker	A. B. Shaner	Findlay	Jan. 11-14	A. B. Crozier	Ben S. Myers
Glenwood	Jan. 19-21	Bert Rager	W. G. Warnock	Fostoria	Dec. 13-16	Chas. Mann	Theo. Faulstich
Greenfield	Jan. 3-6	Mrs. S. E. Alley	George D. Holden	Greenfield	Jan. 10-16	Chas. S. Deemer	Ira C. Kellar
Humeston	Dec. 19-24	George King	I. K. Felch	Lima	Jan. 3-7	Ed Helser	O. P. Greer
Lohrville	Dec. 12-17	J. O. Ratcliff	A. B. Shaner	Montpelier	Jan. 5-6	Wm. Blum	Ira C. Kellar
Marshalltown	Jan. 23-25	H. C. Hansen	A. B. Shaner	Newark	Dec. 13-17	Thos. H. Jones, Granville	I. A. Yant
Mason City	Jan. 3-7	M. V. Bickel	W. C. Pierce	Oak Harbor	Jan. 10-13	Chas. H. Jordan	Ben S. Myers
Morning Sun	Jan. 4-6	E. D. Matthews	D. T. Heimlich	Ottawa	Dec. 20-24	W. R. Howard	Chas. McClave
Redfield	Dec. 13-16	L. J. Ober	Russell, Rhodes, Savage, Thompson	Painesville	Jan. 5-10	F. G. Johnson	Ira C. Kellar
Thompson	Jan. 3-5	E. R. Alquist	A. B. Shaner	Petersburg	Dec. 27-30	Miller McKinny	Theo. Hewes
Webster City	Jan. 9-14	Fred Hahne	C. H. Rhodes	Ravenna	Dec. 21-24	H. Beck	Ben S. Meyers
Winfield	Dec. 27-29	A. H. Glass	D. T. Heimlich	Tiffin	Jan. 11-14	V. Crabtree	W. E. Ellison, W. S. Russell
Kansas				South Dakota			
Broughton	Dec. 38-31	M. B. Caldwell	C. H. Rhodes	Mitchell	Jan. 30-Feb. 3	Wm. Scallin	F. H. Shellabarger
Emporia	Jan. 24-28	D. M. May	C. A. Emry	Sioux Falls	Jan. 17-21	S. S. Metcalf	F. J. Marshall
Great Bend	Dec. 12-17	N. L. Marsh	J. M. Rapp	Tennessee			
Leavenworth	Dec. 15-18	N. R. Nye	J. L. Todd	Chattanooga	Dec. 13-16	W. F. Maury	D. J. Lambert, C. A. Ballou
Nortonville	Dec. 26-29	E. W. Kaufman	C. H. Rhodes	Vermont			
Parsons	Dec. 19-24	A. E. Baker	D. T. Heimlich	Bristol	Dec. 20-22	Geo. S. Tarr	
Topeka	Jan. 9-14	J. W. Hughes	Russell, Rhodes, Savage, Thompson				
Wichita	Jan. 2-7	H. W. Scopfh	I. K. Felch				
Kentucky							
Ghent	Dec. 15-17	Miss Mary Sanders	W. C. Pierce				
Louisville	Jan. 22-28	John H. Good	D. T. Heimlich				
Henderson	Dec. 21-24	M. Merritt Alres	Frank Heck, Fred C. Weiss				
Maine							
Freeport	Dec. 28-30	Geo. P. Coffin	Lambert and Bartlett				
Mississippi							
Aberdeen	Jan. 9-13	Addison Brannin					

State and Town	Date	Secretary	Judges
Texas			
Blum	Dec. 28-30	Oscar Pogue	H. B. Savage
Corsicana	Dec. 14-17	J. S. Wheeler	Davis
Temple	Jan. 22-28	T. E. Losee, Pres.	H. B. Savage
Waxahachie	Jan. 18-21	C. T. Sparding	H. B. Savage
Washington			
Tacoma	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	A. Hartley, Fern Hill	L. N. Cobbledick, E. Dixon
Wisconsin			
Chilton	Dec. 12-17	A. Strousky	Ben S. Myers
Delavan	Jan. 23-28	W. E. Peffer	Russell, Ellison and Hansen
Edgerton	Dec. 19-24	F. W. Vickers	F. H. Shellabarger
Lake Geneva	Dec. 13-16	F. M. Higgins	T. F. Rigg
Milwaukee	Jan. 9-15	Jno. A. Gargen, Jr.	T. C. Morgaridge, R. E. Jones
Oshkosh	Jan. 23-28	F. A. Allen	F. H. Shellabarger
Sun Prairie	Dec. 28-31	A. D. Skalitzky	A. B. Shaner
West Virginia			
Charleston	Jan. 25-27	J. B. Gavin	Ira C. Kellar
Clarksburg	Jan. 22-24	W. H. Lewis	Arthur Sheets

Show Dates

CLASSIFIED IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR

Alabama

Mobile, January 24-26

California

San Diego, December 14-16
Los Angeles, January 9-13

Colorado

Loveland, Dec. 19-24.
Colorado Springs, Jan. 3-7.
Denver, January 9-14

Connecticut

West Haven, Dec. 21-23.
Meriden, December 27-30
Middletown, Jan. 10-13.
Hartford, January 24-27

Georgia

Atlanta, Jan. 4-11.

Illinois

Decatur, December 13-17
Jacksonville, Dec. 14-17.
Enfield, December 24-27
Elgin, December 26-30.
Danville, Dec. 26-31.
Pontiac, Dec. 27-31.
Oregon, Dec. 27-31.
Enfield, December 28-31
Olney, January 2-6.
Peoria, January 2-7
Oakland, January 4-6
Reynolds, Jan. 9-12.
Charleston, Jan. 9-14.
Minonk, Jan. 10-13.
Palestine, Jan. 10-13.
Chicago Heights, Jan. 10-14.
Polo, Jan. 10-14.
Kankakee, Jan. 11-17.
Niles, January 12-16
Naperville, Jan. 12-18.
Bloomington, January 13-18.
Aurora, January 17-20
Paris, January 17-20
Rockford, January 16-21
Chicago, Jan. 23-28.
Monmouth, January 27-31
Belvidere, Jan. 30-Feb. 4.
Winnetka, February
Catlin

Iowa

Clarinda, Dec. 12-16.
Lohrville, Dec. 12-17.
Redfield, Dec. 13-16.
Humeston, December 19-24
Eldora, December 20-24
Cresco, Dec. 21-23.
Winfield, December 27-29
Dubuque, Jan. 2-7.
Thompson, January 3-5
Greenfield, January 3-6
Mason City, January 3-7
Morning Sun, January 4-6
Chariton, December 28-31
Webster City, Jan. 9-14.
Cedar Rapids, Jan. 16-21.
Glenwood, January 19-21
Marshalltown, Jan. 23-25.

New York

N. Y. City, Madison Square Garden,
Jan. 3-7.
Auburn, Jan. 19-23.
Salamanca, Jan. 24-27.

Indiana

Tipton, December 12-16
Evansville, December 26-31
Russiaville, Jan. 2-7.
Goshen, Jan. 4-7.
Frankfort, Jan. 9-14.
Crown Point, Jan. 11-14.
Martinsville, Jan. 11-14.
New Albany, January 12-17
Portland, Jan. 16-21.
Angola, Jan. 18-21.
Indianapolis, February 6-11

Kentucky

Ghent, Dec. 15-16-17.
Henderson, Dec. 21-24.
Louisville, January 22-27

Maine

Freeport, December 28-30

Massachusetts

W. Brookfield, Dec. 13-15.
Springfield, Dec. 13-16.
Newburyport, Dec. 14-16.
Peabody, January 3-6
Adams, Jan. 4-6.
Falmouth, January 4-6
Lynn, Jan. 10-13.
Dalton, January 17-19
Boston, January 16-21

Michigan

Quincy, Dec. 13-16.
Holland, Dec. 20-24.
Lansing, Dec. 26-30.
Flint, Jan. 4-8.
Detroit, Jan. 12-19.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 18-21.
Allegan, Jan. 20-24.
Pontiac, Jan. 31-Feb. 4
Hudson, February 1-3

Minnesota

Rochester, Dec. 13-16.
Mankato, Dec. 26-31.
Austin, January 4-7
Minneapolis, Jan. 10-16.
Albert Lea, January 18-21
Montevideo, February 2-4

Mississippi

Aberdeen, January 9-13

Missouri

Fayette, Dec. 13-17.
Palmyra, December 20-22
Jackson, Dec. 26-28.
Moberly, Jan. 3-6.
Lancaster, January 4-7

Nebraska

Beatrice, Dec. 27-30.
Weeping Water, Dec. 28-30.
Lincoln, Jan. 16-21.

New Hampshire

Manchester, Dec. 27-30.
Manchester, January 24-27
Keene, Jan. 31-Feb. 3.

New Jersey

Rutherford, Dec. 15-17
Newark, January 30-February 4

North Carolina

Lexington, Dec. 13-16
West Raleigh, January 10-13
Charlotte, January 16-21

Kansas

Great Bend, Dec. 12-17.
Leavenworth, Dec. 15-18.
Parsons, December 19-24
Nortonville, Dec. 26-29.
Broughton, December 28-31
Wichita, Jan. 2-7.
Topeka, January 9-14
Emporia, January 24-28

Ohio

Fostoria, Dec. 13-16.
Newark, December 13-17
Ashland, Dec. 14-17.
Ottawa, Dec. 20-24.
Revenna, December 21-24
Canal Dover, December 27-30
Petersburg, Dec. 27-31.
Lima, Jan. 3-7.
Montpelier, Jan. 5-6.
Painesville, Jan. 5-10.
Oak Harbor, Jan. 10-13.
Cambridge, Jan. 11-14.
Findlay, Jan. 11-14.
Tiffin, January 11-14
Dayton, Jan. 25-31.
Greenfield, January
Canton, Feb. 1-6.

Oklahoma

Enid, Jan. 25-28.

Oregon

Albany, January 18-21

Pennsylvania

Lititz, Dec. 27-31.
Eric, Jan. 6-10.
Harrisburg, Jan. 24-28.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 20-25.

South Dakota

Sioux Falls, Jan. 17-21.
Mitchell, Jan. 30-Feb. 3.

Tennessee

Chattanooga, Dec. 13-16.

Texas

Corsicana, December 14-17
Blum, Dec. 28-29-30.
Waxahachie, January 18-21
Temple, January 22-28

Vermont

Bristol, Dec. 20-22.

Washington

Tacoma, Dec. 28-Jan. 3.

Wisconsin

Chilton, Dec. 12-17.
Lake Geneva, Dec. 13-16.
Edgerton, December 19-24
Sun Prairie, Dec. 28-31.
Milwaukee, Jan. 9-15.
Oshkosh, Jan. 23-28.
Delavan, Jan. 23-28.

West Virginia

Clarksburg, Jan. 22-24.
Charleston, Jan. 25-27.

Catalogues Received

Under this head we shall from time to time notice all the catalogues we receive, adding such comment as we may think they deserve. Good catalogues are business builders and every one who advertises or undertakes to do business by mail should make every effort to send out as good a catalogue as it is possible to make. In these days of good printing a cheap, badly printed catalogue makes no impression when compared with a good one.

Advance sheets of the catalogue of the Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., show that it will be fully up to those of former years which means that good paper, good illustrations, good printing and well-considered reading matter will go into the make-up of the book.

We have the catalogue of the J. W. Miller Co., Freeport, Ill., which is published under the name of "Poultry for Profit," and well deserves the title. It is filled with very fine engravings of the leading varieties of fowls, in full

page size, each engraving being accompanied by a concise history of the variety, written by a poultry expert. It has several chapters relating to the care of chickens, the use of incubators and brooders, diseases of poultry, etc. It is a valuable and elegantly printed book of 128 large pages and quite the best of its kind we have seen. We understand it is sent free to those interested in poultry.

The F. E. Sanborn Co., Omaha, Neb., have issued a stock book which is filled with valuable information concerning raising stock and poultry and contains hundreds of illustrations from many of the finest farms in the country. It has been published regardless of expense and contains 160 pages of up-to-date information. The price is 50 cents but the company will send it free to any of our readers who would like to have it.

"How to Make and Save Money with Incubators" is the title of a booklet sent out by Channon, Snow and Co., Quincy, Ill., which describes their incubators, brooders and poultry appliances. It is nicely gotten up and creates a very good impression of the business of the firm publishing it.

Willow Brook Farm, Berlin, Conn., sends us an exceedingly neat booklet containing numerous illustrations showing the poultry houses and Orpington fowls kept on the farm. It has been our pleasure to visit this farm in the past and we recognize many of the illustrations. Some of them, in fact, are from photos taken by us. The booklet contains many valuable hints for poultry raisers.

If Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks are the best in the world he has succeeded in publishing a book describing them that is worthy of them. As an educator for those interested in White Rocks the book is valuable, containing many engravings of the finest kind, showing birds of this variety at their best. It is the finest poultry catalogue we ever saw. We think it is sent free to anyone asking for it. U. R. Fishel, Hope Indiana.

The Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co. sent us their catalogue illustrating, describing and pricing their line of incubators and brooders with some of their long line of poultry supplies.

From Pocantico Poultry Yards, Pocantico Hills, New York, Dr. S. M. Sherwood, proprietor, we have a very artistic little catalogue with white and gold cover and tinted engravings showing the buildings and the Black and Buff Orpingtons kept. The booklet is a credit to Pocantico Poultry Yards.

American breeders are missing an opportunity by confining their operations to a few of the breeds which are just now most popular. If more Hamburgs, Polish and French fowls were bred they would find a ready market at good prices among those who are able to indulge in beautiful fowls, without considering the commercial side of the business. Commercialism is all right in its place but there is growing up in this country a large class of fanciers who are looking for beauty as well as profit and a good many who seek beauty rather than profit. To this class the more ornamental varieties appeal very strongly and this makes an opening for sales at good prices.

We received an invitation to be present at a banquet given by the Petaluma Incubator Company to its employees, November 21, that being the silver anniversary of the founding of the business of the company. At the same time the company opened its new factory thus celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary by beginning with largely increased facilities. We regret that we could not be present.

Poultry's Classified Advertisements

Dark Brahmas

Eggs from high-class Dark Brahmas. Orders filled in the order in which they are received, \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. H. Schroeder, Peotone, Illinois.

Light Brahmas

100 Light Brahma pullets, 25 cockerels. Prize winners. \$1.25 each, while they last. Bargains in other stock. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Write to-day. Maple Lawn Poultry Yards, Mount Washington, Mo.

Nettletons Light Brahmas. Some grand birds of this season breeding to spare. A few grand cock birds for sale. Prices right. C. F. Nettleton, Shelton, Conn.

Faverolles

Faverolles.—All varieties and of best strains. Birds imported upon order and guaranteed satisfactory. Eggs from best pens, \$6 for 15 eggs. See my winnings at St. Louis, Herald Square, etc. Circular for stamp. Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Lakenvelders

Lakenvelders.—A few trios and pairs of fine exhibition stock for sale. Prices \$20 to \$60 per trio. Eggs for hatching in season: \$4 to \$10 for 15 eggs. My birds are unexcelled by any in the world. See my winnings at World's Fair and Herald Square. Circular for stamp. Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Black Langshans

Black Langshans exclusively. Fine young cockerels for sale. One bird \$1.50, three for \$3.00. These are sure to please. From prize winners. Mrs. R. W. Martin, St. Charles, Iowa.

300 early hatched Black Langshans at from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per trio. Pure stock and fine. W. W. Long, Belle Alliance, La.

White Langshans

White Langshans, best strains. Fine winter layers. Stock for sale. Mrs. Lizzie Mumpower, Chillicothe, Mo.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Single Comb White Leghorns.—1st cockerel and pullet (2 entries) Missouri state fair, 1904. Cockerels \$2.00, three for \$5.00. Vivo Vista Farm, Mrs. Minnie M. Brown, Route 3, Appleton City, Mo.

500 Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels from 200-egg strain hens, \$1.00 up. These birds will make excellent breeders. Pure white. Bluff Lodge Poultry Yards, Washington, Mo.

Single Comb White Leghorns of the best breeding in America (Wyckoff and Young's strains). Snow white and prolific layers. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Thos. S. Ramsay, Newry S. C.

Beautiful large pure White Leghorns. Excellent layers. Trap-nested and equal the best. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; incubator lots. Stock for sale. Mrs. D. F. Stoner, Ontario, California.

Single Comb White Leghorns, Blanchard strain. Large size, prolific layers of large white eggs. Cockerels \$1.50 to \$3 each. D. S. Masters, Box 962, Winona, Ohio.

A Bargain.—I have 300 Single Comb White Leghorns that I must sell by Nov. 15th. Parents of this stock score from 91 to 96. F. D. Matson, Rolfe, Iowa.

Single Comb White Leghorns, Van Dreser strain. A few May hatched cockerels for sale from \$1 to \$2. Lee W. DeVoss, Greenfield, O.

Rose Comb White Leghorns

Rose Comb White Leghorns. Saint Louis World's Fair winners: First cock, first hen, first cockerel, first pullet, first pen and four seconds in competition with the world. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Rocky River Poultry Co., 5926 Superior St., Chicago, Illinois.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Single Comb Brown Leghorns exclusively. Stock for sale after November 1. My birds won the blue ribbons at Huntsville, Ala., Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., 1904. Circular free. E. E. Carter, Knoxville, Tenn.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns exclusively. They are of the best laying strain and of prize-winning stock. 50 grand cockerels for sale. Also fancy pigeons, all varieties. Clay Singleton, Bedford, Iowa.

100 Brown Leghorn cockerels from the leading prize winners in the United States. Eggs \$1.00 and \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Forbes Poultry Yards, New Decatur, Ala.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Choice birds. David Glattfield, R. D. 34, Peoria, Ill.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

Hansel's Australian Competition Leghorns. Young and old, male and female, for sale. Best layers in the world. Prices on application. Mrs. A. H. Hansel, Loup City, Neb.

Relyea's Rose Comb Brown Leghorns win at county, state, and winter shows. Old and young stock for sale. Send for list of winnings. L. S. Relyea, Voorheesville, N. Y.

Lamson's Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Winners this season Rochester, St. Louis and other shows. 100 cockerels. Banner Poultry Yards, Cameron, New York.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns

Single Comb Buff Leghorns, Arnold and Harris strains. World's Fair winners. Some choice stock for sale. Send for circulars. Chas. White, Aurora, Nebraska.

In order to encourage the small breeder by giving him an opportunity to advertise his stock at small cost we have made the rate for Classified Advertisements in POULTRY only 2 cents a word. If only one variety is advertised, the advertisement will be classified under the name of the variety. Where more than one breed is advertised the advertisement will be put under the head "Several Breeds." Pet stock, supplies, etc. will be put under the head 'Miscellaneous.' In counting words in an advertisement every initial and number, including name and address, will be counted as words. Cash must accompany all orders. Short paid advertisements will be cut down to the number of words paid for if this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement.

Leghorns—More Than One Variety

Single and Rose Comb Buff Leghorns—70 specimens in Single Comb for sale reasonable. Eggs from both varieties after Feb. 1st. The winning kind. G. Paul Pitt, Watertown S. D.

Single Comb Black Minorcas

Black Minorcas; first-class stock. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per setting. Express prepaid west of Rocky Mountains. Mention POULTRY. Ralph Lewis, Hood River, Oregon.

White Minorcas

Large snow white cockerels, pullets, pairs or trios; also eggs for breeding purposes. Premiums where shown. Snow White Minorca Poultry Yards, 3022 Third Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons

Buff Orpingtons. Prize-winning stock cheap. John P. Smith, Deckerville, Mich.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons that win wherever shown. Some good utility birds for sale; large, good layers; 2 cocks and some nice cockerels. Write J. W. Andrews, Dover, N. J.

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

Orpingtons.—If you want the best of these, send to the originators who have the best at the lowest prices, quality consistent to the value. Note our unbeaten record at Madison Square Garden, New York, in 1903. 24 firsts out of a possible 26. Eggs for hatching \$10, \$5, \$2.50 a sitting, all clear eggs replaced if returned prepaid. Wm. Cook & Sons, Bx 24, Scotch Plains, N. J.

Seven varieties Orpingtons. Ten firsts and silver special, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 1904; also 1st and 5th Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 1904, on pullets; 1st S. S. Buff pullet at both shows. Just write me for prices; have hundreds to sell; bred from choice imported stock. A. G. Goodacre, Pleasantdale, N. J.

Orpingtons, Buff and Black. At Herald Square show, New York, 1904, twelve entries won eleven prizes. 200 birds for sale. Dr. M. S. Sherwood, Box 214, Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

Rose and Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Young cockerels for sale cheap. Eggs in season, 75 cents and upwards per setting of 15. Mrs. H. E. Slater, Aurelia, Iowa.

"Huron" Buff and White Orpingtons. Winners for customers at the big shows East and West. Book egg orders now. Thos. H. Mills, Box 35, Port Huron, Mich.

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Buff Rocks, Nugget strain. First-class yearling winter layers and breeders. Choice cockerels and pullets at prices that will make you buy. Springer Run Poultry Farm, Box A., Washington, N. J.

Buff Plymouth Rocks, pure Nuggets. Breeding and exhibition stock for sale at special prices. S. J. Sorensen, Ravine Poultry Yards, Appleton, Wis.

Buff Rock cockerels, good solid color, prices \$2 and \$3 apiece, from prize winning stock. J. Raymond Hunt, Ottawa, Ill.

Buff Rocks, Burdick strain, good color. Stock and eggs in season. Mrs. Lizzie Mumpower, Chillicothe, Mo.

Plymouth Rocks—More Than One Variety

Millville Farms Barred, Buff and White Rocks. 37 regular and special prizes at World's Fair, St. Louis, in strongest competition ever known. Among them 2d pen in Barred, 1st and 3d hen, 1st cockerel, 1st collection Buffs, 1st cock and 1st pen Whites. Old and young birds closely related to these winners for sale. Can send you crack show birds or A1 breeders. Our catalogue is free and will tell you our methods. A postal will do. Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J.

White and Barred Rocks. If you want some fine young stock I have something that will please you in quality and price. Write. W. A. Smallhorn, New Canaan, Conn.

Game Bantams

Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa., breeds all varieties of Game Bantams to the highest possible standard. If you don't believe it look up the awards at the great shows. Stock always for sale. Eggs in season.

Game Bantams sold on approval. All the leading varieties. A grand lot of chicks, and a few choice fowls now for sale. F. D. E. Stowe, Brattleboro, Vt.

Game Bantams.—I breed all varieties. A few show birds and breeders for sale. J. C. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, exclusively, at reasonable prices. Young stock ready for shipment. Write me before placing your order. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. L. Daniel, Prop., Hopkinsville, Ky.

Gate City Yards.—Barred Plymouth Rocks. Winners wherever shown. Cockerels and pullets—birds that will stamp shape and color on their progeny—\$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Walter H. Voelker, Winona, Minn.

Extra fine Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale. Farm-raised, well marked and prolific. Write your wants. I will treat you right. Address P. R. Plouts, Bucyrus, Ohio. Route 2

Lanier's Barred Rocks are bred for utility as well as for fancy points. Eggs in season. Young stock for sale after Nov. 1. Dewitt Lanier, Lock Box 12, Cardwell, Mo.

Barred Rocks for sale to make room. Five hens and cock; all first-class stock. Young stock after October 15. Eggs in season \$1.50 per 15. Fred Shaw, Dayton, Ohio.

Barred Rocks from prize stock. Cockerels only for sale. Twenty choice standard color and light ones for breeders, at reasonable prices. J. H. McLeod, Charles City, Iowa.

For Sale.—25 Barred Rock cockerels, 15 pullets, one 91-point cock bird, and 6 hens; from heavy laying strain. Write for prices to S. J. Maxwell, Volga City, Iowa.

For Sale.—Fine Barred Rock cockerels and pullets. Also fine hens and cocks at a bargain. Know I can please you. J. J. Hackett, Tuscola, Illinois.

For Sale.—High class Barred Rock cockerels. Let me quote prices on what you want. W. E. Snavely, Hudson, Ill.

White Plymouth Rocks

White Rocks.—Orders booked for eggs at \$2.50 per 15, from stock that gets the ribbons. To be delivered when desired. I will guarantee satisfaction. A year's subscription to Poultry free with every order received before March 1. Chas. Rush, Colfax, Iowa.

Garrett's White Rocks; world's best. Show birds a specialty. 100 for sale; prices right. Five varieties Bantams: Write for general information. Satisfaction guaranteed. White Feather Poultry Yard, Hurricane, W. Va.

200 eggs in 230 consecutive days.—That's a Corsetavis White Rock. High-class standard birds. Pedigree and individual record bred. Send for "Bird Quality—Egg Quantity." Corsetavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn.

Jersey strain White Plymouth Rocks. Choice youngsters from our winners at Harrisburg, Johnstown, and Pittsburg, for sale at low prices. Let us quote you. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J.

Quality in White Plymouth Rocks. I have it. Biggest winners at Minneapolis and St. Paul, 1904. Exhibited only fourteen birds—won six firsts. Mrs. A. L. Treat, 1257 Lincoln, St. Paul, Minn.

S. L. Boyce of Crook, Osage Co., Mo., has the best utility White Plymouth Rock line-bred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him.

White Rocks bred for utility and beauty. A lot of choice breeders for sale, bred from prize-winners. Write for free circular. Sass Bros., Ancona, Ill.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Rhode Island Reds. Pre-eminently the utility birds. From the original Tripp-Macomber flocks. See them at the World's Fair Model Poultry Farm. Greatest layers on earth. For birds or eggs at moderate prices, write, Walter Sherman, Meadowlea, Middletown, R. I.

Rhode Island Reds from stock winning first prizes at Boston and New York. Cockerels and limited number of pullets for sale cheap. Prices on application. Charles S. Goff, Madison, S. D.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

"Martin's Ideal Princess" strain of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. A few cockerels, pairs and trios, for sale. Don't delay. Dr. J. Martin, Wichita, Kansas.

R. I. Reds—More Than One Variety

Rhode Island Reds.—Single and Rose Comb females that are red; clean undercolor; standard weights. Write defects in your flock. I can offset them. E. P. Rogers, Columbus, Neb.

Reds that are red; Rose and Single Comb. Eggs from prize winners. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each sitting; \$6.00 and \$8.00 per 100. Cockerels, \$1.00, up. Willis Slate, So. Windham, Conn.

White-Faced Black Spanish

Black Spanish exclusively. First prize winners at all the leading shows in Kansas and Missouri. Hens, pullets and cockerels for sale. Write your wants and mention POULTRY. H. W. Chestnut, Birmingham, Kansas.

White Wyandottes

Springarden winnings are many in White Wyandottes. Will give \$5 prize for best pullet hatched out of my eggs. Decided at Hagerstown, 1905 and \$5 for cockerel at Harrisburg, 1906. Some exceedingly fine Buff Orpingtons. Be sure to write me. C. K. Darone, York, Pa.

White Wyandottes—200-egg strain. Cockerels, pullets, eggs by sittings or hundreds. Customer writes: "From the hundred eggs seventy chicks, now five months old." Samuel R. Davenport, Albany, N. Y.

White Wyandottes exclusively. Show birds and breeders. Fine young stock direct from Boston and Madison Square Garden winners. No old stock for sale. Ed Weber, Laurel, Marshall Co., Iowa.

Mapleside White Wyandottes. Heavy layers and sure winners. First and special at Newark, N. J. Can sell you birds to suit, or pay return charges. Circulars. Chas. Nixon, Washington, N. J.

White Wyandottes.—We won 1st cockerel and 1st pullet at Maryland state fair. While they last, layers \$1.00; breeders \$2.00. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Leslie W. Baker, Perry Hall, Md.

White Wyandottes.—No more stock for sale. If you want eggs from prize winners you will not make any mistake by ordering them from Cumberland Poultry Yards, Bridgeton, N. J.

High Class White Wyandottes only. Line bred—great laying strain and winners wherever shown. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio.

White Wyandottes. Bred for utility and fancy points. Stock and eggs reasonable. The best that money can buy. Circulars free. W. T. Rollins, Cardwell, Mo.

Duston White Wyandottes. Cockerels and pullets, \$1 each; six for \$5. Write Walter Shaide, Clifton, Ill.

Buff Wyandottes

C. W. Augenstein, breeder Buff Wyandottes exclusively. Winners at great Rochester and Auburn shows. Write for prices. Stock and eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money back. Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Buff Wyandottes exclusively. Prize stock, best in central Ohio; fine in color and size. Your enquiry will be cheerfully and satisfactorily acknowledged. Stock, \$1.50, up. Ed Larason, Newark, Ohio.

America's best Buff Wyandottes. More first prizes at the Herald Square show than all our competitors. Best display in the American class. Stock and eggs for sale. Piser & Riddell, Box P, Shushan, N. Y.

Buff Wyandottes exclusively. Won first on cockerel at Canton show, February, 1904. Stock for sale from best strains, prices reasonable. Earl B. Morris, Signal, Ohio.

Wilson Strain Buff Wyandottes are leaders. Extra choice cockerels at reasonable prices. Circulars. E. S. Wilson, So. Hammond, N. Y.

Silver Wyandottes

Miller's Silver "Mine" Wyandottes. If nice open lacing, good size and shape, and bred to lay are what you want, let's get acquainted. Catalogue free. Emery C. Miller, Huntsburg, Ohio.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Boston, St. Louis, Rochester, Chicago, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Pontiac, Muskegon winners. Pullets \$10 trio; cockerels strong in hackle and saddle, free from brown and mottling, \$3 up. H. H. & E. M. Coburn, Memphis, Michigan.

World's Fair prize-winning strain of Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Cream of Standard line breeding. Exhibition and breeding stock for sale at special prices. S. J. Sorensen, Ravine Poultry Yards, Appleton, Wis.

Partridge Wyandottes

Special Sale.—Partridge Wyandottes exclusively. Prizes everywhere. To reduce stock, will sell at half price for thirty days. M. F. Stellwagen & Son, 909 Logan Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.

Golden Wyandottes

300 Golden Wyandottes at let-live prices. Will sell for half price for the next two months. Enclose stamp. Geo. Knapp, Winona, Minn., Route 1.

Wyandottes—More Than One Variety

Millville Farms Buff and White Wyandottes won 18 regular and special prizes at World's Fair, St. Louis, in strongest competition ever known. Among them 1st pen Buffs and 1st cockerel Whites. Old and young birds closely related to these winners for sale. Can send you crack show birds or A1 breeders. Our catalogue is free and will tell you our methods. A postal will do. Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J.

Partridge and Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Bred from St. Louis prize winners. Young stock ready at the right prices. Write me your wants. Mention POULTRY. Otto B. Cannon, Elsberry, Mo.

Dogs

Collie Shepherd pups. Practical for poultrymen, farmers and home. 30 choice pups now ready to ship bred from working stock. Prices reasonable. Chas. R. McClave, New London, O.

Cheap and Profitable Advertising

Bantams

Bantams.—Clearance sale of all my prize winning bantams. Finest collection of rare varieties in the world. See winnings at Madison Square, Syracuse State Fair, World's Fair, etc. Circular for stamp. Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

McKinley's Buff Cochins Bantams. Choice stock of best strains bred up to high quality. Nothing cheap but prices. Some fine males for sale. John McKinley, Route 2, Georgetown, Ohio.

Buff Cochins and Golden Sebright Bantams. At recent Oregon State Fair I won 10 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third in Oregon's strongest competition. Fred H. Schmalz, 681 2nd St. Portland, Ore.

Ornamental Bantams.—All varieties of Standard breeds. 500 for sale. Breeders \$2 upwards, show birds \$5 upward, according to quality. J. C. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y.

For Sale.—A fine lot of Buff Cochins Bantam cockerels; also a few pullets left. They have a fine buff color and are well feathered. Write. Leland Shoemaker, Silcott Springs, Va.

Must sell to make room. White Cochins Bantams from prize winners, at \$1.00 each while they last. J. R. Williamson, 564 West Main St., Lexington, Ky.

Games

Standard Games.—I won more prizes at Hagerstown than all others, winning special for best exhibit of poultry. A few show and breeders for sale. J. C. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y.

Smith's Champion Pit Games. No better on earth. Fine stock for sale. Cocks for mains; they are sure money getters. Write me for prices. B. A. Smith, Stanley, N. C.

Black Breasted Red Games. Peterboro, 1904, we won association cup for the 4 highest scoring 1st prize birds, all varieties competing. E. R. Spaulding, Jaffrey, N. H.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Bronze Turkeys. Kentucky banner bearers. Madison Square Garden winners. Size, beauty of plumage, typical carriage; extra good layers. Toms \$5.00 up; hens \$3.00 up. Mrs. Robert Bowles, Lamont, Ky.

Miss Jennie Ferry, Elsberry, Mo., has for sale extra fine Bronze gobblers bred from St. Louis prize winners for the past eight years. Big as they ever grow, scoring to 97½.

White Holland Turkeys

White Holland Turkeys. A flock of 200 to select from. Fine, large, early hatched birds, fine typical carriage, with good plumage. Toms \$5 and up; hens, both old and young, \$3 and up. Send your orders early and get first selection. J. C. Fishel & Son, R. F. D., Hope, Indiana.

Pigeons

Fancy Pigeons.—Fantails, Pouters, Turbits, English Trumpeters, Tumblers, Parlor Tumblers, Silverettes, Homers and Pouter cocks, Black Dragon cock, and Magpies. Big bargains to reduce surplus. O. P. Clark, Chilli-cotte, Mo.

High Class Fancy Pigeons—Large English Runts, Hungarians, Homers, White Homers, Scandaroons and Polish Lynx. All stock guaranteed as represented. We are importers and breeders. Glenmore Pigeon Lofts, Elmhurst, Calif.

Wanted—Everybody to write to Wm. E. Rice if they want to know anything about Homer Pigeons for squab raising, also read bulletin 177 published by the U. S. Government. Wm. E. Rice, 83 Fayette St., Bridgeton, N. J.

Miscellaneous

Your name in our Poultry Directory brings you large poultry mail daily, including poultry book entitled "\$500 per year on a city lot"; formula to force large egg production; also other valuable information. All for 10 cents. Schadt's Poultry Supply House, Dept. 12, Goshen, Ind.

Poultry Printing.—Attractive, forceful. Just the kind of advertising that will make you money. Envelopes, letter heads, cards, circulars, etc., at lowest prices, express charges prepaid. Unequalled line of cuts. Send for samples. S. E. Richards, Sta. B, Monticello, Wis.

All breeds of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, cavs, dogs, cats and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B, 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

One thousand birds! One dollar each. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Minorcas, Bantams, Ducks, Fancy Pigeons. Some handsome Pheasants reasonable. Scottish Terrier dogs, pedigree and registered. Chickadotte Farm, Rural Hall, N. C.

The finest Rose and Single Comb Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Barred and White Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns and Chester White hogs. Stock from prize winners cheap. Maplegrove Yards, Degraff, Ohio.

For sale or exchange.—Stahl incubator and brooder; business correspondence scholarship. A few Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Write what you have. North Carolina Poultry Farm, Crocker, N. C.

Scotch Collies and Barred Plymouth Rocks Will sell at a sacrifice, as I need the room. When looking for dogs or chickens you could not do better. Send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

Free—Egg Preserver Recipe. A simple and inexpensive recipe that any druggist can fill, the latest and best method known. Inclose 2-cent stamp for postage. Edward Podhaski, Monticello, Iowa.

Classified advertisements are intended for the use of those who have a limited number of birds or eggs for sale, although they are frequently used by those who do an extensive business. Classified advertisements make quick sales and pay well those who use them. A classified advertisement in POULTRY reaches thousands who are looking for good stock and are willing to pay reasonable prices. We believe the classified advertising pages are read more closely than any others in any poultry publication and that they make as good returns as any other form of advertising.

Proof that POULTRY Pays

I have had fine returns from my advertisement in POULTRY.—
Mrs. H. E. Slater, Aurelia, Iowa.

I am very much gratified at the results already obtained from the small classified advertisement inserted in POULTRY. It has brought us better returns than display space in older publications, in less time, and from our inquiries and orders, judge its circulation is among a class of people which poultry advertisers, with high-class goods, desire to reach.—Wilbur G. Cory, Woodbridge, Conn.

My advertisements in your publication have made me a number of sales.—E. S. Douglas, Lawrence, Michigan.

Was very successful with the small advertisement in POULTRY having already sold \$20 worth of stock from it.—W. E. Snively, Hudson, Illinois.

I have had many inquiries from all over the United States.—S. J. Sorensen, Appleton, Wisconsin.

H. H. Schroeder, Peotone, Ill., advertised in our classified department, using twenty-seven words, costing him fifty-four cents. His first sale was a twelve-dollar order and he writes that he has inquiries from all over the country and is sold out of stock for this season. POULTRY reaches the kind of people who have money and are willing to invest it. We guarantee our advertisers and this gives our readers confidence in them. If you desire results advertise in the paper that gets full price from subscribers and does not depend on cheap prizes to secure subscriptions.

Miscellaneous

For Sale.—Cyphers 240-egg incubators; two Cyphers "A" outdoor brooders; three exhibition coops (one "pair," two "pen," size). All guaranteed practically new. E. J. Van Nice, Bishop Hill, Illinois.

15 fertile eggs prepaid for \$1.50, from fine stock. Single Comb Brown Leghorns or White Plymouth Rocks. Sharpest grit 55 cents per 100-pound bag. Address, Leonard T. Stanley, Joplin, Mo.

The Perfection Folding Exhibition Coops are ready for use. Send for folder giving photographic views and prices; also discounts on quantity. Perfection Coop Company, North Bend, Neb.

Rough-Coated Scotch Collies. Single Comb Brown Leghorns exclusively. Frank McDonald, Kennels at Chaseland, Ohio, on C. D. & M. Ry. City address, 119 1-2 S. 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, and prize-winning Clydesdale horses; also the great new grain Speltz, and Early Champion oats for sale. Samples, 2 stamps. H. W. Rider, Fairfield, Iowa.

Choice stock for sale.—All varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Quail, Wild Duck, Ferrets, Caves and pet stock. Prices right. Michigan Poultry and Game Farm, Hudson, Mich.

200 of the finest Rose and Single Comb Buff Leghorn, Buff Orpington and White Rock cockerels; also Chester White hogs. Reasonable. Maple Grove Yards, Loganville, Ohio.

For Sale—100 head of Shetland ponies, 2,000 ferrets, poultry, pigeons, pheasants, rabbits, guinea pigs, goats, cats, dogs; 2-cent stamp for circulars. Col. Joseph Leffel, Springfield, Ohio.

For Sale—Choice Rose Comb Brown Leghorn and Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, Silver Spangled Hamburg hens and a good incubator. Lynn Turner, Beloit, Wis.

English Setters and Black Plymouth Rocks. High-class stock for sale. S. A. Fuller, Helena, Ark.

Several Breeds

Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Superior breeding birds at moderate prices. Eggs for hatching after January 1 from stock that has made a reputation: \$2 per 15, \$3 per 26, \$8 per 100. Wm. H. Cyphers, R. F. D., Bridgeville, N. J.

Stock for sale. I raise winners for the other fellows. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Prices low considering quality. Catalogue free. Chas. Challquist, Mead, Neb.

White Indian Games, White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Buff Leghorns and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. At present I have only Hamburgs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. McRitchie, Port Clinton, Ohio.

Single Comb Black Minorcas, White Plymouth Rocks and White Orpingtons. Cockerels of my Kentucky Blue Grass strain, \$1.00 each. Minorcas eggs half price. H. H. Wadsworth, Falmouth, Ky.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Eggs in season. Barred Rock stock from prize winners for sale now. Cockerels \$2.00; pullets, \$1.00. Mrs. L. H. North, Columbus, Neb.

Blue Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte cockerels for sale at right prices. Write me your wants and I will please you, or your money back. W. T. Foster, Woodstown, N. J. Route 1.

Bargain Sale of cockerels for early buyers. 40 best varieties. Write wants and get low prices. Large illustrated poultry book 6 cents; price list free. John E. Heatwole, Harrisonburg, Va.

Single Comb White Leghorns (Wyckoff, Knapp), White Wyandottes. 13 eggs \$1.25. Orders booked now. Everything guaranteed satisfactory. Geo. Beaver, Huntingdon, Pa.

400 birds for sale. Black Langshans, Single Comb Buff and White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, Pekin Ducks. Stamp for circular. J. H. Allen, Walnut Grove, Minn.

Several Breeds

Riverside Poultry Farm breeds high grade Barred P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Single and Rose Comb R. I. Reds, Light Brahmas, Single Comb White, Brown and Buff and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—a choice lot of young and old stock for sale. Males \$2.50; females \$1.50. 16 years Experience. Catalogue free. C. B. Huff, Box K, Delaware N. J.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns from prize-winning stock. Turkeys unexcelled for big bone and brilliant plumage. Leghorns are best laying strain in the country. Mrs. O. E. Mapel, Route 2, Millgrove, Mo.

Light Brahmas; Cochins: White, Black, Buff, Partridge; Brown Leghorns; Spanish; Black Langshans; Houdans; Buff Orpingtons; Cornish Indian Games; Toulouse Geese. Send for a 24-page catalogue. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

Winners New York, Hagerstown, Washington, the past five years. 14 varieties prize stock raised on separate farms. Prices free. Stock and eggs for sale. Berwyn Poultry Association, Berwyn, Maryland.

For Sale.—All kinds of high-class fancy pigeons for half of their value; also poultry, geese, Pekin and Muscovy ducks, Bantams, Pearl Guineas. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

Bloomingdale Poultry Yards, Bloomingdale, Fla. Breeds of Barred, Buff, White Rocks; White, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff Cochins. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. 200 cockerels at \$1.50 each.

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks from high scoring stock. Male and female for sale. Special prices to make room. Catalogue free. Correspondence solicited. John W. Roat & Co., Central City, Nebr.

A. H. Soekland, Stuttgart, Arkansas. The only man in Arkansas that makes a living exclusively breeding standard and fancy poultry. Send stamp for catalogue and his experience. Stock for sale.

Black Langshans and White Plymouth Rocks. Winners, layers, beauties. Hardy stock that will please you. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, packed to carry any distance. Frank I. Ahern, Box 51, Laurel, Md.

Barred Rocks, Snow White Wyandottes and Leghorns. Prize stock and extra prolific layers. Young and old birds, male and females and eggs for sale. Circular free. J. Groot, Lakeshore, Md.

W. J. Cheney, Cuba, Missouri. Breeder of Barred Rocks and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. One of the largest and best equipped poultry plants in the west. Beautiful illustrated catalogue free.

A few choice cockerels from stock scoring to 95½. White Plymouth Rocks and Black Langshans. Particulars cheerfully given. Eggs in season. A. A. A. Hilton, Colorado Springs, Colo.

My Buff Leghorn cock won first at Sedalia, 1903, Missouri State Show, 1903, Kansas City, 1904. Stock for sale. Cayuga Ducks also. Prices low. Write. John S. Hughes, Fayette, Mo.

Hansen R. I. Reds and White Orpingtons. Winners at Hamilton, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio and Indianapolis, Ind. Some fine birds for sale. C. N. Hansen, Warsaw, Ky.

Cornish and White Indian Games, Silver Duckwing Game Bantams, English Black-Breasted Red Games. Stock and eggs. Riverside Poultry Farm, North Hartland, Vermont.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes. My birds are winners, extra good layers. A lot of stock for sale from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each. C. H. Farrar, Jackson, Ga.

White China and Toulouse Geese, Light Brahmas, Black and White Wyandottes and Buff Cochins Bantams. Stock for sale; eggs in season. John Linville, Urbana, Ohio.

The Village Farms have a large number of Silver and White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. Louis A. Osborne, Mgr., Sedalia, Mo.

Buff Rocks from prize stock. 16 hens, 2 cocks at a bargain. Buff Cochins Bantams, 6 pair, \$2.50 per pair. Sure Hatch incubator, \$8.00. Fannie Belknap, Irondale, Mo.

Larmer Poultry Farm, White Plymouth Rocks, Houdan and Buff Orpingtons. Muscovy Ducks and Embden Geese. My fowls are good. T. J. Denny, Lamar, Mo.

Buff Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. 15 years exhibiting, breeding, mating. Pleasing customers my motto. Circular. Wm. Vander Maas-Box 222, Midland Park, N. J.

Sacrifice sale—12 Buff Cochins hens and 1 cock. 4 R. C. Brown Leghorn cocks, also cockerels, and pullets at \$1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. L. Shrock, Archbald, Ohio.

A-1 Stock Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes, \$1 each. Mammoth Bronze turkeys: hens, \$3, toms, \$4. Delay Flint, Bliss, New York.

For Sale—Buff Langshans, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Rocks, Barred Rocks, Cornish Indians. Prices from \$1 to \$3 each. P. H. Poin-dexter, Donnah, N. C.

White Wyandotte cockerels and Light Brahma pullets, \$1 each; also some good White Holland toms at \$4 each. O. J. Austin, Pana, Illinois.

We have winners, all varieties of Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Brahmas, Polish, Games and ducks. G. M. Bender Co., Box 540, Pearl City, Ill.

Buff Orpingtons, Buff Cochins, Buff Langshans. Eggs for sale in season. John S. Moore, Independence, Oregon.

POULTRY

A Magazine for All Poultrymen

Published the First of Each Month by the

Poultry Publishing Company

J. S. Sleeper, President and General Manager
Miller Purvis, Vice-President and Editor
Frank J. Gross, Secretary
E. A. Powers, Treasurer

FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Fifty cents per year in advance. Five cents per copy.

Foreign subscriptions one dollar per year. Subscriptions will begin with current issue unless otherwise instructed.

Write your name and postoffice plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly each month.

When you request change of address, give the old as well as the new address.

Subscribers will be notified a month before their subscriptions expire. Renew promptly and avoid missing any numbers as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Send for Advertising Rates

Volume I December 1904 Number 3

Publisher's Page

An Advertising Truth

"The advertiser gives better satisfaction than does the non-advertiser."

We run across this little paragraph down in the corner of the Petaluma Poultry Journal, where it had been used to fill out a column. Our contemporary used the item in the wrong place. It deserved to be put in big letters clear across the top of a page. Rarely has more truth been crowded into the same place.

The advertiser makes a bid for public patronage and at the same time places his reputation in the hands of the public. If he does not do as his ads promise he will do, he is likely to be made the target for public accusation of being dishonest and unreliable and not worthy of patronage.

The advertiser who does not do as he promises will soon have a very limited public to sell to. The dishonest advertiser may flourish for a brief season but his finish cannot long be delayed.

The honest advertiser is appreciated and sought after by journals which take pride in the people who advertise in their columns, while the dishonest advertiser is cast out of respectable publications and can only buy space in such journals as have no regard for the interests of their subscribers.

The advertiser can afford to give better satisfaction than the non-advertiser because he does a large business and can afford to do business at a smaller profit. He is progressive and will have better stock than the man who does not advertise.

We have heard it said that those who buy from advertisers must help pay for the advertising. Quite the contrary, the man who advertises always sells better goods and more of

them, better stock and greater numbers of it than does the man who does not advertise. He can well afford to breed better stock and sell it at lower prices. Instead of helping to pay for the advertising the man who buys from an advertiser gets something for patronizing him.

The non-advertiser tells you it does not pay to advertise. The good advertiser tells you he cannot afford not to advertise.

Let a breeder of high-class poultry advertise in a publication that guarantees its subscribers against loss in dealing with its advertising patrons and he immediately furnishes the public with a certificate that he is honorable and the public is insured when doing business with him.

Not every advertiser who is able to purchase space in the public prints of the day is honest, nor are all non-advertisers dishonest, but the public is insured against loss by patronizing advertisers who use the columns of the publications who stand back of their advertisers. The non-advertiser does not fear exposure for no publisher would waste space exposing a man for whom he is not responsible and who shows his lack of modern ideas by not advertising.

POULTRY stands squarely behind every one of its advertisers and guarantees them to be honorable and honest and ready to give every customer full value for every dollar he may spend with them.

It Pays Advertisers

E. S. Douglas writes that his little ad in POULTRY has made him several sales already and he is very much pleased over results. This shows the benefit to be derived from advertising in a high-class magazine which goes to the people who are looking for good stock. Possibly most advertisers never stopped to consider that an advertisement which is published in a magazine like POULTRY creates a better impression on the mind of the reader than it does in the one poorly printed on thin, poor paper. Quality naturally suggests itself to one who reads an advertisement nicely composed, carefully printed and appearing in a magazine like POULTRY.

Good Will Work

A gentleman who lives in Iowa City, Iowa, got a specimen copy of POULTRY last month. He happened to be fully supplied with poultry literature and did not see his way clear to subscribe for this magazine himself. Instead of passing it up and saying nothing about it he showed it to his friends and each of them gave him 50 cents for a year's subscription. He then sent us the names and adds that he will try and send us a few more. This has happened more than a few times in our brief experience in publishing POULTRY. A sample copy reaches someone and he not only sends in his own subscription but one, two or more for his friends. One

Tennessee breeder sent a club of five all secured within a few hours after he got his sample copy. All these things make us feel that we must continue to furnish our friends with a magazine that shall be every month in the year as good at least as the first number was. The way subscriptions are coming in we are going to reach that dollar limit sooner than we had counted on. We don't want the biggest subscription list on earth, but if we should happen to get it there we are going to get paid for it at a rate that will enable us to publish POULTRY and keep the advertising rates as low as possible.

Poultry at Atlanta

It really seems as if all Atlanta, Georgia, were going to become subscribers. First one lone subscriber came to us from that city. Then two more and then others came along until we have begun to look for subscriptions from Atlanta as a regular thing.

Ten Thousand Subscribers

We had a notion when we were considering starting the publication of POULTRY that it would be a rather tough job to secure 10,000 subscribers. It has begun to dawn on us that this not such a herculean task as we imagined—provided the poultry publishers offered the right sort of a magazine. We are not anxious to shine as the publishers of the poultry magazine with the largest circulation, but if our friends insist on making POULTRY the head of the list we are going to try mighty hard to take care of all who come.

The Best Poultry Publication

We don't mind saying that we have an ambition to produce the best publication ever seen in the way of a poultry magazine. Neither do we hesitate to say that without the aid of our readers we shall never be able to reach the high mark we have set for POULTRY. If every one of our friends should by any chance conclude to sit down and write for us the best they know about poultry breeding we would have so much of the very best possible matter that the editor would not need to write a word from title page to the last line on the last page of the cover. It doesn't take much time to write a little article—a postal card will furnish space for a bright idea—and if we could have just a few, say 100 every month, to mix with the other stuff they would be to the reading matter in POULTRY what meat is to a mash—the best thing in it.

Answering Questions

Don't forget that we have made arrangements to answer through our columns any questions concerning poultry, in health or sickness. Please write your questions on a sheet of paper separate from any other business, as we may be obliged to forward some questions to distant places in order to secure the best information

on the subject of the query. There is no charge for answering questions in the columns of POULTRY, but we cannot undertake to answer questions by mail. In cases of emergency we may do this, but we must be allowed to be the judge in these cases. Any one desiring a reply by mail will receive it promptly if 50 cents is enclosed. We make this price hoping no one will take advantage of it for the fee will not pay us for the time we must spend, and all our time belongs to our subscribers.

Clubbing With Other Publications

We have not had time to make a list of club prices in connection with other publications. The American Fancier has made a price by which both POULTRY and that weekly poultry paper may be had for \$1.25 and the Reliable Poultry Journal has suggested a rate that makes the price for it and POULTRY both one year for 80 cents. We hope to be able to make prices on other poultry papers in connection with POULTRY in the near future. Those who desire either of the two papers named above in connection with POULTRY may send us the amount named.

Christmas Gifts

Haven't you a poultry loving friend to whom you are going to give a present this Christmas? Honestly do you know of a better present for such a friend than a copy of POULTRY for a year. It costs just 50 cents and if you send a subscription as a Christmas present to a friend we will be glad to send the recipient of the gift a nice special notice naming the giver. This is the kind of present that will keep you in mind the whole year and give your friend pleasure every day from this Christmas until the next.

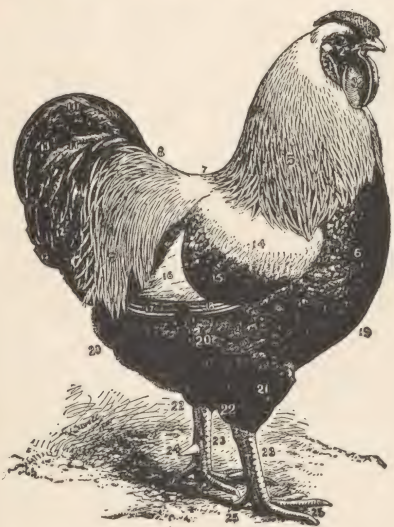
The Cover This Month

The illustration on our cover page this month we consider very artistic. The photo from which it was engraved was the work of our Mr. Gross, and the retouching was done by Mr. Elbel whose pictures are attracting so much attention. For January we have an illustration by Sam Stoltz which our readers will feel like putting in a frame.

Those Clubs of Four

We are very much pleased over the number of those who are sending us a club of four subscribers and getting their own copy of POULTRY free. It must be very easy to get a club of this kind. One club raiser writes: "I got a sample of POULTRY and showed it to four friends all of whom subscribed. Please send POULTRY one year to the following names and a copy to me." Others send in five or six or more, as they seem to have been encouraged to keep on by the ease with which they secured subscriptions. We have room on our list for a lot of these little clubs and a warm place in our heart for the friends who send them in.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED Standard of Perfection



FOR years poultrymen have called for an Illustrated Standard of Perfection. The American Poultry Association has responded to the demand by going to great expense to issue a New Illustrated Standard of Perfection which is the result of more work by skilled and experienced poultrymen and poultry judges than has ever before been put on a work of this kind. The illustrations are the work of poultry artists of national reputation and represent the various breeds in their ideal form giving beginners and experts visible models after which to pattern. The reading matter describes first the general characteristics of a breed and then in minute detail every section in shape and color. It contains the most complete glossary of poultry terms ever compiled and gives such complete directions to judges that the amateur will be able to select his best fowls without trouble. This book is substantially bound, the cover illustration being reproduced on this page. We also reproduce one of the illustrations from the glossary of the new Illustrated Standard.

Here is Our Great Offer

The Illustrated Standard of Perfection . . . \$1.50

One yearly subscription to POULTRY and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$1.75

Two yearly subscriptions to POULTRY and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$2.00

Three yearly subscriptions to POULTRY and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$2.25

Four yearly subscriptions to POULTRY and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$2.50

Five yearly subscriptions to POULTRY and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$2.75

Six yearly subscriptions to POULTRY and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$3.00

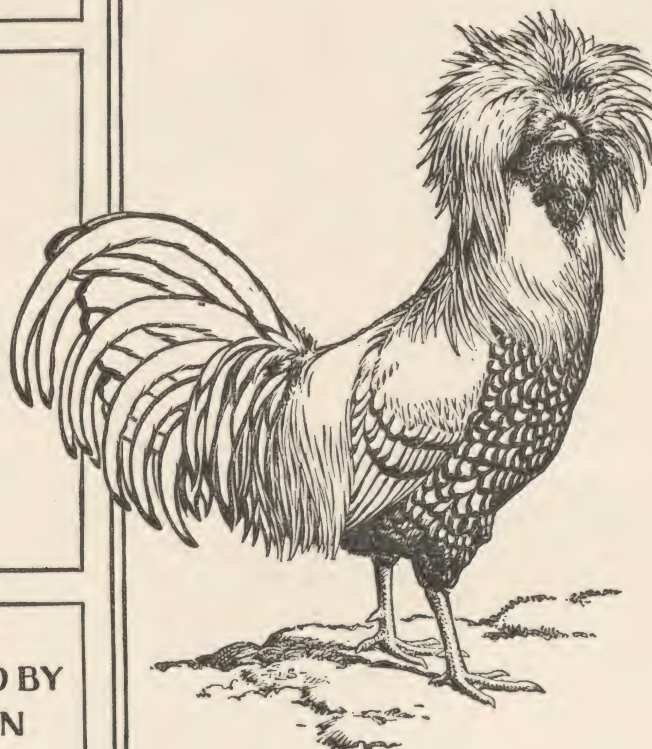
Special Note—The Publishing committee reported at the St. Louis meeting that it would be impossible to issue the New Standard before March 1st, 1905. Book your order now and receive one of the first copies.

REMEMBER

The regular price of the New Standard alone is \$1.50 and it cannot be bought for less except by taking advantage of this offer. Get up a club of six and get a copy **FREE**. Cash must accompany all orders. Address

STANDARD OF PERFECTION

REVISED AND
ILLUSTRATED



PUBLISHED BY
AMERICAN
POULTRY
ASSOCIATION

POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

My New \$5,000 Book Free

"POULTRY FOR PROFIT"



Annual Poultry Guide and Catalogue
of Thoroughbred Poultry. Ideal Incubators,
Brooders and Poultry Supplies.
THE J. W. MILLER COMPANY.
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

I want to put this book in the hands of every one interested in incubators, brooders or the best poultry. It cost me \$5,000.00 to publish it and it contains full page pictures of twenty-five of the leading varieties of pure-bred poultry with a history of each breed written by poultry specialists. It tells how to mate, breed and care for poultry. Answers numerous questions and gives the experience of hundreds of people with incubators and brooders. I will send this book absolutely free to all who ask for it. Get my special low prices on incubators and brooders. I am offering you an opportunity that you can not afford to miss. Address

The J. W. Miller Co., Box 100, Freeport, Illinois

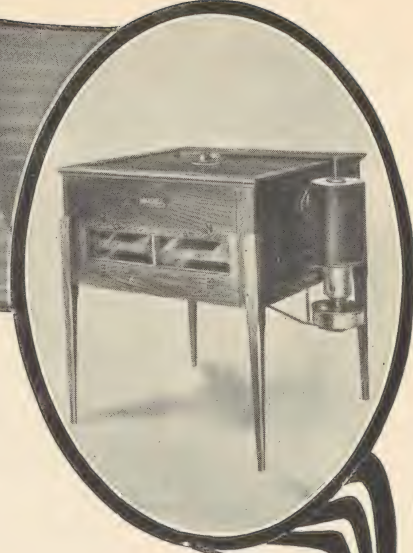
POULTRY



FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

JANUARY 1905

POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, FREEPORT ILLINOIS



MODEL

Incubators and Brooders

NOT THE CHEAPEST — BUT THE BEST

In placing the Model Incubator on the market one year ago I aimed to make it the most efficient hatcher ever produced. The severest test—that of the practical poultrymen, the men who are in the business for a livelihood—has proven that I accomplished my aim. It is my intention that the “Model” shall always be the best—always in advance of its competitors. I make neither “second-grade” nor “boy’s toy” incubators. Every incubator manufactured by me is the perfected product of my knowledge and skill, is built for business, of the best workmanship and material that brains and money can command.

The Distinctive Feature of the “Model” last year was the perfected heating and ventilating system. This was at once recognized as a great improvement over the older system.

Minor Features were the adjustable diaphragms above the eggs, and the adjustable split diaphragm below, to facilitate cleaning. In the heater, the smoke-flues were pressed together and riveted by special machinery, making it as though molded in one piece, and rendering it impossible for the lamp fumes to sift through the joints into the fresh air flues; the lamp bowl with seamless bottom, reinforced to prevent the “bellows action” when handling; mechanically perfected regulator bearings; a handsomely finished hardwood case, screwed together, and guaranteed to withstand all action of heat or moisture.

The Distinctive Improvement for 1905 is a new thermostat, the actuating principle of the heat regulator, which gives an unusually large amount of movement and is as sensitive and accurate as a thermometer.



William H. Truslow, of Stroudsburg, Pa., one of the country’s largest duck breeders, writes of it:—“The new thermostat is a wonder.” G. A. McFetridge, Norwalk, Conn., an old breeder and inventor of incubators, says of it:—“It is the best acting thermostat I have as yet tried.” The Meadow Brook Poultry Co., Dallas, Pa., proprietors of the Meadow Brook Farm, “The World’s Largest Poultry Plant,” write:—“Your new thermostat is more sensitive than any other tried, and will prove a labor saver.” Many of the largest practical poultry farms are now discarding other makes of incubators, including my earlier design, and are installing the “Model.” Among them are: The Crystal Spring Duck Farm, Oil City, Penn., William H. Truslow’s Duckery, Stroudsburg, Penn., Joseph D. Wilson’s Pine Tree Chicken Hatchery, Stockton, N. J., and the largest soft-roaster farm on the South Shore writes as follows:

ASSINIPPI, MASS., Nov. 21st, 1904.

Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers,

Dear Sir: We have tried the Model and find that it hatches a larger percentage of the fertile eggs than the Cyphers, and the chicks are stronger—the kind that live. We could not afford to use the old machines, and have replaced them with the Model, purchased of your New England agents, Messrs. Hollis, Park & Pollard.

Respectfully yours,

FARRAR BROS.

The Model Colony Brooder, an entirely new creation last year, proved one of the most successful and popular brooders ever offered the public. The points of superiority that were particularly commended were its accessibility for cleaning without removing the chicks; the total absence of draughts and hot spots in the nursery; and the light and cheerful wholesomeness of both the nursery and exercising compartments. Almost without exception my customers report that they raised practically all the chicks placed in the Model Colony Brooder. The President of the American Poultry Association writes:

“I think you have the right idea in a brooder. It does the work to my entire satisfaction. Have run one through three broods, only losing one chick, which I killed because it was a weakling.”—D. LINCOLN ORR.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE. Manufactured by

Chas. A. Cyphers, 331 Henry St., Buffalo, New York

We're Feeling Good

¶ POULTRY has now been published three months and in that time has secured by perfectly legitimate methods subscribers in every state and territory in the Union except Alaska. It has a goodly number of subscribers in the Dominion of Canada and a few in other foreign countries. We have never offered any special inducements to get subscribers. We have not offered prizes, cut rates nor used any other schemes to induce people to subscribe for POULTRY nor will we ever do so.

¶ Before we began publishing POULTRY we were fully of the belief that the people of the United States would give liberal support to a poultry magazine conducted along magazine lines with good illustrations on fine paper, made up artistically and by the help of the most skilled workmen, finished as perfectly as modern methods and modern machinery could do the work.

¶ The response was immediate and generous beyond our most sanguine hopes and this number of POULTRY reaches the remotest corners of our great country.

¶ We would lack much if we did not appreciate the liberal support that has been extended to us. It proves to us that we properly measured the people whom we wished to reach and that without any intention of "filling a long felt want" we found the one place that was not occupied in the journalistic field and have succeeded in filling it.

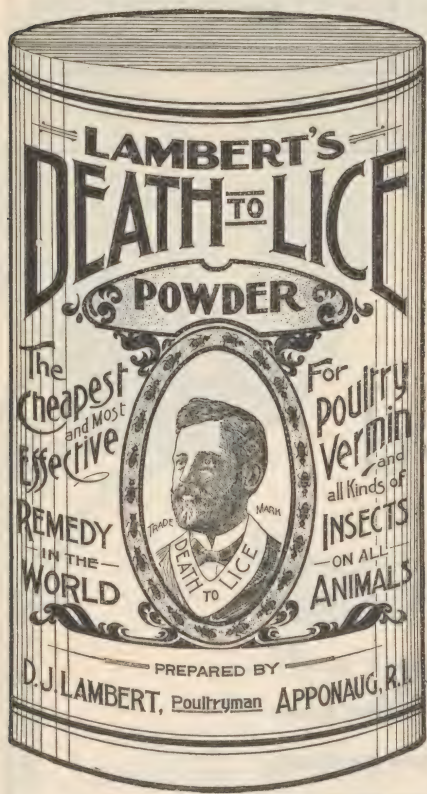
¶ The three numbers which have been published are examples of what POULTRY will be for the coming year. We cannot hope to make any striking improvement on them. Each one has been the result of our best effort and each succeeding issue will be given the same earnest work. We hope to improve in every direction, but this must come through learning how to do better work. Each number the coming year will be an example of our limit in the direction of producing the best we know how to bring out in poultry literature, illustrations and press work.

¶ We have no cut and dried plans. We shall each month give our readers the best we can secure for them, always looking to make a better magazine than was ever before produced.

¶ We may fall short of our ideal sometimes. We expect this will happen. One may look far to the mountain tops and resolve to win to them sometime, but one cannot reach the heights without making an effort to do so. While we may have in mind a magazine much better than we shall ever be able to produce, we are going to toil on toward the goal with unflagging zeal, never stopping to rest or dropping back to get a new start.

¶ We want to thank the hundreds of friends who have written us congratulatory letters. These kind words make us feel like "a giant refreshed with new wine" and give us courage and strength to keep on without wearying in the good work.

¶ To our friends we wish a happy and prosperous New Year.



Petaluma Incubators and Brooders

First in the field, first in the record of hatching and brooding. Awarded Gold Medal at St. Louis Exposition 1904. Recognized as the

Standard of the World.

No other machines bring such certain success to beginners. No others heat, ventilate, supply with moisture and regulate with such mathematical exactness. That's why they have found their way into poultry countries all over the world. Wherever they go in the United States

We Pay Freight

to your nearest R. R. Station or Steamer Landing. You know to a penny from the catalog what they cost you. You'll have no freight bill coming to be disappointed with. Catalog free. Write for it today.

Petaluma Incubator Co.
Box 95, Petaluma, California
Box 95, Indianapolis, Ind.

Improve Your Spare Time By Taking a Mail Course of Study In Our Schools

The only school in the world that is officered by prominent railway officials. We can help you realize your privileges. Write today for catalogue and make up your mind to enroll at once.

Shorthand Course \$15.00
Telegraph Course 15.00
Fireman's Course 20.00
Brakeman's Course 20.00

Wenthe Railway Correspondence School,
501 Rice Building Freeport, Illinois.

Ideal Aluminum LEG BANDS



are the acknowledged leaders. Finest and most secure lock. Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25-30c; 50-50c; 100-75c. All supply dealers

sell them. Sample band and B. P. Rock circular sent for 2c stamp. Frank Myers, Mfr., Box 46, Freeport, Ill.

ONE HATCH FREE.
ROYAL Incubators.
30 Days Free. Absolutely automatic. Send back if not perfectly satisfactory. Built to last years. Send for free trial plan. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalog FREE. Poultry paper 1 year 10c.
ROYAL INCUBATOR CO.,
Drawer 751 Des Moines, Ia.

New York Poultry Show

While it is impossible this month to give a full report of the Madison Square, New York, Poultry show, we are able to say it was the largest show ever held in New York. It was necessary to put the coops in double tiers in order to get them in the great Madison Square Garden and the universal verdict was that the quality was the best ever seen in this country. A full report including winnings will appear next month.

Those who are breeding Buff Wyandottes, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds have no reason to be discouraged over the trouble they have with black feathers in the plumage. It has not been many years since Buff Cochins and Buff Leghorns were off-colored in wings and tail, but recently we have seen a good many of both these varieties which were absolutely sound in color. At Walden, New York, we saw some Buff Leghorns that were a clear, even buff in every feather and from the surface to the skin the same shade. Such birds are worth working for.

Poultry and egg production are as legitimate lines of work for persons of small or large means as are dairying, beef growing, sheep husbandry, or general or special crop production. Its advantages lie in its greater returns for its smaller capital investment. Its disadvantages lie in the demand for greater skill, patience and courage than will suffice for any other special, or general farm industry.

A bird is cheap or dear according to what use it is to be put. It would be folly to pay a high price for a bird to eat while the same bird used as a breeder might be well worth \$50. It is because beginners do not understand this difference that so many of them want to buy breeding stock at eating prices.

Drevenstedt declares he has ceased to be a mere poultry judge and has become an adjudicator of awards. It begins to appear as if some one would soon have an opportunity to become an arbitrator between the celebrated "committee of five" and the public.

We are still receiving numerous orders for the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection. This shows that poultrymen still maintain their confidence in human nature and a strong faith that the end of the world is in the far distant future.

We have it on good authority that every dollar won at the St. Louis World's Fair Poultry Show will be paid in a short time. The vouchers have been made out and signed by Col. Mills and are now going through in regular order.

The managers of The Herald Square, New York, Show instead of paying premiums are sending out a letter to winners proposing that they take stock in the association in lieu of money for their winnings.

Plenty of clean straw on the floor is a good preventive of dampness. Change the straw once a week and the poultry house must be very damp if the straw does not absorb the excess of vapor.

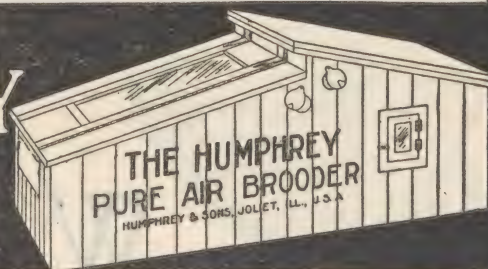
It has been found that oyster shell takes the place of grit to a large extent but not altogether. Clear sharp grit has not substitute for grinding the grain that a hen stores in her crop.

Keep the males and females separated if possible. Running together at this time in the year only weakens the vitality of the male without producing any desirable results.

Don't Let Your Chicks Die!

You can double your poultry profits by raising all the chicks you hatch instead of murdering 75% of them in a death-trap brooder. This means dollars to you. Investigate the newest, most original, scientifically correct brooder ever built—

THE HUMPHREY PURE AIR BROODER



Top heat; perfect regulation of temperature; double circulation of heat and pure air; perfect ventilation; no tramping; easily kept clean; perfectly sanitary; most convenient; most economical in oil, and guaranteed to raise more chicks than any other brooder ever made. We especially urge all poultrymen who have suffered loss and disappointment from poor brooders to investigate. Already used by hundreds of leading poultrymen. Don't waste your time and kill your chicks with old-fashioned brooders—get the latest and best. You owe it to your own best interest to investigate.

World's Fair Winners—Raised in the Humphrey.

HUMPHREY & SONS, Joliet, Ill., North Adams, Mich., Dec. 5, 1904.

Gentlemen:—We are glad to inform you that all the young Orpington stock we exhibited at the World's Fair were raised in the Humphrey Pure Air Brooder. We were very successful at this show where we won first, third and fifth cock, second and sixth cockerel, second, third and fifth hen, first, fourth and sixth pullet and first and third pen in the Single Comb variety, and first cock, first cockerel, second hen, third pullet and first pen in the Rose Combs. We competed against 5 of the foremost breeders, including Wm. Cook & Sons of Eng. We raised about six hundred last season and the most of them in your brooders. We liked them so well that we bought six more of you this year. They are as easy to run as an incubator. You can set them at any degree of heat, 70, 75, 80 or 90, and they will run right there like a clock and without much more trouble.

Truly yours, KNOWLES, YOUNG & CO.

Send for new book, "Poultry Helps," 48 pages. Printed in colors. It points the way to poultry success. It's free, but it means bigger profits for you. Address

HUMPHREY, DREW STREET FACTORY, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

The Racine Incubator

is the simple, sure, dependable kind. Used by thousands of successful poultry men and women.

Automatic heat regulator; 14 oz. copper tank and boiler; white pine case, double walled; self-ventilated; nursery; no moisture. Built by a man who devoted 23 years to the problem—who knows most about incubators. It can be operated by anyone, anywhere. There lies the great value of the Racine.

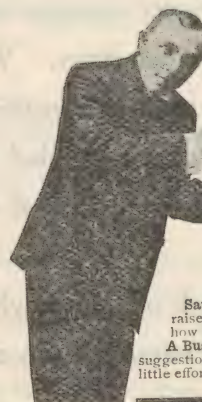
If you seek an incubator or brooder and wish to know about all kinds, please send for our remarkable **Book About Incubators**—written by the man who made the Racine. It is a complete education on incubators. It tells facts that you need to know before buying—facts you would not think of. It tells, too, how to make poultry pay—23 years experience. Don't buy without reading it. The book is free. Write today for it. Address

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 38, Racine, Wis.

We have Warehouses at Buffalo, Kansas City, and St. Paul.



We Pay The Freight



This Book Tells How

to make money at both ends of your poultry business. We can show you how to save money on your costs and make larger profits on your sales. Write for a copy of "How to Make and Save Money With Incubators and Brooders."

It will show you how to get the New Idea Incubators and Brooders at less than half the cost of other machines. Isn't this worth saving?

Get the Book

It's a true money saver. It is full of good things from cover to cover. It tells you how you can build a "New Idea Incubator" for yourself. The directions were written and plans drawn by the highest expert on incubation in the country. The cream of what he knows is offered you by our book, and all it costs you is a moment's time and a postal card. Isn't it worth while? Read what one customer says:

Channon, Snow & Co., Quincy, Ill.
Gentlemen:—My second hatch from the incubators built from your plans is better than the first. I had no trouble in building the incubators from the plans bought of you. Yours truly, JOHN S. HOWEY, Berryton, Kan.

Save the chicks in a good Brooder. Our Book tells you how you can make a Brooder that will raise chicks better than old mother hen. We cover every phase of the poultry business. No matter how long you have been at it, the book will help you. Other things of interest:

A Business Proposition—How can you turn your spare time to profit. Give Your Boy a Chance—A suggestion many fathers and mothers will be grateful for. How to Secure a Machine Free and with very little effort—and many more. Write a postal card. Get the Book and see for yourself. Address

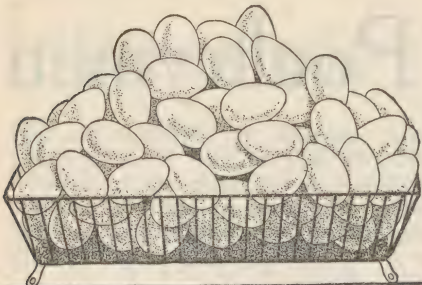
CHANNON, SNOW & COMPANY, Dept. 180, QUINCY, ILL.



POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire netting, Spray Pumps, Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shell, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for breeding Poultry and Pet Stock. Our Immense Illustrated Free Catalogue gives a complete list. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Sup. Co., W. V. Russ, Prop., Dept. B., 26-28 Vesey St., New York.

When Writing to Advertisers be sure to Mention POULTRY.



Full-Nest Egg Food

Makes hens lay—promotes health and vigor. It is a scientific condition powder for all kinds and all ages of poultry, containing in a highly concentrated form, the animal food necessary for producing eggs, combined with vegetable extracts, medicinal seeds and mineral salts, properly proportioned to increase egg production and promote health. It adds gloss to the plumage, brightens the eye, stimulates and invigorates, but, unlike other tonic foods, it also **builds up the system** and does permanent good. Rich in protein, it takes the place of bugs, worms and insects in fowls' diet.

60 Feeds for 1 Cent.

A half a cent a month for each hen. It pays for itself a dozen times over. Ask your dealer for it, but take no substitute; if he can't supply you send to us direct. Price only 25 cents for large box.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.

Buffalo, Chicago, New York, Boston, Kansas City or San Francisco.

2 DANDYS FOR POULTRY PEOPLE

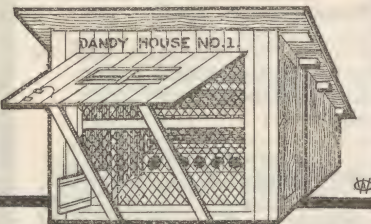


They raise dandy chickens that bring dandy prices. Everybody who saw our big display at St. Louis Fair pronounced

DANDY Brooders and DANDY Poultry Houses

to be the best, most sensible Brooders and Portable Poultry Houses on the market. Write for free catalogue and prices before you buy—it tells the reasons why; it also lists our full line of novelties and supplies for poultry people

THE DANDY POULTRY NOVELTY CO., Danville, Ill.



The Apple

is the mainstay in fruit, for all raisers. Plant for the future. Get right stock. Our trees unapproached. Ben Davis, Gano, Baldwin, Wine Sap, etc. Summer, Fall and Winter Apples, over 100 varieties. Tell us your wants and get prices.

The Peach.

We urge that great favorite, Elberta. Large,

beautiful golden yellow, delicious. Best for market, most prolific. All the choice varieties. We propagate in the greatest peach climate of the world. Trees always please. Ask for free 1905 catalogue of all fruits.

Harrison's Nurseries,
Box 75, Berlin, Md.



National Rose Comb White Leghorn Club

The National Rose Comb White Leghorn Club, organized a short time ago, held a special meeting at the Chicago Pet Stock show.

There was a large meeting. While the club is a young one, it is increasing in membership very fast. A silver cup is offered to every state.

There will be a meeting of the club at the National Fanciers and Breeders Association, Chicago, January, 1905.

A large list of specials are offered at that show as will be seen by their premium list.

The club will give away a pen of birds and setting of eggs to the one who may be lucky enough to draw it. Everybody visiting the show will be entitled to a chance free.

The club is organized to further the interest of the breed.

Further information address the secretary, Mrs. F. J. Phillips, 5929 Superior Street, Chicago.

The duck has no crop. Its food goes directly from throat to gizzard. Because of this too much hard food does not agree with it. In a state of nature it lives upon vegetable and animal matter, fish, insects, grass, small seeds, etc., and it thrives best in confinement or on the farm if its diet is of a soft, mushy kind, with access to green food and animal food of some kind. In the green duckling plants the diet is, after 5 days old, mainly wheat, bran, cornmeal, rolled oats, meat scraps, 5 per cent; sand, 5 per cent; green stuff, 10 per cent. Of course the food varies to the amount at different ages, but this is something like the ideal duck food made into a mash. On the farm the duck looks after the sand, grass and animal food for itself. For laying ducks make a mash of cornmeal, potatoes, bran and meat scraps. Other vegetables will do in place of potatoes, and if confined add sand, meat scraps and green stuff of some kind. And, remember, that sand only supplies a small part of the grinding matter; a duck must have grit.

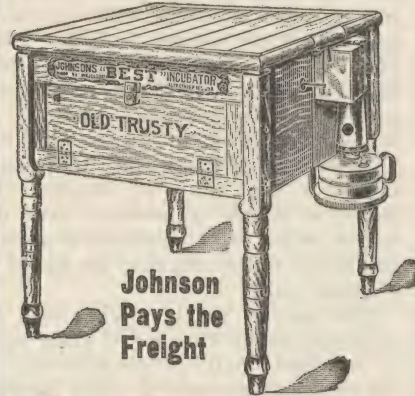
Don't select a bone cutter that requires as much power to run the machine as it does to cut the bones, but do not get a cutter thinking it will run itself, for it won't. It requires power, but not near as much after you have learned how to feed and operate it properly. If you have twenty or more hens it will be a good investment, and while you are buying, you may as well get one that is intended to cut vegetables also, as long as it costs no more.

Clover is a very necessary article of diet for winter egg production. Clover meal, a commercial product or, in its absence, clover chaff or cut clover in the morning mash, is a most excellent thing.

One way to keep the hens comfortable in winter is to keep them scratching for food. Scatter small grain for them in the scratching shed or in straw litter.

Old Trusty Incubator.

The new machine by an old hand. Made by Johnson, the Incubator Man. Only a year old, and it didn't have to be improved for 1905. Johnson made it right to begin with.



Johnson Pays the Freight

You Can't Know Too Much About Johnson's Pay-for-itself Hatcher.

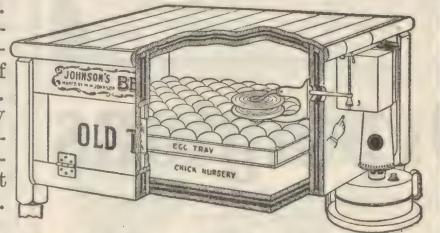
The more you know about it the better you like it. Johnson wants you to know all about it. Take a square look at the cuts and read:

Made of select California redwood and 12-oz. cold-rolled copper. Miller Safety Lamp, Taylor Bros.' guaranteed incubator thermometer, double doors, sides, bottom and top. There could be no better material or construction.

Forty Days Free Trial

And Johnson Guarantees Every Machine 5 Years.

This cut shows the workings. Johnson's system is planned for results and convenience. Note positions. All parts below the level of the lid, leaving the lid for a table. Automatic regulator comes already attached and connected, a single adjusting nut on the outside of the machine. The double wafers well out over the eggs and down close to them. Regulator counter-balanced within itself.



Copper Pipe Heating System

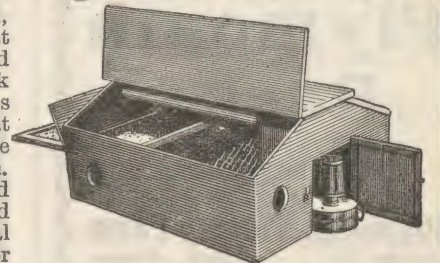


Patented Oct. 20, '03 and Feb. 16, '04

The hot water discharged to opposite end of the egg chamber, divided and returns back to boiler, No. 7. Pipes 2 and 5 and 1 at point No. 4 equal in radiation to pipes 2 and 5 at any point. Boiler No. 7 fitted with patent return hood, saves half the kerosene and draughts of air do not affect the lamp.

The Old Trusty Brooder

Made of best California redwood, never shrinks, swells or pulls apart at joints. Miller Safety Lamp in solid iron lamp box, no gas can enter chick chamber. Inclined floor prevents chicks from piling up. Enough heat under floor to take chill off. Note the hover cloth frame, partly withdrawn. Chicks hover under cloth warmed from above. Chick backs are warmed and sleepy nerves soothed the natural way. Chicks don't pile up, chill or become overheated.



Nearly 13,000 Old Trusties

Incubators and Brooders, used the first season. That's the record for a new machine. The only machine that ever got into the first rank the first year. They went out on Johnson's long trial plan and with Johnson's guarantee. They went at a reasonable price, too, for you know

JOHNSON PUT INCUBATOR PRICES DOWN.

None came back for no better machines can be made at any price. Johnson has made 80,000 Incubators and Brooders. He put all his experience into his new Old Trusty—the only machine he has anything to do with now. Get his new catalog and Advice Book. Over 100 pages, 300 reproduced photographs, records, house and yard plans, etc. Mailed FREE.

M. M. Johnson Company, Clay Center, Neb.

The World's Best White Orpingtons

At the World's Fair Show at St. Louis competing with eight breeders including Wm. Cook & Sons, of England, we won

1, 3 & 5 Cock; 2 & 6 Cockerel; 2, 3 & 5 Hen; 1, 4 & 6 Pullet; 1 & 3 Pen in the S. C. variety; 1 Cock; 1 Cockerel; 2 Hen; 3 Pullet and 1 Pen in the R. C. variety. Stock for sale.

Knowles, Young & Co., North Adams, Mich.

ORPINGTONS

"UNDISPUTED ORPINGTON CHAMPIONS"
—S.C. BUFF BLACK AND WHITE—
BREEDING AND EXHIBITION BIRDS FOR SALE
LARGEST WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN
SEND FOR 40 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND MATING LIST GIVING COMPLETE RECORDS OF OUR BIRDS
WILLOW BROOK FARM, Box 9, BERLIN, CONN. U.S.A.

"Little Chicks"

Is the title of a new book which tells how to successfully hatch and raise little chicks. The only book published on the subject. Over 160 pages. Price 50c postpaid. Descriptive circular free. Agents wanted.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co.
Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

Miller's Roup Cure

"Made by the Man who Knows"

No Cure No Pay

Positively guaranteed to cure Roup in all forms, as well as common colds, "swelled head," canker, catarrh, discharges from the nostrils, etc. An original remedy used successfully by me for 20 years on Millhook Poultry Farm—the largest farm of Standard Bred Poultry in the world. Beware of colds; they lead to Roup. Miller's Roup Cure both prevents and cures. Use it in the fowl's drinking water. One package makes 25 gals. medicine.

It Never Fails

Take no substitute but insist on Miller's. Sent postpaid for

Only 50 Cents

Send Today for big free book, "Poultry for Profit,"—describing full line of Ideal Incubators and Brooders, Standard Bred Poultry and Poultry Supplies of every description. Address

The
**J. W. Miller
Company**
Station F.
Freeport, Ills.



Orpingtons

Awarded 35 regular and several special prizes at

**Herald Square, New York
November, 1904**

**First and Special on Pen S. C. Buff
First and Special on S. C. Black Pullet**

These birds are all bred by me and competing against recent importations.

A. G. Goodacre, Pleasantdale, Essex Co., N. J.
Stock For Sale. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Plymouth Poultry Farm

3500 Barred Buff and White

Plymouth Rocks

for sale. Fine as they grow. \$2 and up. Send for our new catalogue. Printed in colors. Free to every one.

Plymouth Poultry Farm
Route 33 York, Penn.

Chicago Winners

Ingersoll offers old and young stock

White and Barred Rocks

S. C. W. Leghorns

Mammoth Pekin Ducks

Finest Fox Terriers in America.
SELDOM SURPRISE AT STUD.

Pedigreed pups \$5 and upward.
Get one and be rid of rats and varmints.

D. W. INGERSOLL,

Box F. Shermerville, Cook Co., Ill.

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers heavier and better for table purposes, harder and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c; yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm Cook & Sons, Bx 24, Scotch Plains, N. J.

Good Short Stories For Poultrymen

The Yolk of the Egg

"It is now pretty generally conceded that the deep colored yolk contains a greater amount of the vital property upon which the embryonic chick feeds while it is developing in the shell than the pale yolk. Why this is the case is not well understood, but since it is known that a single blood corpuscle has a yellowish appearance when taken separately it may not be beyond the bounds of reason to presume that the deeper yellow color represents a greater number of blood cells than are found in the paler yolk."

The above, which we clip from an exchange, shows what sort of guess work is indulged in by people who want to put on the appearance of being familiar with scientific facts. The idea that the embryonic chick feeds on the yolk of the egg is a mistake that a good many labor under. The fact is that the moment the chick comes out of the shell the yolk is absolutely unchanged from its condition the day the process of incubation began. The embryonic chick feeds on the white of the egg and that alone, and the yolk is not changed or used in any way until the chick emerges from the shell. Almost the last process of incubation is the drawing of the yolk into the stomach of the chick, where it serves as food for the first days of its life, being nature's provision for food to add to the strength of the chick until it is strong enough to run about seeking food for itself.

The color of the yolk depends on the quantity of iron in it. This iron is a peculiar form of this metal which is found in eggs and a deep yellow yolk denotes the presence of larger quantities than will be found in a pale yolk.

Iron has much to do with making red blood and it is probable that an egg with a deep yellow yolk is more nourishing to an invalid than one with a pale yolk, although the difference is so small that we cannot prove this. Reasoning

that iron in certain forms is good for those with thin blood it is probable that an egg with a proportionately large quantity of iron in the yolk is better than one with but a small quantity.

We all know that an egg with a deep yellow yolk appears better to us and for this reason we should try to produce eggs of this kind. Proper feeding with especial care to supplying green stuff or cut clover in winter will make deep colored yolks.

Medium Sized Breeding Stock

A medium sized male with good fair sized females of good constitutional vigor and mature age will do far better than the largest males with the smallest females. The wise farmer always selects the very best corn or grain of all kinds for seed; equal care should be given the selection of breeding stock in turkeys. The best raised on the farm should be kept for producers, and the fact should be kept in mind that turkey hens of the best quality in their second or third year of laying make the best producers. The medium sized, well formed hens that have good strong bone and constitutional vigor are the ones to select for breeders.

Materials for Nesting

"There is a variety of materials used by poultry keepers for placing in the nest boxes for the laying hens, straw and hay being the most commonly employed. Both of these have the objection that they afford admirable refuges for insect vermin (chiefly hen-fleas) unless special precautions are taken to guard against these pests. Straw is in all cases preferable to hay," remarks a writer in the Wisconsin Agriculturist, "being cleaner, and not requiring to be changed so often as the latter. Peat moss litter also makes a suitable nesting material, but it too harbors vermin. Dried bracken (fern) leaves, which are easily obtained in some districts, are

much superior for filling in the nest boxes to any of the three foregoing materials, as they keep free from insect pests. The same applies to wood shavings, which can very suitably be used as a nesting material if they are available.

"Where straw or peat moss litter is used it is a good plan to sprinkle some insect powder into the nest boxes as a preventive measure, or some sawdust soaked in naphthaline placed in the bottom of the nests will also serve to keep away vermin. The nest boxes should of course be well cleaned occasionally and whitewashed at least once a year, but twice a year is better and not too often by any means. Some paraffin should be added to the whitewash. It is inadvisable to use baskets as nests because they are difficult to clean thoroughly."

Feeding Breeding Turkeys

Few growers separate their stock or breeding turkeys from those intended for market. Entirely too many growers feed them all together, sell the most thrifty for market and keep the least matured for breeding stock. This is a great mistake; the very best should be selected for producing stock and the rest fed for market. Those selected for use in breeding, however, should be separated and fed by themselves if possible. The best food for stock turkeys is boiled oats drained of all moisture, some wheat and a little corn. This will keep them in good healthy condition and quite full enough of flesh. It is a mistake to keep as producers fowls poor or thin in flesh. They must be in good condition, plump, but not overfat.

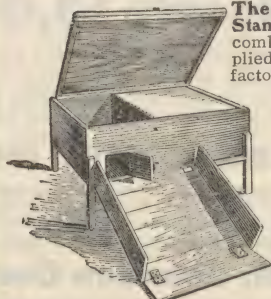
For the best results in egg laying hens should be neither too fat nor too lean. The yolk of the egg is normally one-third fat, about one-sixth protein and the remainder water. The hen must have enough substance to her body to insure the production of the

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,

GRANT M. CURTIS, President,

Extends Greeting and Wishes Everybody a Happy and Prosperous 1905.

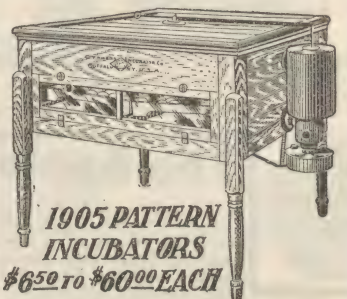
The past year (1904) has been by far the most successful and progressive in the history of this company, and we have always made it our business to "set the pace." We have made many important new additions to our line and have materially improved all old patterns. "Competition is the Life of Trade," and for the year 1905 we Challenge Competition both as to Quality and Prices.



Har-Curtis Hygienic Brooder, 60 to 75 chicks, all complete, \$7.50.

The New Improved Thermostat and Regulating Device of the 1905 pattern Standard Cyphers Incubators, is the highest type of scientific self-adjustment, combined with durability and practical working value that has ever been applied to an incubator. You can't make it go wrong. It is set right in the factory and stays that way. The Patented Exclusive Features of Cyphers Incubators, enable us to positively warrant and guarantee all Standard Cyphers, Patent-Diaphragm, Non-moisture, Self-ventilating, and Self-regulating Incubators. Sold under registered trade mark. The following guarantee backs every sale made by this company or any of its authorized agents:

1905 Guarantee: That each and every Standard Cyphers Incubator we send out will do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial, or it can be returned to us, within ninety (90) days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and the purchase price will be returned.



1905 PATTERN INCUBATORS \$65.00 to \$60.00 EACH

The Cyphers Company's New Policy

This Company, both as a matter of pride and a matter of profit, is determined to serve faithfully the interests of its customers to the limit of its ability. It is the habit of the business world to enlarge its profits to the greatest possible extent—and pocket the proceeds! Cyphers Incubator Company is conducting its business on a different plan.

During the coming season it positively will share its profits with its customers.

A LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS has been made possible by reducing "the cost of production," as the direct result of increased capital, a larger manufacturing plant and improved machinery. In keeping with our new policy we now offer our patrons the large saving we have accomplished, and quote the following low prices on our Standard Incubators for 1905:

Our \$14.—60 Egg Size Incubator for \$12.00. Our \$29.—220 Egg Size Incubator for \$24.00.
Our \$20.—120 Egg Size Incubator for \$17.00. Our \$37.—360 Egg Size Incubator for \$30.00.
Our \$58.—440 Egg Size Double Decker Incubator for \$48.00.
Our \$78.—720 Egg Size Double Decker Incubator for \$60.00.

Two Special Low Priced Incubators: Farm-Economy, 100 Egg Capacity, \$10.00. Boy's Choice, 50 Egg Capacity, \$6.50. These are practical, reliable hatchers with nothing cheap about them but the price.

Two New Styles of Brooders: Storm King, an outdoor brooder, two sizes, which sell at \$6.00 and \$8.00, holding 50 and 100 chicks respectively. The Har-Curtis Hygienic brooder—see opposite page.

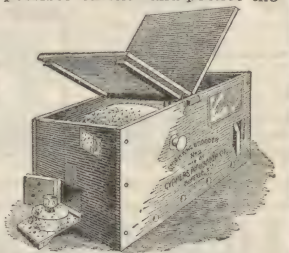
Send today for Complete Catalogue and Guide. Please mention this paper.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,

BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Streets.
CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Avenue.

BOSTON, MASS., 34 Merchants Row.
KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway.

NEW YORK CITY, 21-23 Barclay Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Storm King Outdoor Brooder, Two Sizes, 50 and 100 chicks, \$6.00 and \$8.00 each.

Interesting Items For Poultrymen

eggs. An excess of fat in the body arises from too much fattening food during the season of no egg production. Hens actively engaged in egg producing seldom become overfat. If kept in prime condition out of laying season they may be well fed on boiled oats, wheat and some corn when the laying season is at hand. The main point in feeding stock turkeys out of laying season is to feed them enough to sustain their physical condition and health so as to have them in proper condition for egg production when the time arrives. Then a suitable ration for egg production may be adopted.—T. F. McGrew, Department of Agriculture.

Doing Things Right

Any breed or variety will prove profitable whenever or wherever kept, providing they are properly kept. Every person cannot succeed in keeping hens, any more than can every individual make a success at preaching or keeping a drug store. Everything must be properly done if success is to be the reward. Three-fourths of profitable returns from poultry come from proper care and feeding, and one-fourth from selection of the hens. Almost any one can select good seed corn, but it takes a lot of care and attention to grow that seed corn to a profitable finish, and it is just the same with the laying hen or the dairy cow. It is the management that gives the increase or profit.

We have so continually pointed out the vast importance of dry floors, covered with sand and litter throughout the entire winter, that only a slight allusion to this essential is necessary here. Dig out the old soil and fill in fresh while there is still time for it to become well dried by winter. See to the saving of roots, clover and alfalfa hay for winter use. Have a plentiful supply of these on hand, as they are excellent for hens, cows, sheep and swine. If your hens have a full supply

of these all winter, no other green food will be needed for them.

Should you neglect to have your houses in order for the hens; if no attention is paid to culling the flocks, if no preparation is made for their winter keeping, and the time comes for; selling fresh-laid eggs in winter and you have none to sell, do not blame the hens. Simply accept the situation and lay the blame where it rightfully belongs, on those who have neglected to take advantage of the methods that are absolutely necessary for success.—Country Gentleman.

The Working Hen

The hen is naturally a worker, and in the winter she should not be compelled to be idle. The scratching floor, if not the scratching shed, should be provided to encourage her activities. The scratching floor may be made by setting apart a section of the poultry house where the droppings from the roosts will not foul it, and covering it with straw. If the dry grain is fed in this the fowls will have a great deal to do in getting their meals. The scratching shed is better, but it is more expensive. Some of these sheds are low buildings open to the south, but with no protection from the rigors of the outside temperature. At Cornell are several kinds of scratching sheds, some open and some protected by glass. The results have been best in the open sheds, the fresh air appearing to offset any loss from lowering in temperature.

Select Your Breed Carefully

If you are to select a breed go over the ground carefully. If you are not satisfied with any one breed, try several, and select those which appeal most strongly to your business sense. Try them all, study them from the shell to maturity, note their physical condition at stated periods from every

point of view. Note the quantity of food consumed and the weight at maturity, the time the pullets begin to lay and the steadiness of the laying period, the season in which the greatest number of eggs are produced and their size and color, the inclination toward broodiness and the general temperament of the breed. These things all enter into the study of poultry economy, and to choose the best breed is to choose the breed that best suits the conditions prevailing with you. If you want a laying breed, choose one; and if you want a breed to produce broilers or roasters, choose the breed producing the best at the least expense; if you want a breed to answer the combined purpose of marketable carcass and eggs in abundance, you can find that breed. There are breeds for all purposes and they are best supplied by the standard bred fowl, whether it be chicken or goose, duck or turkey. This one bit of advice, however, we do not hesitate to venture. Fight shy of the dung-hill fowl. We grant the dung-hill is a money maker, but his standard-bred brethren are easily twice as valuable—have a larger market for their final disposal and they add to the profit and pleasure of their owner or owners.

Prepare Fowls For Market

We have seen the traveling buyer of chickens drive up to the farm house and ask for poultry. We have seen the farmer get out a pan of corn and toll the hens and roosters about him, then draw them into the henyard and the work of selecting begin. The cockerels were sold without an hour of fitting. They were gaunt and lean shanked. They weighed light when put on the scales or hung on the steelyards. The farmer got out of them very little for the care he had bestowed on them. These birds should not have been sold without being fitted. Shut them up and give them at least three weeks of good feeding.

A Satisfied Customer

is the best advertisement. Read the following letter. It speaks for itself:

Mathews, Ind., Dec. 11, 1904.
Dinsmore & Co.,
Dear Sirs: The one hundred W. W. I bought of you proved the best investment I ever made. I hatched 53 nice chicks. I have just returned from Marion poultry show where I won 1 (94), 2 (94), 3 (93) cockerels, 3 1-2 pens, 17 specials and \$10 silver cup for best display of any one variety. If you will sell me eggs that same price I will take 500 or 1000 next Spring. Wishing you success, I am, yours truly,
B. R. Little

Eggs from the best pens \$2 per 15 \$10 per 100 and we guarantee 75 per cent fertile.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards,

Breeders of high class White Wyandottes,
Densmore and Co., Proprietors
Kramer, Indiana.

ORR'S Wyandottes Orpingtons

All standard varieties of both breeds. Stock for sale. Booklet free. Orr's Lice Killer is best. \$1 per gallon.
T. E. ORR, BOX 882, BEAVER, PA.



HANSEN'S RHODE ISLAND REDS
The Worlds Champion Prize Winners and egg producers. Won more cash prizes and more Special Prizes at the World's Fair than any others exhibited. Won silver cups at Warsaw and Chicago and all first prizes on Single Comb at Chicago Indianapolis, Louisville, Warsaw and Hamilton, Ohio the home of Red blood highest scoring male bird in America. Eggs \$5 for 15.

C. N. HANSEN, MARSAW, KY.

COR-ET-AVIS may be difficult to pronounce, but **WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS** are easily pronounced **The BEST LAYERS**

At New England's largest and best shows including Springfield, New Britain, Danbury, etc., they win ribbons and special premiums. High class birds at reasonable prices.

CORETAVIS FARM Wilbur Cory Prop. Woodbridge Conn.

White Holland Turkeys

A flock of 200 to select from

Fine, Large, Early Hatched Birds

Fine typical carriage, with good plumage. Toms \$5 and up; hens, both old and young, \$3 and up. Send your orders early and get first selection.

J. C. Fishel and Son, R. F. D., Hope Indiana.

Black Rocks

I have been twelve years in preparing this strain. Beautifully Black with all the Plymouth Rocks virtues as layers.

Eggs \$5 for 15, 2 settings for \$8,

also Cockerels. For further information address

J. W. Creighton - - Potomac, Ill.



HELPS YOU MAKE MONEY

raising poultry. Whether you have hens or not you can easily, quickly learn to raise them profitably. You'll like this pleasurable, money-making business. Subscribe now. 25c a year.

Write for free sample copy.

PAUL F. WILLIAMS, Publisher. P. H. JACOBS, Editor.
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

When Writing to Advertisers be sure to say POULTRY.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,

GRANT M. CURTIS, President.
Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.

Goods Sold by More
Than 6000 Dealers.

FIVE STYLES OF BROODERS FOR 1905.

The Hare-Curtis Hygienic Brooder. A new departure in brooder construction. Will work a revolution in the method of raising chicks by artificial means. It is an indoor brooder built for

Mid-Winter and Early Spring Use.

Specially endorsed by Mr. Curtis, President of this company, as a device to which he would entrust chicks hatched from eggs laid by the finest stock—no matter how valuable. Price, complete with all its unequalled appliances, \$7.50, shipped k. d. at lumber rates. Insuccesful use three years. See illustrated description in 1905 catalogue.

Our 1905 Portable Poultry Houses represent the most complete and valuable line of "movable" poultry houses on the market.

Cyphers Company Specialties. Goods of our exclusive manufacture—now number more than 60 useful articles. They embrace everything that the poultry raiser needs for his best success. **Bear in Mind** that every article we list here is of our own manufacture. We know all about what goes into these goods and guarantee their quality.

SPECIAL WINTER READY-MIXED POULTRY FOODS.

CYPHERS SCRATCHING FOOD.

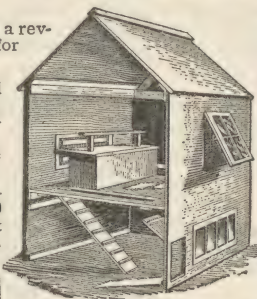
Feeding it insures healthy fowls, fertile eggs and lots of them.

CYPHERS LAYING FOOD.

A palatable ground-meal mixture. Analyzed and balanced for heavy egg yield.

CYPHERS CHICK FOOD.

No other food will raise an equal percentage of chicks.



Suburban (two story) with End Section Removed, showing interior arrangement.

CYPHERS ROUP CURE. Care guaranteed.

Prevents and cures common colds, discharge from nostrils, "swelled head," canker, etc., in all poultry. 50c package makes twenty-five gallons of medicine. We pay postage.

During the winter, when fowls are confined, there is great need to disinfect their quarters. Don't neglect this work.

Cyphers Lice Paint.

Kills all lice and parasites on poultry and other stock. Easy to use, perfectly safe, extra strong.

CYPHERS Medicine Case. Guaranteed Efficacious.

Ten standard poultry remedies in a strong case. Recommended by the highest medical authorities. Cure all common diseases. May save you a costly scourge.

Trade **NAPCREOL** mark
The Standard Disinfectant.

A non-poisonous fluid that kills germs, destroys odors and prevents disease.

Additional to the foregoing, we manufacture and offer for sale Alfalfa and Clover products; Five Styles of Brooders; Safety Brooder Stoves; Revolving Egg Cabinets; Three Styles of Drinking Fountains; Dry Food Hoppers; Grit and Shell Boxes; Nodi Charcoal (in cartons); Poultry House Heaters; Brood Coops; Chick Shelters; Pedigree Trays, Pedigree Nest Boxes; Water Proof Sheetting; Save-All Egg Preservative; Fumigating Candles; Ovinaphthol Nest Eggs; Caponizing Instruments; Anti-Lice Roost Hangers; Leg Bands; Chick Markers; Egg Testers; Drinking Cups; Egg Cases; Egg Packages; Shipping Coops; Food Cookers; Cramping Machines; Spray Pumps, etc.

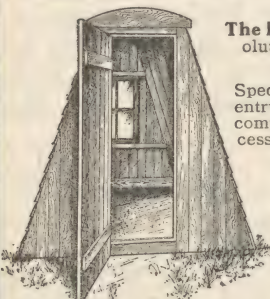
Our 1905 Catalogue: Largest and finest book we have issued; 228 pages, 8x11 inches. Six special chapters on profitable poultry keeping. More than 450 illustrations. **Complete book** will be sent January 10th, 1905; **free**, postpaid to every reader of this advertisement who will send us his name and the names and addresses of two friends or acquaintances who are interested in poultry for profit. Mention this paper and address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,

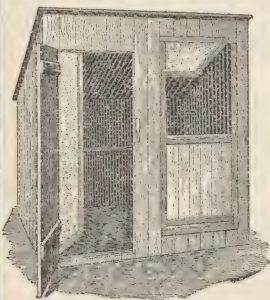
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"OF the making of books there is no end," wrote a wise man 3,000 years ago. Of the poultry business it may be said of the making of breeds there is no end. It seems to us that it is time the American Poultry Association should take a hand in this matter and call a halt.

New breeds are introduced, absurd claims are made for them, half a dozen breeds take them up and almost before we have heard of them they are admitted to the Standard and take their place, equally honored, with the breeds that have been working toward perfection for many years.

Promoters begin to tell what wonderful layers the new breeds are, how delightfully palatable their flesh is, how quickly they mature and how hard it is to kill them by carelessness and beginners buy eggs to get mongrels of many shades and profusely supplied with foul feathers.

Once in a generation some one produces a new breed that is of real value to the poultryman. When such a breed is brought forth the founder makes a fortune, and it is the hope of producing something that will strike the popular fancy that induces men to undertake to perfect new varieties.

Every time a breed is accepted as Standard we must add to our Standard of Perfection, get out a new addition and force thousands who have no interest in the new breed to buy the latest edition.

Time was when a new breed was carefully scrutinized before it was admitted. Now some one makes a motion that it be accepted, some one else seconds the motion, a viva voce vote is taken and three or four vote aye while all the others in the meeting sit silent, often disapproving, but not feeling like making a fight over the matter, and it is done.

It is to be hoped that something will be done to prevent this wholesale admitting of new and imperfect breeds to a recognized position among real breeds.

SOME of our most excellent and highly esteemed contemporaries seem to think they have a mission to scold every one who does not at once take up the breeding of pure-bred poultry.

They intimate that the man who does not do so is mentally weak and altogether blind to his own interests. This is enthusiasm run wild. The brethren who have the scolding habit are usually those who have not been long in the business and whose perspective is short and imperfect.

We who have been longer in the field feel like congratulating the general public on the rapid progress that is being made. The poultry industry is making friends as rapidly as can be expected. We remember some instances where a boom has been almost fatal. Once upon a time a good and entirely new breed was introduced. It was the Silver Wyandotte. It was of a different shape from any other breed then known. Its color was one to attract immediate and favorable attention, its qualities for market or egg-production were such as to recommend it. It was one of the best breeds ever admitted to the Standard of Perfection and no better one has been admitted since that time.

Immediately a boom set in. Unscrupulous dealers began to advertise widely and sell all sorts of spotted and speckled chickens and eggs from them at high prices. Buyers who were not

familiar with the facts became disgusted and even those who had helped to build up the breed gave it up in disgust. The effect was not only disastrous to the Wyandottes as a breed but to the whole poultry industry as viewed from the fancier's standpoint.

Only the other day did interest in Silver Wyandottes begin to become markedly noticeable again. The intrinsic merits of the breed kept it from disappearing entirely, and once more it has come to its own.

It would be the same way if some sudden wave of enthusiasm would sweep over the country and make fanciers of every one who keeps fowls. It would be like the tulip mania of Holland [or the South Sea bubble. A few would make fortunes while the mass would lose money, become disgusted and quit altogether, leaving the industry worse off than ever before.

We all remember the Belgian hare craze of only three or four years ago. Men who were supposed to have good business sense, poultrymen who knew about booms, merchants, professional men, women with a little money went into the breeding of Belgian hares with an abandon that was amazing.

In those days we were rather intimately acquainted with one of the chief Belgian hare boomers, a man who made a fortune out of them.

One day he dropped into our office and announced that he had sold his last hare. "The game's up," he said, "the boom is off and hares won't be worth a dollar a dozen in three months from now." Then he smilingly bade us good bye and went back to his old employment in a printing office, counting himself smarter than his fellows, as he had a right to do, for had he not fanned the flame until his particular chestnuts were roasted, using the gullible to pull them out of the fire?

Booms are bad for any business. That which goes high must fall far and strike hard when it alights. The poultry business does not need any particular booming. The truth about it is good enough and it is growing rapidly through legitimate effort on the part of its advocates.

The man who does not breed good poultry today may come into the fold tomorrow or next month or next year.

Don't scold, brethren. Those who have not yet come into the light are in darkness because they have not grown to the state that allows them to see in your brilliance. Let them get accustomed to it gradually and then they will come with us to stay permanently.

WHATEVER may be said to the contrary the fact remains that the poultry industry of this country was founded on the fancier's love for poultry and has been built up by the enthusiasm of the fancier.

Commercial poultry breeding has nothing in it to create enthusiasm and widespread interest. It was the fancier of half a century ago who picked up the uncouth importations from China and the East Indies and produced from them the Asiatic class of today. It was the fancier who took the old Red Leghorn and made the Brown beauties we have today.

To the fancier belongs the honor of getting the poultry business talked about by talking about

his fowls and showing them to his neighbors or writing about them in the public press.

We say unhesitatingly that no man can make a great success of the poultry business unless he has in him a large proportion of the divine fire of enthusiasm that carries with it conviction and impels others to action.

Go anywhere you will and find us a flock of mongrel fowls of many colors, shapes and sizes and show us a single man who owns such a flock who is enthusiastic about it. The scrub fowl cannot arouse permanent and abiding interest.

Every successful poultry breeder, whether he breeds for market or for fancy purposes, keeps pure bred stock. Show us a single exception and we readily will admit that our argument is based on nothing and has fallen to the ground.

Show us a man who keeps pure bred fowls and he is proud of them. He takes delight in caring for them and grows familiar with their needs.

He succeeds because he has become a fancier to the extent that he has conceived a liking for his stock beyond its intrinsic value as a maker of dollars for him.

It would have been impossible to have built up the poultry business to its present magnitude without the enthusiasm of the fancier which led him to improve his stock at any expense without taking the matter of profits into account.

The poultry press, one of the most potent factors in building up poultry industry, could not have attained to its present high place had it not been supported by the fanciers of the country.

It is the fancier who advertises his stock liberally, he writes about it, and while he very often makes claims that are larger than the facts justify he manages to induct into the minds of his readers some of his own earnestness of purpose and creates an interest which bears fruit in the way of increased demand for pure-bred poultry.

Let one person in a neighborhood become infected with the desire for better things in the way of poultry and soon the desire will spread until a wide area will be given over to better fowls and a greater interest in them will become manifest.

The fancier is the foundation and chief support of the poultry industry today, as he has been from the beginning.

"**C**OMMERCIALISM is the curse of the poultry business," said a prominent poultry judge to us not long ago, and we have thought about the remark a good many times since.

It seems to us there were some grounds for making such a remark, albeit commercialism is the foundation of business enterprise in these commercial days.

We believe it is true that the man who begins to breed pure-bred poultry because he has a love for it and is interested in trying for himself his ability to improve the beauty of the breed he fancies is the one who will not only make the best showing as a breeder but in the end get the highest prices for his birds.

In such a case commercialism is entirely incidental to the main or impelling motive which leads to the breeding of fowls.

The desire to make poultry breeding profitable as well as a source of pleasure is entirely commendable, but the trouble is that the man who



starts out with dollars in view is likely to fail in some essential respect, to accomplish all that might have been done.

The true fancier buys what suits him because it suits him and is an improvement over anything he may have been able to breed.

The commercial breeder, the one who wants to make the largest possible number of dollars from his birds, will hesitate before paying a long price, fearing he may not be able to make it profitable to pay it.

When commercialism interferes in this way it undoubtedly is a curse to the business.

In another way commercialism has in many instances led to the making of true fanciers. As we write this we can call to mind a good many well-known poultrymen who started into poultry breeding as a purely commercial venture, who have become fanciers of wide reputation.

Such men have begun poultry breeding as a business from which to derive a living, the same as they would have started to raise corn or keep a store.

They have proved to be good poultrymen, have made a reputation for the poultry and eggs they were producing for market and have finally graduated into fanciers of a pronounced kind, because they were adapted to the business and have profited by what they learned while producing poultry and eggs for market.

Given any man who is a good worker, a careful observer and who is able to reason from cause to effect, and his fowls will improve from year to year.

When this happens the public finds it out sooner or later and wants some of the stock and will buy it at prices that make market quotations look small.

Stimulated to still greater efforts by increasing profits such a man will soon find the purely fancy end of his business larger than the commercial end and he will become a fancier who will become widely known.

It does not require wide acres or ample means to make a great reputation. The man who produces the best will always be sought out by a public that is eager to obtain the best, no matter what the price may be.

IN another column we publish a short article entitled "Being Known," which we commend to every beginner in poultry raising. It describes exactly what happens in hundreds of cases. A breeder will get good stock and make a local reputation which brings him a moderate number of sales, these reaching as far as his reputation has spread. Here he stops. His sales reach up to about the same amount each year and never go beyond this. His stock is good enough to command a good price wherever it is known, but it is not known beyond the limits of the county. If those who desire good stock could be made acquainted with the quality of the stock bred by such a breeder they would gladly purchase it, but they are never given any information that will acquaint them with the facts. We have said time and again that the demand for stock for breeding purposes, at prices far beyond the market rates, is just as good as the demand for market stock, but unless the breeder makes himself known he will never feel the effect of this demand. Show-

ing at the county fair and at the local poultry show makes a flock known as far as the patronage of such exhibitions reach, but no farther. Advertising in the poultry journals introduces a breeder to people in every section of the country and makes the demand for his stock as wide as the nation. Advertising for one time will not do this, but continued advertising through the season makes the breeder known, and when a reader of the publication in which he advertises begins to think of buying the advertiser, who has advertised long enough to make himself known and gains the confidence of buyers, will get the orders and will be able to make his own prices. "Being Known" is the secret of a large demand at good prices. Advertising is the only way to become widely known.

ONE or two of our secretary friends seem to think we should give extended notices of their shows. We cannot do this from lack of space. POULTRY goes to every part of the country and an extended notice of a local show would reach a great many people who are not at all interested in it. In the case of Chicago, New York and Boston we give rather extended notices because these are shows of national interest.

IT is remarkable how easily our agricultural brethren, those who prepare the matter for agricultural papers, are gulled by any story that is invented by some reporter out of material from which to make copy. The following clipped from an agricultural exchange has been going around the country for some time: "Secretary of Agriculture Wilson announces that he has discovered another and newer foe to the cotton boll weevil. It is an especially interesting foe, since after it has eaten the weevil the cotton planters can eat the foe. Mr. Wilson's discovery is a species of turkey from Guatemala. While not willing to commit himself to the statement that the new foe will make the boll weevils scarce in Texas, Secretary Wilson has hopes that the turkey will not necessarily supersede the weevil-eating ant, but will be his ally.

"Our agents in Guatemala," says the secretary, "in their study of the life habits of the ants and the boll weevil, have recently discovered that the turkey is a great enemy of the weevil and propose to give it a trial in the United States. The turkey of Guatemala is somewhat smaller than our own variety and it is very tame. It is also very good for food. In fighting the weevil the department will spare no expense and if the turkeys can be obtained and will do the work they will be distributed among all the plantations of the infested section. The study of the Guatemalan ant will, at the same time, be continued." Which would all be very interesting, if true, but it happens that the above story has not the least foundation in fact. Here is what Secretary Wilson says about it in a private letter to the editor of POULTRY, under date of December 20: "In regard to the introduction of the Guatemalan turkey for the purpose of destroying cotton boll weevils, I desire to say that the department does not contemplate such action, since it is very doubtful whether a tropical species would thrive and increase sufficiently in the cotton belt to be of practical value. Moreover, there is no indication that the Guatemalan turkey would be

more effective in combating the pest than the native species that is common in many parts of the region affected by the weevil."

The brethren are respectfully offered the suggestion that while it requires a little time and the use of a modest quantity of energy to go to the source of information before publishing fairy stories as scientific facts, it often pays to do so, saving them from making spectacles of themselves and their readers from the perusal of "facts that are not true."

FOR a long time we have had considerable curiosity to know in what proportions the several varieties of poultry were bred by the poultry keepers of this country. To be able to make a good guess we asked a large number of poultry breeders to tell us what varieties they bred and below we give the results as culled from the replies received: Plymouth Rocks—White, 29; Barred, 115; Buff, 24; unclassified, 53. Wyandottes—White, 38; Silver, 9; Buff, 3; Golden, 1; Black, 1; unclassified 4. Brahmas—Light, 14; Dark, 2; unclassified, 4. Minorcas—Black, 24; Brown, 2; unclassified, 5. Leghorns—Single Comb Brown, 21; Single Comb White, 47; Buff, 5; Rose Comb Brown, 2; Rose Comb White, 2; Black, 2; unclassified, 24. Indian Games, 4. Black Spanish, 1. Houdans, 3. Cochins—Buff, 8; Partridge, 2; unclassified, 2. Hamburgs—Silver Spangled, 3. Langshans, 3. Orpingtons, Buff, 6; unclassified, 1. Rhode Island Reds, 19. Those mentioned as unclassified are those who did not specify the variety they bred. No other breed was named more than once in the answers we received. Of 460 replies 221 named Plymouth Rocks, 115 of these being the Barred variety. Fifty-three named Wyandottes, 38 specifying the white variety. We were surprised to find that 103 of the number kept Leghorns of some kind, as we supposed Wyandottes were second to Plymouth Rocks. These figures are not given as being exact, as a similar series of questions to a different lot of breeders might get materially different answers. The answers were asked with a view to satisfying our curiosity and were sent without regard to locality and without any knowledge of the breeds kept by those to whom we wrote.

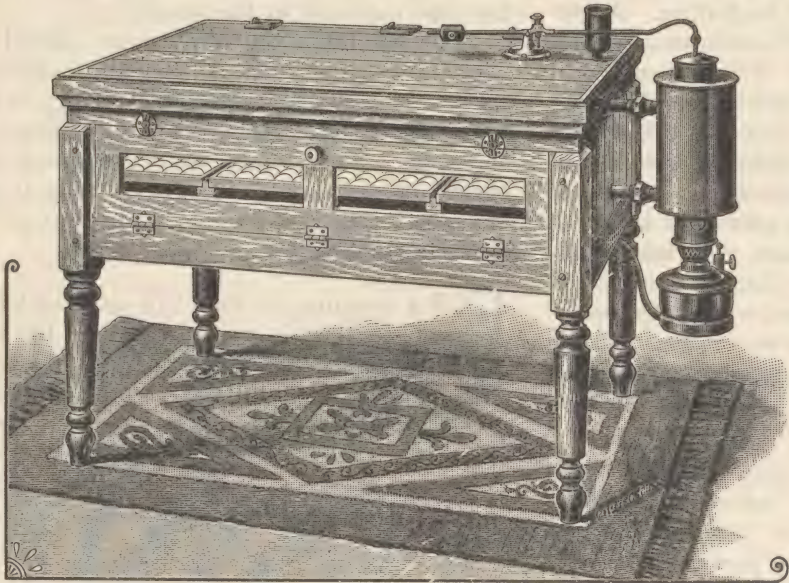
WHILE the fancier who breeds poultry merely for the enjoyment he gets out of it does not care whether his hens lay in winter or not, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the great majority of those who keep hens keep them to make a profit from the eggs they produce and winter eggs are the most profitable ones. It is also true that the man who can convince the public that he has a strain of hens which will produce more eggs than any other will find buyers at good prices and the buyers will not talk much about Standard points. Notwithstanding it is to our interest as poultrymen to strive for points as well as great egg-production, for by so doing we increase the interest in pure-bred fowls and in poultry breeding generally. For this reason every poultry breeder should try to become so well acquainted with his flock that he will be able to select his best winter layers for breeders. The time to do this is now while the cold weather is on and the test of winter laying is most conclusive.

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Hatch Chickens

Globe Brooders

Raise Them



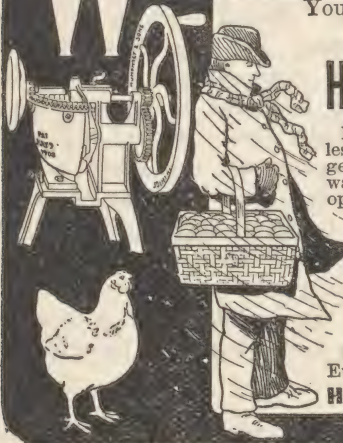
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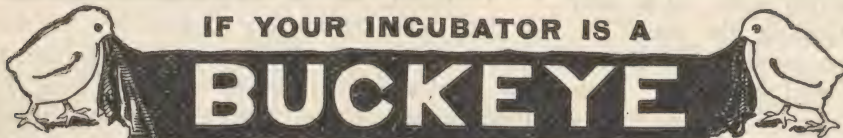
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This top, sold direct to you from the factory at manufacturer's price, quality and fit guaranteed, you can put on your buggy in a jiffy without the least trouble.

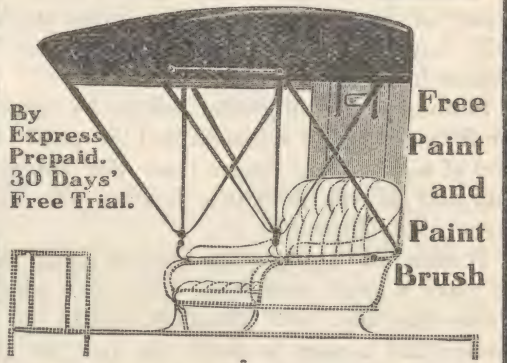
Any carriage painter charges from \$3.00 to \$12.00 to paint your buggy. With our **Free Paint** and simple directions you can do the work just as nicely as any painter, and save all his charges. **The Free Paint** is ready mixed and prepared, paint and varnish in one, giving the buggy a **high gloss**, durable, beautiful and lasting, and is **easily applied by anyone**.

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Send today for free color card, samples of linings (green, blue, and whip cord) and rubber used in this top. We will also send you our new 1905 catalog of buggy tops, seats, dashes, wheels, storm fronts, etc., the simple measurement instructions to insure a fit, and give you bank references and our guaranty.

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Seasonable Matter-of-Fact Paragraphs



ANY a good boughten bird is ruined or dies at this time of the year because on arrival it is allowed all the icy, cold water it will drink, which means as much as ten times the amount good for it.

Extreme cold matches extreme hot weather in the quantity of water poultry needs. Hence it follows that most poultry shipped in midwinter arrives in very thirsty condition.

Most birds become feverish from the excitement and the steady pound of a long railroad journey, adding to their desire for water.

So, given a chance, they will flood their insides with water and later on mope and have a diarrhoea. Oftentimes, failing to rally, these symptoms continue worse, the bird dying at the end of two or three weeks.

A good many buyers will recognize the above as the conditions preceeding the death of certain birds they may have purchased.

In my own experience I had to lose a bird or two in just this way and have a good many cases reported of sold birds before I was convinced too much cold water on arrival was at fault.

Complaints of diarrhoea and death were mostly winter ones, and especially affecting shipments in extremely low temperatures.

It is only a little matter, when unpacking a bird, at any time of the year, to allow it only a very little water, and to take the chill off such water in mid-winter.

Try to remember this when next you receive any birds. It is sure to save trouble, worry and perhaps the life of a valuable bird.

Some may inquire, why not have water as well as grain in the coop when packing a bird? Three different shipments, all long-distance shipments too, by the way, that I saw arrive lately will explain why not.

No. 1 was a coop of four pullets with a high, deep can fastened therein. The litter in this coop was so soaked with water that you could have squeezed it like a sponge. Some expressman had

W. THEO. WITTMAN

either overturned the coop or used a bucket of water to refill the can. All four pullets had colds, two quickly had roup and had to be killed.

Another frequent wrong done boughten birds is to place them in a strange pen at once with a lot of other birds. This may be all right at all seasons of the year except mid-winter. I have seen such birds stand for hours in snow six inches deep rather than bear the persecution of their mates.

Why is it that most birds not fully developed, when sold in winter, never grow a bit thereafter? The answer is in the foregoing paragraph.

Some may desire to avoid the risks of mid-winter shipments and buy their breeders early the next spring. This will turn out to be a grievous error.

The time to buy was last fall; but, not having bought, the time to buy is right now. A little rational or common-sense care and attention on arrival will offset easily all the disadvantages of mid-winter shipments. The advantage in getting your next year's breeders, whether it be a single male only or a whole pen, settled in their new quarters before the breeding season begins, is very large. Larger by far than the unexperienced or careless observing poultryman would credit. If it means only the difference between early chickens and late chickens, it certainly means much. But there is a difference too in the quality and quantity of the chickens.

The fashion of cold houses, or going back to the conditions under which common dunghills on the farm are usually housed, is on the increase. A reaction against warm houses was sure.

Warm houses are too risky. They surely debilitate the stock, and lower the vitality also of the chicks of the year. Large-combed varieties of poultry certainly must continue to be well sheltered; but it is a truism that the warmer they are kept the more tender and liable to frostbite their combs become.

I myself have kept Leghorns all winter in unbattened houses made of half-inch lumber. They were low and sheltered by larger buildings, but the birds went through the winters with unchanged combs. Two things I entirely satisfied



"Feeding the Ducks."

Photo by Mrs. Morton W. Fordice.

No. 2 had no provision for water. It was a male with long sickles and full tail. This coop arrived turned over, with slats at slide instead of top. Think of the mess, if a can of water had been in this coop.

No. 3 was a pair in a coop, especially built for a long trip, with slats on the side and a drinking cup attached to coop with a strong cord, with a request that the birds be watered by setting the cup on the floor outside the coop. This must have been done, for the birds displayed no unusual desire for water.

myself concerning these Leghorns: First, they ate no more than an equal number of birds in my larger, warmer house; and second, if any bird in the latter got a cold it would be cured by simply putting it in with the coldquarters birds.

At this writing, with several nights of a temperature near the zero mark, all of my poultry

has thus far had open fronts, and while it is only fair to say that the birds therein are heavier feathered and fatter than Leghorns ever are, these birds have had as heavy laying in cold houses as I have ever had in warm houses. Such an abundance of fresh air for matured, well raised stock is a strong guarantee of vigor

and health and large in promise of early fertile eggs.

The ventilation question with wide-open houses settles itself. There is no fussing with sick chickens; there is more life and lustre to the plumage.

"The kindness that kills is cruelty."

Expert on Poultry Raising

G. W. NONES

VERY one who desires to become successful in the poultry business, either for pleasure or profit, must first master the general requirements upon which success depends and be determined in his efforts to succeed. Experience is gained only by close application and determination to stick. It is nothing new to hear complaints of the worst kind of luck with poultry. To those who lack experience I would say, follow the methods of successful poultrymen who cater to the wants of their flocks, for poultry will not pay unless properly cared for. The safest and only practical method of becoming an expert is by careful attention to a few hens at first, gradually increasing the flocks in accordance with the experience gained, after which the work will be routine and a business established that will net a larger income for the capital invested than anything I know of.

It seems to be a prevailing idea that while poultry in small flocks will pay a good profit to the keeper, in larger numbers the losses more than counterbalance the gains. In many cases this opinion is well supported by facts. There have been many attempts to raise and market poultry in large numbers. These cases have been numerous and the records might show that the instances of success were very rare. That it can be made successful is beyond a doubt. Today, in the hands of experts, poultry culture has become a science, and there are a large number of farms throughout the country that are successfully shipping daily to our markets vast quantities of eggs and poultry for table use at a profit that is very satisfactory and encouraging. In nearly every case of failure which has been investigated there has been found, first, no practical acquaintance with the business, and second, it has been made a secondary matter, some other occupation or employment occupying most of the would-be poul-

tryman's thought and time. The poultry business cannot run itself with slight supervision of an attendant morning and night, fowls being kept only as a hobby or side issue to the farmer or country home. As well might any one expect to transact any mercantile pursuit in the same manner and be absent from his business half of his time and expect good results. The largest enterprises often have their origin in very small beginnings. The practical business man appreciates the folly of attempting to conduct any large business upon the same capital and with the same help as in its incipient stages, yet the majority of those who go into the poultry business appear to think that it is an exceptional occupation, requiring but a few hours, some feed and a boy or man to supply the one to the other.

And that is the fatal mistake. Apply the same capital, the same business tact and enterprise, give it a competent person's whole time and attention, and success is quite as certain as in any other pursuit. The same watchfulness and attention to business are as essential in profitable poultry raising as in any other business. What are the requisites necessary for success? First, stock of stamina bred from selected specimens that have proved their useful points. Whether your aim is to produce market eggs and poultry meat for the table or fancy show birds, let your foundation stock be of the very best; next, properly located and suitable houses to shelter this stock, best adapted for your purpose and locality; judicious feeding and cleanliness, and in addition to these things common sense.

Every poultryman must erect comfortable houses on dry elevated ground with a gentle slope to the south if convenient. Coarse sandy soil is

the best upon which to build your houses; it act as a blotter and absorbs the moisture quickly; dampness is fatal. Have all roosts on a level and arrange the windows so that the fowls will not be obliged to roost in a draught.

Feeding is brought to a real science. You must feed your fowls with some aim—no guess work about it. Experience will teach you what to feed to induce egg-laying. Fowls must have a varied diet of nourishing food. Cold, sloppy and sour feed will not do, and do not give them more than they will eat up clean. Fowls must be kept active—a busy hen is a sign of thrift and a business proposition. She is a manufacturer, and by furnishing the proper material to work with the hen will produce a finished product in eggs. Treat them kindly and they will soon become very tame and flock around you at feeding time. Furnish an abundant supply of cold water frequently and know that the fowls and chicks have shady resorts during the extreme heated months of late spring and summer.

The stamina of your fowls is half the success in poultry raising. A careful method of selecting your birds can soon be made to build up stock uniformity and at the same time wonderfully increase utility. The sanitary measures must be of the best and no relaxation of vigilance permitted in following up the enforcement of cleanliness, both in the buildings, feeding and drinking vessels. Neglect in the way of cleanliness will quickly undo all the work and in many cases cause failure. Thoroughness must be observed and is of the greatest importance. Have a complete system about doing your work and its execution, and see that it is fully carried out, and let the motto be, "Well done is twice done." Above all look carefully after the details. If farmers would follow practical business methods in poultry culture they would soon learn that as a business it pays well.

Airing the Eggs Brings Better Results

RESULTS have taught us that airing the eggs during their incubation makes them hatch better. The plan is advised by all experienced incubator operators, but very seldom do we see the reasons explained. The answer, or why, is very much like the small boy's "because."

Let us reason it out a little. Let us assume that the chick in the shell is a living thing, needs exercise, a change of condition, a akwening up, to make it move, expand and develop its own strength. It does not take a great deal of imagination to take these things for granted. We see the sound logic verified in other things than eggs. It is, after all, the natural things tending to develop nature.

The exercising and developing of the chick's strength is not all there is to it. This same airing has an influence on the shell, it ripens it.

There are, perhaps, things that do not expand or contract with heat or cold, but they are not eggshells. By carefully conducted experiments I find that eggs perceptibly expand under a temperature of 103 deg. and again at 60 deg. The difference is easily detected with an ordinary machinist's calipers.

These airings, or, in other words, these contractions and expansions serve to break down the shell's fibres, have a tendency to weaken the stiffness, to make the shell brittle, etc.; hence when the chicken is due to hatch it can break through and separate the shell without exhausting its feeble efforts.

While speaking of airing the eggs I will mention a very foolish yet quite a popular idea, that the eggs should be cooled down just so much by the thermometer lying on the eggs. Place no

dependence on the theory. The real facts are that the thermometer adjusts itself to the temperature of the room more than it does to the egg. The thermometer is misleading. In getting at the question in a logical way, if the eggs are plenty warm and the room is comfortable they can be aired in thirty minutes, while if both the eggs and the room are cool the airing should be delayed until the eggs are plenty warm, and perhaps five minutes would be enough.

Airing eggs during incubation should be governed by considerable judgment. I would not advise much airing the first week of incubation, a little more the second week, and still more the third week. This plan is tempering the work in accordance with the growth of the chick and the needs of the situation, and I believe it copies strongly the natural doings of the sitting hen.

AN ORPINGTON TOWN



ORTH ADAMS, Michigan, is inhabited by perhaps 400 men, women and children and several thousand Orpingtons, White, Buff and Black.

The principal industry of the town is Orpingtons, and in this respect it is growing rapidly. One who visits the town and does not see the Orpingtons must keep his eyes closed, for they are on every side and occupy a prominent position in the center of the place.

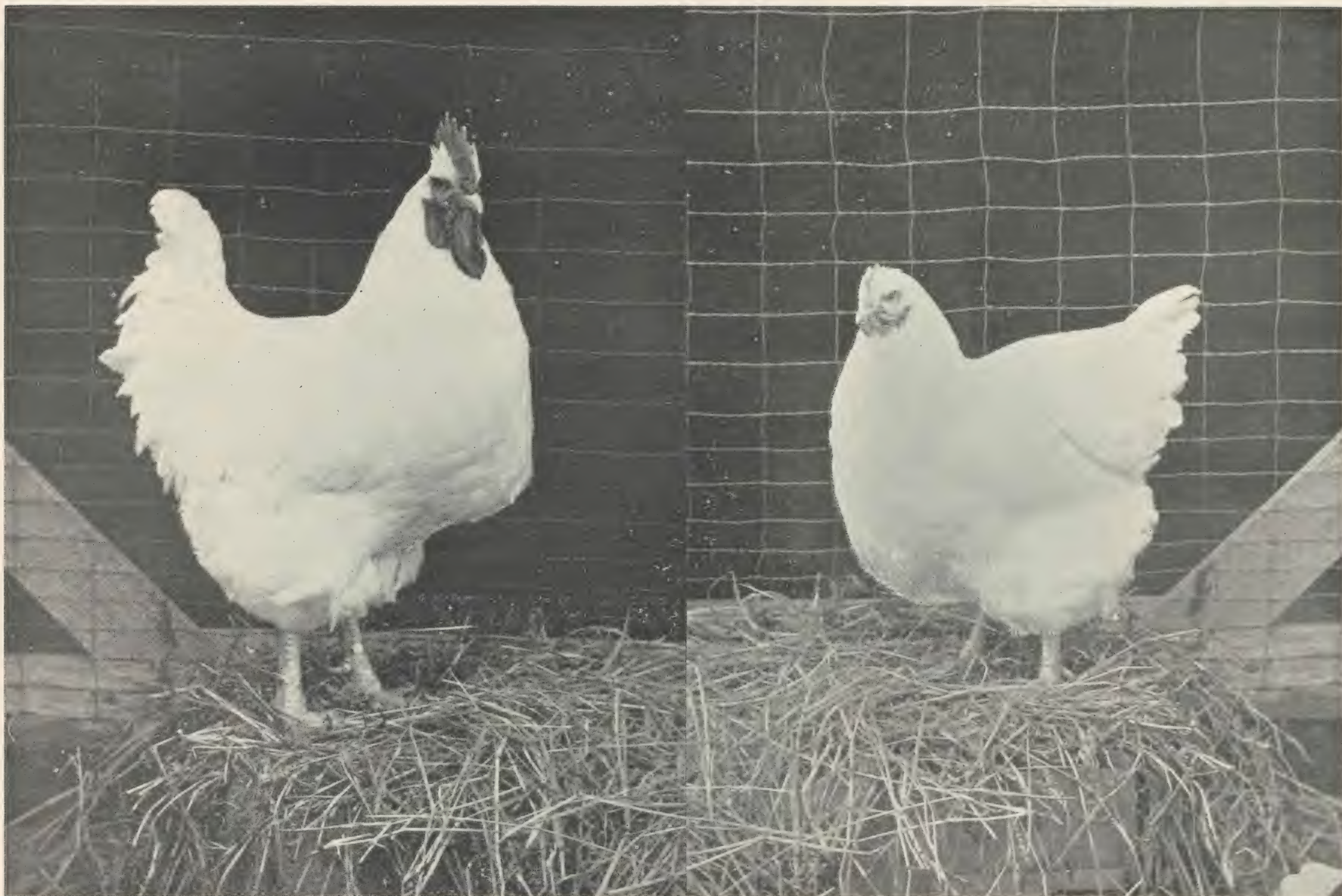
They are traveled birds too. Some of them came across the high seas and others have been

astic as ever, it is good to talk to him, as he is a breeder who has studied the making of breeds with success.

The first breeder we hunted up was Percy Young, of Knowles, Young & Co., and the next thing was to go out among the White Orpingtons. They are kept mostly in an orchard, which gives enough shade to protect the fowls from the hot sun of summer and at the same time allows a thick coat of grass to cover the ground. The land is just sloping enough for good drainage and makes a splendid poultry run.

Mr. Young began as a member of a company which imported stock from England, but the business grew until the company divided up and there are now three firms breeding Orpingtons in the little town. From the beginning Mr. Young and his partners have been able to give a good account of themselves at the largest shows. Mr. Young has originated a strain of Rose Comb White Orpingtons that is coming along in a most satisfactory manner.

We were impressed by some facts while talking to Mr. Young. He has succeeded because he



A Pair of Typical White Orpingtons Owned by Knowles, Young & Co.

Photos by the Editor.

up and down the country in attendance at the big shows coming home with many blue ribbons, a few red ones and some of various other colors.

A good many years ago North Adams was known as the home of Whittaker, the Wyandotte man, and the Whittaker strain of Silver Wyandottes was known the country over. Then the American Poultry Association concluded it knew more about Wyandottes than Mr. Whittaker did and prescribed Standard requirements that did not suit that gentleman and he dropped out. Later the Association discovered its mistake and came back to the Whittaker way of thinking, but Mr. Whittaker had quit and was remembered as one who had given up fancy fowls with much regret.

The other day we found him on a farm just in the edge of North Adams busily engaged in fixing up winter quarters for Buff Orpingtons. Enthusi-

It was about as poor a day for photographing as one could find, but we succeeded in getting some pictures that give a very fair notion of the lay of the land in a portion of the yard not covered by the orchard.

The piano box poultry house built by Mr. Young struck us as being the neatest thing of the kind we ever saw. The illustration on page 15 is so plain that further description seems unnecessary. The whole house was made from the lumber of two piano boxes and is covered with tarred paper. Including every expense for lumber, paper and window, the cost was something less than \$5 and there is plenty of room in it for a breeding pen of ten or twelve birds. As the house stands it was made of the piano boxes with very little cutting of the lumber and it is roomy, warm, light and in every way as good as if it had been made of new lumber and by skilled workmen.

bought good stock to begin with, took good care of it all the time and has been a good advertiser.

Cull birds are not sold at any price. We suggested that they might be sold to farmers about the country for the improvement of their stock, but Mr. Young said he preferred to use them on his table. This is a good plan for anyone to follow. If a bird is not good enough to be proud of the best thing to do with it is to send it to pot and then the breeder will never be accused of selling inferior stock. It doesn't matter so much what breed is kept as what kind of attention is given to it. Mr. Young or Mr. Whittaker would succeed with any breed to which they might take a liking because they carry on the poultry business in a business like way.

Owing to press of time we were not able to pay more than a brief visit to J. M. Williams & Co., Mr. Whittaker being the "company" in this

firm and owing to the clouds we were not able to photograph the Buff Orpingtons with which the farm is well supplied. We had time to make a short call on Mr. Filio, of Filio, Williams & Co., and see some of their Black Orpingtons, among which were their St. Louis winners.

It strikes us that as a poultry town North Adams is a success and its name has been firmly attached to that of the Orpingtons, which have come from the yards of the three firms doing business there.

If those who feel discouraged at lack of success

would study the methods of successful breeders they would soon find that breeding pure-bred poultry can be made a very profitable business. The most important things that make for success are good stock, good care and careful, judicious advertising.

Another Ration For Winter Layers

ONE of the most successful winter egg producers of which we have any knowledge has succeeded, the following being his methods of management. For feed he buys twenty-five pounds each of bran, middlings, cornmeal and ground oats; also fifteen pounds of meal scraps and five pounds of oil meal. Mix all thoroughly and place in a barrel for use. In feeding the mash made out of this feed it is well to have clover meal in a large portion of it which forms bulk with nutriment.

Give a half meal for breakfast. It is not best to feed them all they can eat for breakfast. At noon give a half feed of wheat or hulled oats in the litter so they will scratch for it. Two days of

each week cut bone ought to be given instead of the grain ration at noon. At night they should have all the whole grain they will eat up clean, using a mixture of equal parts of wheat and cracked corn with sunflower seeds, barley and buckwheat added. This gives variety. Give grit and cracked oyster shell. Green food is best found in clover hay steeped in hot water. Cabbage is also good. Any cooked vegetables will be found excellent as winter feed. Sometimes it is well to feed some vegetables in raw state.

One essential which counts for more than mere credit in profitable winter egg production, which hinges almost entirely upon the comfort of the

fowls, is in keeping their quarters dry and sanitary. There are many methods of ventilation in use, some good, others much worse than worthless.

Keep in mind the fact that fresh air will do the laying hen no harm provided she gets it at the right time and from the proper source. Cold wind driving through a small crevice, even so small as a nail hole, and directly upon the fowls, or underneath the perches while they are at repose, often causes more trouble than one thinks. Yet hundreds of houses have just such defects that a few minutes' work would easily remedy. Hens that are out of condition with colds and roup are not profit bringers.

The Importance of Green Feed

THE quality of the feed and the way it is fed determines the health or disease of the fowl. If there is one thing we would like to repeat each week it is give green feed. Small potatoes, cabbage, beets, turnips, anything in the way of green feed, but give it. Second crop clover is about the best winter green feed for fowls. A breeder who is very successful in getting winter eggs claims that most of his success is due to the clover. He is a practical farmer who claims to be making more off his hens than his cows. "When I said I must hay my hens," he remarked, "You should see my neighbors open

their eyes. Many a farmer has no notion that the clover is good for hens, but I'd as soon leave off the grain as the green."

If you don't feed green feed this winter let us tell you what will happen. Your hens will possibly lay fairly well from January to March, but with the first warm days of spring you will notice a slight soiling of the feathers about the vent and will perhaps attribute it to an overdose of refuse from the butchering. On picking a hen up she will be rolling in fat, comb red, and to all appearances healthy. The abdomen will be heavy and hanging down, and if you are wise you will

take every such hen to market. Instead you may set eggs from them and will be greatly disappointed and surprised at the low per cent of fertility. With the advent of warm weather many of the flock will break entirely. Possibly the character of the discharges may lead you to believe your fowls have been seized with cholera, but half or more of the so-called cholera of this country is merely indigestion brought on by a one-grain diet. So long as one can buy alfalfa and clover there is no excuse for neglecting to give the hens their quota of green feed.—Farmers' Review.

Feed For Laying Hens

THE best way to feed laying hens is what we are all looking for. Different breeds and kinds will require different feed, for the ration that will give the best results with one breed of fowls will not in the long run be the one that will give the most satisfactory returns when fed to dissimilar breeds.

Upon general principles it may be accepted that the feed which goes to make eggs, meat or fat in one breed will do the same in all breeds, but that they are not required in similar proportion. This is because the element of heredity enters the problem and the inherited tendencies of the breed assert themselves. That is why the

same ration will make a Leghorn produce eggs while a Brahma will produce meat; a young fowl grows muscle and an adult grows fat.

Each hen should have about three ounces of feed in the morning; two ounces at noon, and four at night, in a cold climate. In a mild climate this may be modified somewhat to suit the changed condition. One object in feeding pullets is to have them grow rapidly without forcing them to premature production, which is a particular point. If the feed is too nutritive, the pullets will be stimulated to lay before they have reached the proper size, which will check growth and will injure what might have been a good

layer. If it is too indigestible or lacks nourishment there will be a deficient growth. Feed meat sparingly to pullets and concentrated feed but once per day.

A good ration for laying hens will be found in the following mixture: 200 pounds of wheat bran, 100 pounds of cornmeal, 100 pounds of linseed, 100 pounds of gluten, 100 pounds of beef scraps. This should be mixed with cut clover which has been steamed until soft. Feed this mixture in the morning and in the afternoon give grain, rotating with wheat, corn, oats, barley or buckwheat, this gives a large variety and keeps the hens in good condition.

A West Virginia Flock of Leghorns

VERY few people have an accurate knowledge of the outlay and income of their flocks of poultry. An assessor in West Virginia reported that but one man in his county kept an accurate account with his flock. This man kept 300 Leghorn hens and has an account showing the cost of all feed, the number of eggs produced each day and the market price of same.

These hens produced 51,246 eggs, which sold at

an average of two cents each, or \$1,024.92. The feed charged to the 300 hens amounted to \$447.00, leaving a net balance of \$577.92. While the cost of feed shown is higher than is usually estimated, the net profit is very satisfactory, for what business could have yielded a larger per cent for the money invested? Counting the hens worth \$2.00 each the net income exceeded 90 per cent on the investment. This poultryman knows that he is

on the safe side, even though he pays a high price for his feed.

Where is there another farmer able to tell whether he is making anything from his poultry? He may be making less, or he may be making even more, but can he know just how it is, whether to give up the business or enlarge it? Begin at once to keep an account. It will prove interesting as well as profitable.

INSTRUCTIONS IN POULTRY RAISING

In this series we shall take up during the earlier chapters general information concerning feeding and housing, without giving much attention to breeding or mating. We expect to follow this with some talks about feeding chicks and so on through the whole year, covering every phase of the subject before the series is finished. Please do not forget that we shall be prepared to answer any question that may be asked concerning anything connected with poultry raising at any time.

NUMBER THREE

TWO matters of considerable importance come to mind at this time in the year. One mating the birds so as to produce the best results, and the other is the method to be followed in hatching the chicks.

In mating fowls for the breeding pen it is necessary to have the kind of knowledge that comes from experience, and no amount of reading can give more than a general idea of the points to be observed.

A vigorous and perfectly healthy male is absolutely necessary, as he is half the pen as far as breeding is concerned. No matter how good the females may be, if they are mated with an inferior male the results will not be satisfactory.

This is a point where the beginner usually makes a serious mistake. He will hesitate to pay the price demanded for a good male. One may have one or two females in

a pen which are not exactly what they should be, and yet get fairly good results, if the male is all right in every way, but with a poor male the best females procurable will not produce results that will be satisfactory. Remember this point and impress it carefully on your mind. You cannot afford to undertake to save money by using a cheap and inferior male.

The females should be as near alike as possible, and if they are closely related so much the better, as they, being practically of the same blood, may be expected to produce uniform results.

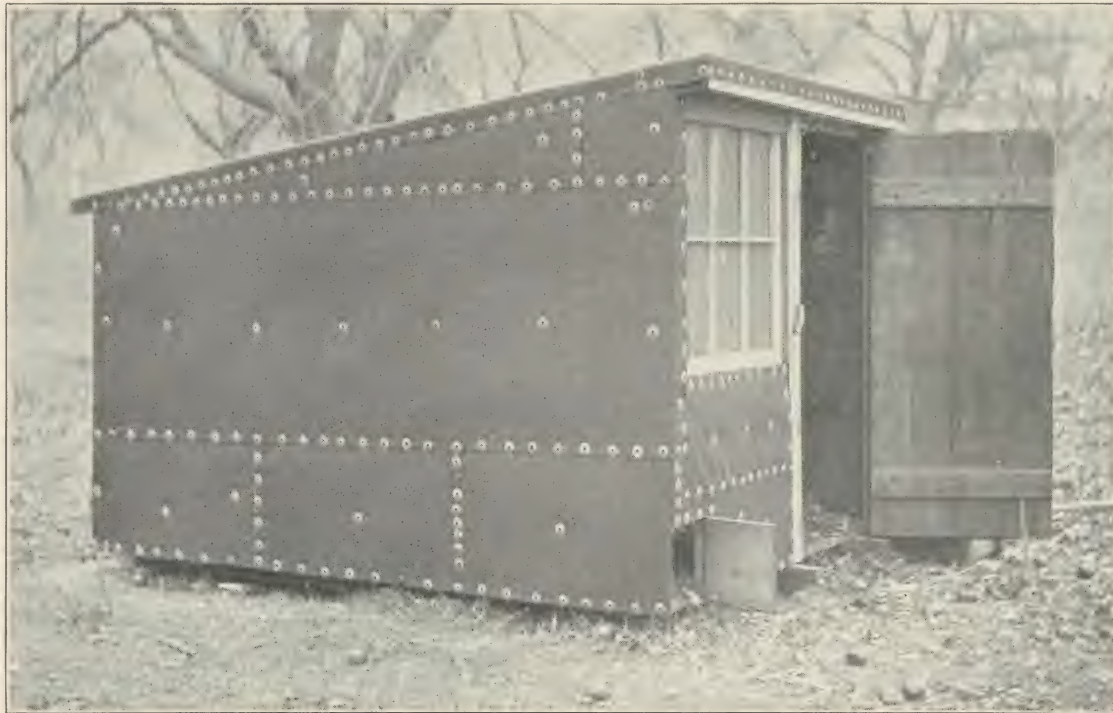
In many breeds double mating is followed by the best breeders. By double mating we mean that the pens are mated to produce good pullets or good cockerels, as the case may be. This is not as it should be, but we must take things as we find them, and the show room is the final criterion to which we must breed.

In mating Barred Plymouth Rocks, for instance, we select a rather light colored male to mate with medium colored females when we desire good pullets and a rather dark male to mate with medium dark females when we desire good cockerels. Some breeders of this variety follow the single mating system, mating medium

colored birds together with the expectation of getting good chicks of both sexes, but such breeders usually get around to double mating before many years.

In mating Brown Leghorns a male with rather a light hackle will be used in a pullet mating pen. He will be mated with females of good color. For cockerels a rich colored male with a deep red hackle, distinctly striped and a saddle on the same character, will be mated with dark colored hens to produce good cockerels.

In every case the shape of the body should be carefully considered, for shape determines the breed, while color makes the variety. Both male



Poultry House Made Out of Two Piano Boxes by Percy Young. See Description in Article on Page 13.

and females in a pen should be as nearly the typical shape of the breed as possible.

It is a good plan in making up pens to provide two males for each pen. These should be as nearly exactly alike in shape, color and breeding as it is possible to get them.

The point aimed at in providing two males is twofold. In the first place not every female will mate with every male. In a given pen there is usually one and often two or three females which will not accept the attentions of the male provided for them. These will lay infertile eggs, of course, and be of no use to any one. Where two males are provided it rarely happens that any one female will refuse to mate with both of them.

Another reason for two males to the pen is that a vigorous male is very attentive to his mates and will stand around and allow them to eat all the feed. This reduces him in flesh and vigor until very often he becomes useless as a breeder. Where there are two males they should be put in a pen on alternate days, the one not in use being given all he will eat.

Where but one male can be provided for a pen he should be taken out every day and put in a place where he cannot see his mates and then fed all he will eat.

It is much better for the beginner to secure help from some one who has had experience when he is ready to mate up his pens. There is hardly a neighborhood where assistance of this kind cannot be secured, and the beginner can well afford to pay an experienced breeder to come to his yards and make his matings for him.

Inbreeding, that is breeding males and females that are related to each other together, is practiced by a large number of breeders, and it is necessary to do this to perfect a strain, but the beginner would better avoid this until he has a few years' experience in mating and breeding fowls, for inbreeding is followed by many perils, and a mistake is likely to be a very costly one. This matter of inbreeding will be taken up later.

When it comes to determining whether chicks shall be hatched by the artificial or natural method there does not seem to be much room for

choice in these days. The incubator has won a place from which it cannot be dislodged. Its advantages over the natural method are so fully conceded that there is no good argument in favor of the natural method for any one who desires to raise one hundred or more fowls in a year.

Briefly, some of the advantages of the incubator over the hen for hatching purposes are as follows: Chicks may be hatched in an incubator earlier in the season than would be possible with hens. The incubator is always ready to go to work, no matter what the weather is. One incubator will do the work of many hens without breaking eggs, concluding

nig to quit, or requiring special attention.

It is no more work to take care of an incubator containing from 100 to 300 eggs than it is to take care of one hen sitting on a dozen eggs. With an incubator a large number of chicks may be hatched at one time and, being of the same age, all have an equal chance to grow up to full maturity uniformly.

Chicks hatched in an incubator and reared in a brooder mature more quickly, are more vigorous and make better birds than those hatched and reared by hens. Finally, a larger per cent of eggs can be hatched in an incubator than under hens. This may be disputed, but careful and extended experiments have proven this to be the case.

Notwithstanding the advantages of the artificial methods, there are those who for one reason or another are unable to follow this system. These must depend on hens to hatch and rear their chicks, and a few directions may make this easier and more profitable.

The writer has hatched large numbers of chicks under hens and made a success of it. To begin with a dozen broody hens were provided with separate nests in a room where no other fowls could get to them. The nests were made so the hens could be shut on them. All of them

were set at the same time and shut on their nests for twenty-four hours. Then at mid day the nests were opened, the hens taken out and the nests shut up again. The hens were fed, watered and allowed to take a dust bath provided for this purpose. After this each hen was put back on her own nest, the nest fastened and the room left quiet until the next day at noon, when the operation of feeding and watering was repeated and so on until the hatches were completed. This method prevents the hens from quarreling or two hens from getting on the same nest. In a few days they get to know their own nests and

learn when to expect feed and are no trouble between meals.

As soon as the chicks begin to hatch they are put under one hen and eggs from her nest used to replace them until the hen has a dozen chicks with her, when another hen is supplied, and so on until the hatch is completed and the chicks are distributed around a dozen in a brood. Usually this leaves three or four hens without chicks. If a fresh supply of eggs is put under these hens at once, nine times in ten they will sit contentedly for three weeks more and bring off a second brood. Some people might

think this cruel to the hen, but it is not, as the hen has no idea of the passage of time, and it does not matter to her whether she is shut up or at liberty as long as the brooding fever is on her. Hens which are reset in this way usually increase in weight the second three weeks and, as a matter of experience the writer has allowed a Buff Cochin hen to hatch two broods of chicks and one of guineas, making ten weeks of constant sitting without rest, and she came off the nest in good condition for the table.

In the next installment we shall take up feeding for fertile eggs.

Some of the Uses of Eggs



MICHIGAN woman who won a prize for writing the best article on eggs succeeded in giving some very interesting information as will be seen in the following extract:

"The yolk of an egg alone is the better for invalids and will be frequently relished when the white would be rejected. When cream cannot be procured for coffee the yolk of a soft boiled egg is a very good substitute.

"To prevent the juice of fruit pies from soaking into the bottom crust, wash the crust over with a beaten egg before putting in the fruit.

"When making frosting in warm weather set the whites of the eggs on ice for a short time before using. If the eggs you have to use for frosting are not quite as fresh as you could desire, a pinch of salt will make them beat stiffer.

"The white of an egg, an equal quantity of cold water, and pulverized sugar sufficient to make it the required consistency, make a frosting which is very nice, and as it requires no beating is very easily made.

"When beaten eggs are to be mixed with hot milk, as in making gravies and custards, dip the hot milk into the beaten egg a spoonful at a time, stirring well each time until the eggs are well thinned, then add both together; this will prevent the eggs from curdling.

"It is often a question what to do with either

the whites or yolks of eggs which are sometimes left over after making a cake frosting, and so forth. Either will keep well for a day or two if kept in a very cool place, the yolks well beaten and the whites unbeaten. Whites or yolks of eggs may be used with whole eggs in any cake or other recipe calling for eggs, counting two yolks or two whites as one egg.

"When eggs are cheap and plentiful in summer, wash all those used in cooking before breaking. Save the shells and when a quantity are dry crush them fine; beat half a dozen eggs and stir them into the shells. Spread them where they will dry quickly and when thoroughly dry put in a thin cotton bag and hang in a very dry place. In the winter, when eggs are scarce and dear, a tablespoonful of this mixture put in a cup, a little cold water poured over it and left to stand overnight or for half an hour or so in the morning before breakfast, will answer every purpose of a whole egg in settling coffee.

"Egg stains can easily be removed from silver by rubbing with a wet rag dipped in salt.

To clean vinegar bottles and cruets, crushed egg shells in a little water are as good as shot, besides being healthier and handier. To mend broken chinaware use a cement made by stirring plaster of paris into the white of an egg.

"An egg well beaten and added to a tumbler of milk well sweetened, and two tablespoonfuls of

best wine, is excellent for feeble, aged persons who can take little nourishment.

"Eggs are valuable remedies for burns and may be used in the following ways: The white of the egg simply used as a varnish to exclude the air; or, the white beaten for a long time, with a tablespoonful of fresh lard, till a little water separates; or an excellent remedy is a mixture of the yolks of eggs with glycerine, equal parts; put in a bottle and cork tightly; shake before using. It will keep for some time in a cool place.

"For inflamed eyes or eyelids, use the white of an egg beaten up to a froth with two tablespoonfuls of rosewater. Apply on a fine rag, changing as it grows dry; or stir two drams of powdered alum into the beaten whites of two eggs till a coagulum is formed. Place between the fold of soft linen rag and apply to the eyes.

"For a boil, take the skin of a boiled egg, moisten it and apply. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours. To cleanse the hair and promote its growth, rub the yolk of an egg well into the scalp, and rinse out thoroughly with warm water.

"The egg of the turkey is nearly as good as that of the hen, and that of the goose is preferable to either for all culinary purposes. Ducks' eggs have a richer flavor, but are not as desirable to eat alone; they are, however, as good for all purposes of cookery."

A Word About Advertising

FOR the benefit of beginners who desire to build up a trade in pure bred stock and eggs we reprint the following from the American Poultry Advocate:

To many breeders of thoroughbred poultry, the time comes sooner or later that finds him with a few surplus birds or eggs on hand which he wishes to dispose of, and very naturally if he has spent time and money building up a flock he is reluctant to sell at market prices. It is then he begins to look the advertising problem in the face as the most reasonable method of disposing of them. There are a number of methods of advertising. For instance advertising in the local papers. But at the best this only covers a very limited field, and your chances are proportionately small; at the same time some trade can be picked up in this way. But if you are out for business with the intention of sometime gaining a footing as a breeder and fancier, the poultry press is where you must place your reliance. Not by any means that it follows that if you put an "Eggs for hatching" advertisement

in one of the poultry papers you will have orders for all the eggs you can spare.

Now the selling of thoroughbred poultry, or eggs for hatching, is a thing that necessarily must depend on the knowledge and skill of the breeder to fix its worth. And if a breeder is comparatively unknown, he cannot expect to get the prices of the man with a reputation, even if he does advertise. It must be remembered that the poultry paper has done its part if it places his advertisement before their readers.

If your advertisement does not begin to draw from the first, it does not by any means follow that you should blame the paper, as very likely your advertisement may not appeal to the reader. And we must bear in mind that it often takes a long time to build up a profitable advertising business.

While some people possess a faculty to write a much more catchy advertisement than others it is the quality of stock that you send out combined with promptness in attending to business that really counts. No poultry paper can keep you long

in business if you do not make every effort to treat all customers in a fair and square manner. If the papers bring the inquiries it is up to you to do the rest, and any inquiry certainly deserves a prompt and courteous reply. As to whether or not a sale is made generally depends on the way your letter strikes the would-be buyer. When writing your advertisement do not make any extravagant statements that you can't back up, as your disposition to live up to your statements or a little better is what determines whether you will stay in business or not. If in doubt about the value of a bird it is better to keep it at home than have a dissatisfied customer, as by doing a customer out of a dollar, one is liable to injure his reputation to an extent that a great many dollars spent in advertising will not overcome. The poultry papers are read by many who are willing to pay a liberal price for what they want, and if you have the stock and give your customers their money's worth they will find you out. Fair and square dealing is a prime factor in advertising and one cannot hope to build a reputation without it.

Those Poultry-Cat Shows



AVE you seen any "poultry-catteries" advertised in these modern times? Neither have I, but I've seen rather too frequently of late what seems to me as incongruous, viz: exhibitions of poultry and cats together.

It seems to me that every such exhibition is a confession of weakness. It admits that the management does not believe fully in the drawing power of the exhibit of poultry.

Of course, it is readily admitted that interesting side attractions are likely to add quite notably to the gate receipts, but it seems to me a mistake to group together as cognate attractions such notable enemies as the cat and the fowl. Perhaps I would better say that the cat is an enemy, though the fowl is not a foe to anything in any great degree. Pigeons, pheasants and even small animals of the farm-yard kind seem admissible attractions to add to a poultry show because they appeal more or less to the same class of people. But while most people are fairly friendly to cats few are interested in their breeding.

The attendance at a poultry show which is brought in by the cats, shown as a side attraction, is worthless to the exhibitors in general and to the proprietors of booths for exhibiting poultry supplies; and also to the man who exploits the poultry papers, books and general means of education in poultry matters. In other words the cats are a distinct nuisance to most of those whose interests are bound up with the poultry exhibition, excepting only the managers of the show.

This feature was brought up to me more

MYRA V. NORIS

forcibly than ever before at the recent Herald Square, New York, Show, where cats were on show in the same room with the birds. Ordinarily they have been given a room to themselves, and have not seemed so objectionable. I am not saying a word against the cats, for the show was in this respect much the best that I have ever observed closely. The cats were beautiful and they attracted much attention from cat lovers, but they are the most incongruous element I have ever seen at a poultry exhibition, a dis-

and the fowl do not belong together. This fall just past I received some eggs of a new breed. Couldn't wait till spring to see what they were like. The hatch was good, twenty nice chicks from two sittings, and my hopes were high. I put them in an enclosure, wire-netted, four feet high, but, my friend, the neighbor's cat is not particular as to breed, high-priced stock strong as it may be of money, tastes just as good to her. I have now only seven left of the twenty and these saved only by the desperate expedient of shutting them into a small covered run, of course to their detriment in every other point except as to numbers. You all know the story. And you know that cats don't fit in with poultry except when the chick is on the inside.

The people who are interested in the breeding of cats very seldom have any interest in poultry. They are quite likely to be city woman, sometimes women of means. They get some attention in a few stock publications; but judging from the cat news published they are neither people of good judgment nor of much refinement of mind, as a class. Nothing ever seen in periodical "literature" is as nauseating as some of the news concerning cats and cat breeding published in this country. And since there is no object to be gained in tacking this freakish tail to the poultry kite it seems time for poultry breeders to ask that this appendage be left off. The one object primarily of the poultry show is to make audiences and interest for those interested in poultry and cognate matters. These interests are not served by the presence

of cats at the shows. Therefore let us appeal to the managers to think up other ways of increasing gate receipts.



A Winter Scene on Shermerville Farm.

Photo by D. W. Ingersoll.

tinct detriment to the show from the business poultryman's standpoint.

It need scarcely be said, I think, that the cat

An International Disagreement



HE demand for color and markings as prescribed in our Standard has often been discussed both in the press, at the winter shows and at the revision meetings of the American Poultry Association. Those who pay special attention to poultry for the market only have contended for many years that injury was done to the utility end of the business through the persistent effort to breed to feather for color markings and finish rather than for table qualities. While this position might be well taken if true, there are so many samples of the table excellence and egg-producing qualities among our high-grade poultry

as to disprove the claim beyond peradventure.

In all the egg contests that have been conducted open and above board standard-bred poultry has done the best. This was true in the widely-circulated contest of years ago that was conducted under the guidance of the National Stockman. It is true of the Australian contest, as it was of the Cornell Farm tested flocks. The best egg yields are from standard-bred stock. They are sure to do the best all the time right in and among cross-bred or mongrel-bred stock. No hen ever did or could produce 200 eggs per annum until we had the line-bred, true-bred, standard poultry. From this it is quite apparent

that no injury has been done the egg-producing qualities of standard-bred poultry through our methods of mating for shape and color.

When we couple with this market or table poultry all are willing to admit that no better quality goes to the markets of the world than we produce. When properly finished it will compete with the best home products of both France and England. Within three years the carcass of a Boston Poultry Show blue-ribbon Light Brahma hen won in its class for dressed poultry, as did others of equal quality in their classes. It is a well-established fact among those best informed that well-fed, standard-bred stock brings the best

prices as dressed poultry, but with all this one of the main secrets of success is the care given to their growing, feeding and finishing as well as breeding.

There has, however, come to the surface within a few weeks an interesting feature in color breeding that does count to a certain extent against both the English and American fancier, when we hope or try to make a satisfactory sale or exchange of stock one with another, and that is the color and markings of our Partridge and Dark Brahma colored fowls. There is so vast a difference in our color demands for the Partridge colored fowls as almost to set up a barrier between us, so far as a successful interchange of stock may go. They want the yellowish or light shade of color on the females and an orange or much lighter shade of top color for the males. A winning male or female with us would scarcely attract attention at the Crystal Palace Show, nor would the Palace winners be thought much of here—all on account of the striking difference in color.

An English fancier, who has gone thoroughly over the East in search of Partridge Wyandottes

such as to place us far distant from them on Partridge colors; in fact so far away as to make it practically impossible for either side to meet the demands of the other in color and markings, and for this reason there will be but little chance for either to make satisfactory sales to the other.

Another feature is the shaded or dark color of beaks, shanks and toes of our Partridge Wyandottes, compared with theirs. Having the lighter shade of color in plumage gives much advantage when the yellow shank is desired, we demanding the very dark shade of red and black in males and the deep mahogany shade with the darker markings in the females, are at a disadvantage when aiming for the yellow beak, shanks and toes. The stronger we have the black-red color the more difficult will it be to keep clear of the dark shading or tendency to smoky-yellow in shanks and feet. These are conditions that may be overcome to a limited extent, but as a whole there will be a major portion of the females at least that will have the dark shading in feet and up the shank so long as we aim for these dark colors.

All these features are about the same with our

Association and the Poultry Club of England coming together on these matters and having a friendly consideration of some features of form, feather and color, which might result in bringing about changes that would benefit us all. While the world is large we are all coming closer together every day, and it is always best to take advantage of every opportunity offered that may add to our chances of increasing sales to other countries as well as at home.

It is willingly admitted that there is no better poultry grown than our American breeds. In them we have the finest qualities of the general-purpose fowl. The original, or Silver Laced Wyandottes, won first place in the Australian yearly egg test with American Leghorns but a few eggs behind the winner. There is a good foreign demand for our poultry, which is strongly evidenced by the fact that a well-trained English fancier should come to our shores in search of our Wyandottes and spend a full month in going about looking for a type most pleasing to his fancy. Again this is strongly presented in the fact that one came all the way from Germany to



Pen of Barred Plymouth Rock Pullets Bred by C. A. Latham.

Photo by the Editor.

of a shade of color that might be useful to him as producing stock at home, was unable to find colors in them that would prove satisfactory in the exhibition halls of England. 'Tis true that some purchases were made, but when the careful study of color demands was gone over with him it was quite apparent that the conditions were

Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Color of plumage, shanks, toes and beaks of females are much too dark for the English type or fancy; and while we may say, "What do we care?" and go along in our own way, there is a condition presented that might well be taken into consideration, and that is the possibility of the American Poultry

purchase of Mr. Northup some of his famous Rose Comb Minorcas. There is no question that we lead the world today in the quality of our poultry; while we hold this advantage we possess a golden opportunity to bring the rulings for qualities closer together all over the world.—Country Gentleman.

The Value of "Being Known"

W. A. HERBRUCK

THIS is the time of year when more than ever we are impressed with the fact that some breeders in every locality have the mark of "Sterling" upon their flocks. What I mean is that, in the show room, when White Wyandottes are mentioned, we think of Mr. Jones' stock, and when Barred Rocks are spoken of we call the flocks of Mr. Smith to mind.

This is being known. Upon this hinges the future success of the present day poultryman. One case I remember especially will illustrate this point. A friend of mind has enjoyed the honor of "being known" in his own locality. For years he has been winning the prizes at the same show and with the same line-bred flock.

In substance he has told me a dozen times the following story of his short life as a fancier. As many times I have felt happy when he has told

of his winnings, and as many times have felt sorry for him, when I know that his has not been as profitable as the flocks of others which are of no better quality. Six years ago a setting of eggs was bought from a reliable breeder, and from that meager start nine of the chicks were at the show the following winter. Slightly under size and not in the peak of condition, they won nothing better than a third prize. Next year, with the cream of a flock of more than a hundred in the show, my friend carried off the lion's share of the first prizes. Every year since then he has been successful. At one of the recent shows a pen of his White Wyandottes averaged 95 1-4, and since that time he has been "known."

If I dare say that the pecuniary end of the

poultry business is the real end, I will have to admit that my friend is a failure as a fancier. Although his ambition has been to make a financial success of his enterprise, he would not pay any attention when I would say to him: "You are well known in his county and last year sold \$300 worth of stock. Advertise and become well known in ten counties, and is it not reasonable to expect that you would sell ten times \$300 worth of stock?" I never got a reply. But he is still breeding 95-point birds, and selling \$300 worth.

Another breeder, a friend of the former, bought eggs from him and bred fowls that were as nearly alike as they possibly could be, that is as far as points were concerned. Every month the world hears from this latter breeder, and he is enjoying a growing trade. The only difference I could ever see between these men was the value each placed on "being known."

Goose Culture on the Farm



THE successful production of green goose meat—five to seven months old geese—and its accompanying revenue from goose grease (medicinal as well as culinary), down and feathers, or if specially treated and forced

for a number of weeks prior to killing, the, in that case, abnormally large and in many sections highly valued goose liver and goose breast, is not confined to any certain, specially experienced or situated class of farmers or poultrymen; in fact goose culture brings its best returns from small flocks, that are simply kept as a part and parcel of the farm and homestead. The investment in this case is small, the care and time required for same reduced to a minimum and the results are generally a doubling or tripling of the investment annually, beginning with the day a thorough understanding of goose character, requirements and peculiarities is attained and the strict following of natural laws on the part of the keeper. Geese on the farm, treated as a well looked after side issue to general farming, be this dairy, hog, cereals, poultry or a mixture of them, are a distinct success. The fact that side issues are apt to be unduly neglected and lost sight of altogether at times in pursuing the main object is a pity, an undeniable truth, and our geese speaking broadly of Americans, are no exception to this rule. How far different do we find geese looked after in other countries, but of this at another time. Another point against the adoption of geese is the old-time and fallacious arguing. "Geese will eat everything before them and poison everything behind them. Anyone having bred geese knows better, if he uses his eyes to see below the surface and general appearance of things. Geese will eat everything before them, even to the roots of grasses, if better things are not provided, but if horse and sheep grazed pastures are in their final almost bare stage turned over to a flock of geese; is it any wonder that the far sustenance seeking birds are compelled to bite the short spears that short biting sheep have left close to the ground? It's the same with their droppings. If scattered over generally poor pasture and subjected to wind, rain and sun they will soon decompose and prove a good fertilizer, second only to grain-fed poultry and pigeon manure, but still will be found insufficient to properly rejuvenate and bring back to erstwhile pasturage, simply because the drains on its resources have gone too far. Horses and cattle do not refuse to graze with geese and the latter's manure does not poison the vegetation, but horses and cattle in most cases will prefer a new pasture, because whenever geese are allowed the use of grassland it is generally fairly well bit off and for this reason, and this reason alone, other animals are hankering after new lands. The man who invented that untruthful saying noted the animal's desire to leave the pasture and his intellect failed to guess the correct cause and the poor geese have been laboring with this handicaps ever since. A flock of farm geese having the run

THEO. F. JAGER

of the old homestead in its entirety, reduces their care to about nothing. The old wagon shed, open on one side, the corn crib, if protected with clapboards at the bottom against the prevailing wind and weather, will prove an ideal place to harbor a small flock. Geese do not need a closed house,



Six Months Old Toulouse Gander. First at Herald Square. Bred by Clarence King.

and any shelter that keeps their bedding dry and that prevents the wind from entering is good. Geese are home bodies and do not fancy visitors, disturbances or unusual sights and sounds. A few barrels laid sideways and fastened down to prevent rolling and facing the dark corners of their domicile will prove ideal

nest boxes. Put in a few shovelfuls of sand and over this place an armful of straw, well beaten to relieve its hardness, mother goose when ready will add feathers and make her own nest to suit herself. Many a farmer's dooryard covered with grass in all but the most commonly used sections will give a six months' sustenance to a flock and the better off for it, and if a nearby spring or stream furnishes drinking water and choice vegetation morsels along its edge, good common sense on the part of the keeper is the only asset needed to clinch success in the reproduction season to come. Breeders must not be fat. Corn, either cracked or whole, although greatly relished, should be given but sparingly and only in real cold weather and as a night ration, while oats in cold weather steeped in warm water and fed in V shaped troughs, is an excellent food. Boiled potatoes, cabbage, mangelwurzel, clover hay or any and all vegetables, either cooked or raw, grated in a root cutter, are nourishing winter foods and aid in keeping birds in prime condition during the colder season. Geese lately moved, matched up or recently disturbed are always lacking in breeding qualities, hence for best results the breeder should be in place during the early winter. One gander, if two years old or older, is able to successfully mate with two females; in some cases a bird even may take a third mate, but this is the exception and not the rule. Then again we may find a gander that is proof against the coaxing of even a second mate. No definite advice can be given and the breeder has to rely on his observations and experiences in order to determine the sexual strength of any male bird in question, but as the majority of two-year-olds will take two females I am not misleading in any advice to try that many, if capabilities of male are all unknown, Embdens—the large white plumaged birds having a flesh colored bills and orange legs—Toulouse—the well-known deep bodied gray geese—and Africans, whose head is ornamented with a large knob and dewlap, are the three varieties that in a matured state should tip the scales at twenty pounds to the gander and eighteen pounds to the goose. Embdens and Toulouse are in about the same class as far as size, hardiness and meat quality and quantity are concerned, the second leading in number of eggs, are advantage that the Embdens try to offset in furnishing a somewhat better feather revenue. The Africans, although fanned for good fertile eggs, excellent meat, hardiness and grand foraging qualities, are not bred extensively, and as it is almost impossible to procure up to date pure blooded breeders for anything near the figure that a farmer looking for meat product only may invest, cannot be considered under this heading. Another point against Africans as generally found is their are mixture of Brown China blood, which has been used liberally in order to keep up to the demand for Africans, and to create a bird resembling them that could be furnished at a reasonable figure and sold as pure bred. It is not necessary for me to condemn



Flock of Toulouse Geese on the Farm of Harvey Black near Freeport.

this practice or to point out the evil resulting therefrom. The present general antipathy towards Africans, is a natural consequence of what buyers have found by actual experience after reading up on some Africans and purchasing cross birds. Good Africans sell for from \$50—\$100 per two—and many instances are on record where a good gander alone brought this figure. My readers will agree with me that Toulouse and Embdens being in the market for from 20 to 25 of these figures and in some cases for very much less are more profitable meat producers, capital considered. Females are at their best in the second, third and fourth year and will, depending on the strain and age, produce from twenty-two to fifty-five eggs annually, the Toulouse leading generally from five to twelve per cent in numbers laid. Yearling females are poor breeders, lay only from 19 to 16 eggs and even these will prove almost a trial loss in being clear or weakly fertilized. Another drawback to young breeders is their nervousness and poor mothering qualities. In order to have tried any reliable breeders coming along all the time, I select from the young crop suitable females to the number of old that have to be discarded for age, poor breeding and quarrelsome characteristics and pen them along with the old gander, their future lord and master, who will in that case take no offense and readily mate with them a year hence, when his former mates have been all or partially removed. This mode allows me to

fall back on tried youngsters at any time, should the old stock be found lacking on the other side. However, I never dispose of any old breeders as long as they remain peaceable and produce. Depending on the season eggs may be expected all the way from December to March. They are laid generally late at night or at sunrise in the morning. Be sure that in freezing weather all late laid eggs are gathered as soon as the goose leaves the nest, to prevent chilling. A few common china eggs or hens' eggs exchanged for the genuine article will fool the layer. She will come again, if you have taken care at the same time to readjust the straw similar to the way you found it. If by the time the lay is finished the goose becomes broody you may give her the eggs that have been turned once a day in the meantime back again and she will do the rest up to hatching time. Geese are excellent sitters and mothers and need but the most superficial watching. Note down the hatching date and the testing dates, the sixth and fifteenth day and remove all clear and spoiled eggs. The first hatched goslings had best be removed after dark from the goose and kept in a flannel or wool covered basket near a fire until the little downy fellows gain the strength of their legs and until the entire hatch is over. Remove barrel, goose and all, weather permitting, to a nice sunny grassy spot and confine the flock with a temporary wire fence to a space of some ten by twenty square feet that the old goose may not tire the young

out or chill them in undertaking long excursions, after choice morsels of green food. Cornmeals middlings and bran mixed by quantities in equal proportions and slightly dampened with tepid water is the best food to be given in moderate quantities on a board, four times per day for the first three weeks of their lives. Begin feeding the third day. Use a small pail fastened with sticks to the ground to prevent upsetting to water the goose, and use tin covers from two to four inches in diameter and one inch deep for the goslings' water device. Fill same full of small pebbles, hazelnut size and add tepid water each time you feed. This plain arrangement prevents the little fellows from getting their feet wet and still allows them to partake of all the water that is good for them. Chopped greens, lettuce, clover, etc., are excellent additions to their food, beginning with the first day, but must as a matter of course be very finely cut up to prevent choking. When fully feathered pen in suitable grass covered enclosures and force, if desired with boiled potatoes, soaked corn meal and bran three times per day. Or if destined for breeders, if the time cannot be spared to specifically look after them, allow them to run at large and have the V shaped troughs near their night quarters filled all the time with corn and oats in proportion of two to one in favor of corn. In my next paper I shall dwell on the different methods of fattening and marketing and the different uses of goose meat, liver, etc., that have come to my observation.

Faverolles, the New Old Breed



HE Faverolle has been attracting considerable attention lately. They are not beautiful, according to our present ideals, but their friends claim for them rapid growth and great winter-laying qualities. The best description of them is found in Lewis Wright's "New Poultry Book," and we reproduce it below:

Among the most popular French breeds at present—Faverolles—is a recent creation, by rather complicated crossing, but has quickly taken strong hold upon English breeders, owing to its superb table qualities combined with hardness and quick growth and has already found the support of a club and a place in the Standard.

"Faverolles have for a time been common in the northern part of France, where they were regarded simply as useful fowls. They are the result of crosses to produce good layers, particularly in winter, whose chickens are strong, hardy and quick-growing, with thin, white skin and fine bone, abundantly covered with meat and lending themselves readily, if need be, to artificial fattening. Brahmas or Cochins, Dorkings and Houdans were used to produce Faverolles; and as the different varieties of these breeds were used indiscriminately, the Faverolles are met with of different colors, yet with well defined characteristics of habit, shape and quality. The Salmon and the white or Ermine varieties gradually become most numerous on account of their better laying and table qualities. A few seem to have been kept in England about 1892 or 1893, but little was heard of them till 1896; since then they have become more scattered all over the country.

"Whatever the color of the Faverolles the general characteristics are the same. In both sexes the combs are single, upright and of medium size. The beard and muffling should be very abundant; the head is free from crest, is broad and short with small, thin wattles and stout, short

beak. The short, stout neck is thickly covered with rather close-fitting hackles. The body is broad, deep and wide; the back very broad and flat; the breast is also broad, with keel-bone deep and prominent, the whole giving a sturdy, massive look to the fowl. The legs should be fairly stout in bone without being coarse, and be slightly feathered on the outside down to the end of the outer toe. The toes are five in number; tail feathers and sickles are full and broad; the sickles incline, however, to be short in length and carried rather upright, as in the Brahma.

"The cocks weigh 7 lbs. to 8 1-2 lbs.; hens, 6 lbs. to 7 lbs.; cockerels, 6 1-2 lbs. to 7 1-2 lbs.; and pullets, 5 lbs. to 6 1-2 lbs. These weights are not excessive, and are often exceeded, though generally at the expense of quality.

"The color of the Salmon Faverolles cock is quite different from that of the hen. Some are a mixture of black, white, like the Silver Dorking; others, which have the preference, are a warmer color, like the dark Dorking. In the exhibition Salmon cock, the beak, legs and feet are white; the skin is also white and very fine. The face, lobes and wattles are red, nearly concealed by the muffling and beard, which is black ticked with white. Neck and saddle hackles are straw color, quite free from any stripe. The breast is black; very few are sound in breast color; the majority show white mottling, particularly towards the bottom. The wing-bow is straw colored, the wing-bar black, and the outside of the secondaries white. The tail, undercolor, and thighs are black.

"The Salmon hen is much like a Wheaton Game. The head and neck are wheaten brown, broadly striped with darker brown. Beard and muffling (both are much heavier than in the cock) are creamy white. Back, shoulders and wings wheaten brown, the color running lighter on the sides until it meets the cream color of the breast, thighs and undercolor. Primaries, secondaries

and tail are wheaten brown; these at present are very imperfect, for a great deal of black or white, or both, is to be found in most hens. Face, wattles, legs and feet are the same as in the cocks.

"The Ermine or White Faverolles are marked like Light Brahmas and, remembering their origin, it will be found quite as difficult to obtain the clear, densely white hackles with pure white body color free from ticking.

"Faverolle chickens are very hardy and easy to rear either artificially or naturally, providing they are given as much liberty as possible, for after the first week they are keen foragers on their own account without being wild, and prefer food of their own finding if it can be obtained. They are also in good flesh, and consequently are very suitable to rear for supplying petits poussins; this object was prominently in their mind at their inception.

"The claims of the Faverolles as a table fowl seem to have obscured its excellent laying qualities. Helped by its early maturing quality, however, the Faverolle is also a good winter and spring layer, not easily checked by climatic changes.

"The eggs vary in color from white to deep brown, most usually they are a pale brown; the eggs from mature birds are above the average in mature size. The hens are slow to come on broody, though exemplary sitters and mothers, and, if checked from broodiness, soon commence laying.

Protect the young pullets against the attentions of the cock bird. Many a promising pullet has died from the injuries received from a heavy male. The sexes should be separated after the breeding season to insure better fertility next season, but aside from this it is unsafe to give cock birds the run of the place with young stock.

The Beginning of Another Year



THE time to do right is always here, runs some old proverb, but we are such creatures of habit, convention, and superstition that we usually make up a grist of good resolutions at the start of a new year. Whether thankful that our fate has been no worse during the year just passed, or by way of propitiation to the gods for the year to come, or so that we may have plenty of time to forget them before the busy part of the year comes. For fear you may have forgotten to formulate any resolutions that may concern the chickens, allow me to suggest a few, not by way of advice, however, as that is something a wise man does not need and a fool will not take.

1. Resolved—that I will have a good incubator, that the hens may not waste their time in getting eggs ready to break—i. e. by sitting on them nineteen days, also to save my own patience.

2. Resolved—that I will have good brooders to care for the poor little orphans properly when they arrive.

3. Resolved—that I will not lie about the percentage of hatches brought off, because it is discouraging to the uninitiated and will in time reflect to my discredit.

4. Resolved—that I will keep my youthful hopes supplied with shade. Cool clean water and sharp grit that the infant mortality may be thus lessened.

5. Resolved—that I will watch carefully for the advent of the louse and mite, that his days may be short in the land by means of sulphur, lime, grease, kerosene and patent exterminators.

6. Resolved—that I will hatch early, feed vigorously, cull severely and early as possible, that I may receive full value, or more, for the culls and my breeding stock may be well matured before winter.

7. Resolved—that I will feed wisely and freely, that my fowls may be enabled to do their best.

8. Resolved—that I will bear in mind that few things really worth having may be had just

Bee Josephine O'Mealey

for the asking, and satisfactory results in poultry raising are not among the few.

9. Resolved—that I will keep an accurate record and not lie about my egg yield, lest my neighbors call me Munchausen.

10. Resolved—that when summer wanes I will make ample preparations for winter, that I may not resemble the immortal Arkansas Traveler.

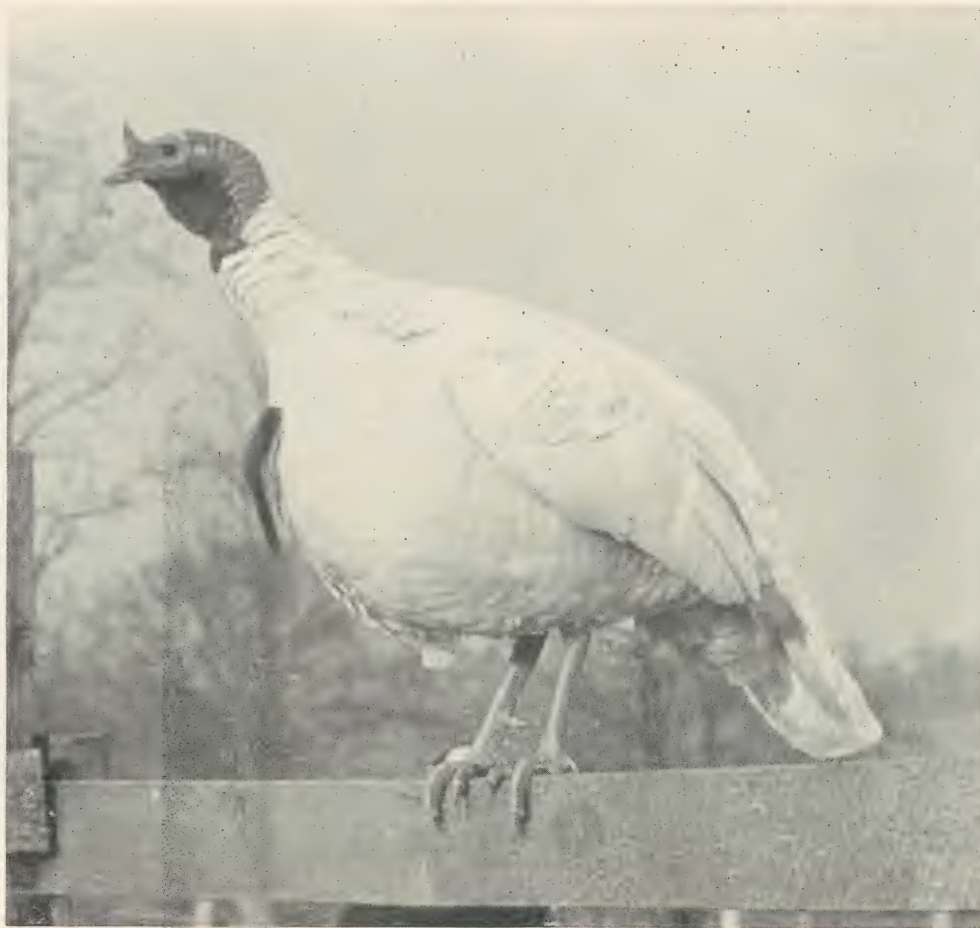
To the experienced poultry man this is all stale and to the amateur who shall catch the fever at the mid-winter shows, it sounds rather strange and apocryphal, but your own experience,

eggs, oil and anticipation are all gone where the lost pins go, in the latter case the eggs are still useful even though their hope of life to come may have fled. Never shall I forget our first incubator hatch; try as I would it was only at night that I could keep the thermometer at anything like the proper point, yet the eggs seemed cold to my hands. The other one came in one day, opened the machine and taking out an egg said, "Great Guns" woman; is this a refrigerator? I displayed the thermometer registering 106 degrees and told my troubles and do you know that tested, guaranteed and vouched for thermometer was a liar and the truth was not in it, for when put under a hen it promptly went up to 116 degrees—twelve days of anxious watching, a large machine full of eggs which a post mortem showed to have been the best and strongest I have ever seen were gone.

We read that one could raise chicks without a brooder, a box, a jug of hot water and a heavy cloth were all that was necessary. We tried it with a good hatch of high priced White Rocks—the hardest to raise of anything I ever tried anyhow—and succeeded—in being disillusioned.

The first year or two we tried to get along without plenty of brooders, but we have more brooders now and consequently raise a much larger percentage of chicks hatched. The beginner must either bear in mind or learn from experience that it is not safe to go away for a few days and trust the chickens to luck, for luck in such cases most generally proves to be bad luck.

By way of closing this motley patchwork of facts, let me say that while sometimes the powers that seem to conspire to hinder us from reaping the reward of our labors yet in the main—



White Holland Tom Weighing 35 Pounds.

Courtesy Mrs. J. J. Myers.

which will be vastly more instructive than any other, will show you that eternal vigilance is the cost price of success.

The incubator which is allowed to run away on the 19th or 20th day is vastly more destructive than the one which becomes too enthusiastic on the 2nd or 3rd day, in the former case, time, care,

"Ef you is wantin' fishes, you mus' dig you wums and catch em
For you kin put it down as sartain dat de time am long gone by
When sassidges an' taters used to rain fum out de sky."

Green Bone as a Poultry Food

AS a poultry food green bone is commanding more attention annually than any other article of diet. The green bone cutter is as important on a well-regulated poultry farm as the separator is in a dairy. In its green state bone contains meat, blood, gristle, oil and mineral matter in soluble condition; or, collectively, carbon, nitrogen and lime, all of which are required for egg production and growth of young.

For about eight years I have carefully experimented with this diet, and during that time gained some facts that are well worth noting, especially by the beginner. In the first place I found that it must be judiciously fed. Given every day it is liable to produce worms in the fowls. Given two or three times a week does more good and there are no evil results. It must not be overfed at a meal. An ounce per head

was found to be about the proper allowance. I feed it in troughs and always at noon.

Not only is green bone a valuable egg food, but it is a most wonderful tonic, and where it is given the eggs are more fertile and the germ stronger. In one of my experiments with two pens of Light Brahma pullets, one of which was given green bone and the other no meat at all excepting about 10 per cent commercial meat scraps in the

morning mash, the green bone flock gave a high percentage of fertility, reaching 90 per cent, while the other flock never averaged over 60 per cent.

I also found that feeding bone had a tendency to prevent feather pulling. In two somewhat crowded pens of White Wyandotte chicks, one of which received green bone and the other merely meat scraps, I discovered that the green bone lot never got into the vice, while the other lot quickly contracted the habit and did a good deal of damage. It was plain that their appetites craved for

something which the bone supplied. In growing chicks I had excellent results when I fed the finest particles of bone. The youngsters grew very rapidly, soon outclassing a neighboring lot not fed in that manner.

Analysis shows that the value of green bone lies in its well proportioned and numerous constituents, which are just what is needed by the hens to produce eggs. It gives lime for the shell, mineral matter for the yolk and albumen for the white. Consequently it is practically a complete

food, but being somewhat concentrated would be somewhat harmful as an exclusive food. During the time I fed green bone to growing chicks I did not have a single case of leg weakness, which trouble is so common where there is a lack of mineral matter in the bones of the chicks. Bone-fed chicks are models for strength, health and vigor, as they have a substitute equal to bugs or worms. Green bone should be fed fresh the day it is cut. Never feed it if it is tainted. Also make it a rule to wash the cutter when enough bone is cut.

Can There be a Best Breed?



HIS will seem a ridiculous question to a good many of our friends who are certain the breed they keep is the best one. It is a question that is asked by every beginner and Mr. Emil Moll, poultry editor of the Nebraska Farmer, answers it so thoroughly that we reprint what he says. Mr. Moll is a poultryman of long and successful experience and speaks with authority.

"Good, better, best. These words represent to all of us the comparison of things as authorized by the English language. Where two articles of the same class or series come into competition one only may be said to be the best. Whether it be coffee, tea, flour, lumber or bricks so long as there are different varieties, or even a slight difference in the variety, one is justified in saying that the one is best which best meets his requirements. But even this will not give license to say that it is the best for all requirements or conditions, for it sometimes happens that what is the best for one, may not prove so efficient for another condition. There is a reason, and a good one, for this statement.

"The writer has read with a good deal of indulgence the claims of some for the placing of a particular breed at the head of all classes of poultry and giving it the distinction of being the best, to the exclusion of all other breeds. It is for this reason we are writing to the subject: Can there be a best breed?

In making any deduction it is always advisable to first acquaint oneself with all the requirements, the conditions under which these requirements are to be worked out, before declaring the efficiency of any one thing. When this has been fairly done we may be permitted to begin the work of arranging in their proper order the various competitors.

"While it has become a world-wide saying that 'the best is the cheapest' and 'the cheapest is the best,' it is also a fact universally known that the introduction of every article of merit is sooner or later followed by the production, in even larger quantities, of imitation and cheaper articles. If, as we are led to believe, this maxim is a successful presentation of undeniable facts, then why all this imitation and inferiority of products? The answer is at tongue's end: 'There is a demand for the cheaper products.' This would qualify as answer for the query in almost any line. Take the mere question of fuel, 'Why do the poor burn the cheaper grades of coal?' The answer is greatly simplified by asking: 'Who would buy the baseburners for the consumption of hard coal by the poor and indigent?' Can it be that the vast mass of the world's inhabitants deliberately follow a system which they know is opposed to their best judgment without apparent reason therefore?

"But this is not 'chicken talk,' so we resume the discussion as defined in the title. The best breed of poultry must of necessity be blessed with

qualifications that make it superior to the acknowledged good points of something over one hundred standard-bred fowls, failing in which we are compelled to reduce it to a level with others of its class. Were we to qualify our requirements and demand the best laying breed, we at once reduce the number of available aspirants for honor; but require meat production with initial egg-production and we raise a barrier for the competition of some of these which qualified with remarkable commendation for the former requirements. Hence we see naught but absolute understanding concerning the specific demands as to maximum output and by or through what avenue or channel the output shall be produced; also the conditions under which these profits are to be wrought.

"With the extended exhibition of poultry in this section there has naturally followed a demand for fowls possessing exhibition qualities; this has to be reckoned with the total requirements of any breeds that would presume to compete for the distinction of being the best of the one hundred and more breeds. We have in mind a flock that has attained commendable reputation as egg-producers, yet it is a matter of no privacy that scarcely an individual in the flock would qualify for a position in a show room. This particular group cannot be best, for the reason that it lacks this universal qualification.

"In order to reap from the culture of poultry the greatest amount of profit in a given time it behoves everyone who is entering the ranks or contemplating a change in the breed kept, to first carefully and honestly look over his possible market conditions, find what will be demanded at this market, determine whether his facilities will adequately supply this demand, or permit of such alterations to secure comfortable quarters with which to enter upon the production of that which will meet this demand. Having determined these things one must then build carefully the foundation of the flock that is to produce this required output.

"It is in the selection of the foundation stock that so many fail, not because they court failure, but by reason of the working of that infallible rule regarding the production of imitation and cheaper articles. Then, too, the varied claims of the breeders for their particular variety is at times confusing, and the desire to secure fowls possessing every good trait works detrimentally at times. It is doubtful whether any breed or variety can fairly claim superiority over all others in every qualification, and in purchasing one is obliged to make allowances for these discrepancies. However, the one who buys with a specific idea in mind usually is able to determine the average worth of the variety by a little investigation.

"This writer firmly believes in his pet phrase, 'Well bred is twice fed,' and were he going into the market today for new blood or new breeds he

would discriminate closely on the matter of the method of breeding, and would examine critically into the success that has marked the career of the one from whom he would buy. He appreciates the fact that some breeders depend on the purchase of the majority of their meritorious individuals, which fact makes the investigation difficult so far as the purchase of birds of exhibition qualities is concerned, but the purchase of creditable practical utility stock is not such a difficult undertaking. It is easy to inquire the number of females constituting the flock the previous year, the average production of each, and in these days one may ask the actual production of the flock, for if he be a careful breeder he will have a record of the output of his fowls.

"Having received satisfactory replies to these queries he would be governed by the nearness with which the fowls come to what would be required of them. If these were met we would be justified in beginning negotiations for the purchase of individuals from this flock while the owner's neighbor might offer birds of the same variety or any other variety, but of which he could give no definite report as to productiveness, at considerable less money, without avail.

"The secret of success with poultry is not so much in the breed, for every one of them possesses champions that extoll their qualities, as in the strain of the breed to which one takes a fancy. Having a fancy for a large, well-fatted carcass, the reason for not taking up with the smaller breeds is obvious. On the other hand specimens from some strains may prove undersize and undesirable, even of the larger varieties. Thus it frequently occurs that strains of the same breed give their owners very largely differing returns, and no one breed can claim superiority by reason of this costly significant variation.

"That there is a best breed for every one who wishes to follow the culture is an accepted fact; but conditions and circumstances surrounding their culture are the things that make this supposed superiority rather than breed or variety."

When we say we guarantee our advertisers we mean exactly what we say, but we cannot undertake to guarantee the advertisers in any other publication. We must also make it a condition of our guarantee that the purchaser shall mention POULTRY when writing to an advertiser and that complaint must be made in a reasonable time. A complaint that is not made for weeks after the transaction complained of occurs may be hard to trace back, and it is just as easy to make the complaint at once while the transaction is fresh in the minds of buyer and seller as to wait until long after. We are glad to say that so far we have had no complaint from any of our advertisers. We may on occasion feel compelled quietly to drop an advertiser, but this does not interfere with the workings of our guarantee.

Has the General Purpose Fowl Been Found



IN spite of the fact that every farmer and every fancier has his favorite breed of poultry, the fact still remains that there is yet no single breed which in the highest degree satisfies all of the demands of practical poultrymen. In a competitive contest doubtless the Wyandottes and the Plymouth Rocks would prove most popular, and would thus find grounds for maintaining their claims to the closest approximation to the ideal general-purpose fowl.

However, notwithstanding the many excellent qualities of the American class of fowls of which the Wyandottes and the Plymouth Rocks are fair representatives, one need not seek far to find men who stoutly maintain that for egg-producing qualities the American breeds are clearly outclassed by the Leghorns. Likewise there are others who as stoutly maintain that for table use and for market purposes the American breeds are clearly outclassed by the Asiatics. The fact remains that if it is possible in a single breed or in a single strain of present breeds to combine the highest qualities of both meat and egg-production, such breed or such strain is yet to be developed.

In view of these facts, I believe that for the average farmer at least it would be highly advantageous, instead of keeping a single breed, as most farmers do at present, to keep two distinct breeds one for egg-production and the other for table and market purposes. Suppose for example, a farmer has a preference for Buff Cochins and for Brown Leghorns and then suppose also, for the sake of illustration, that he wishes to keep one hundred hens. If he desires them for

HERMAN CHURCHILL

egg production principally, he may keep about seventy-five Leghorns and about twenty-five Cochins. The Cochins will lay eggs enough so that Cochin chickens may be hatched and raised for table use. As Cochin hens make excellent mothers they will also serve to hatch sufficient Leghorn eggs to renew the flock. In this way while the Cochins, the smallest portion of the flock, are incubating their own eggs and as many Leghorn eggs as may be necessary in order to keep the numbers of the flock good from year to year, the Leghorns, the largest portion of the flock, being non-sitters, may be kept steadily

season. But as the Cochins are docile and bear confinement well it would be an easy matter to keep them in yards during the spring season while on most farms the Leghorns could be given free range. Of course if the given farmer wished a relatively larger meat production rather than a greater number of eggs the number of Cochins might be increased and the number of Leghorns might be diminished proportionately. What is true of these two typical breeds is also true in a general way of any other two breeds that one might wish to select, providing only that one be selected for incubating and for meat, and that the other be selected for laying qualities.

The following advantages of this system are apparent: First the relative amount of eggs and

of meat may be readily varied from year to year by slightly changing the relative numbers of the two breeds as desired; second, the total returns under given conditions will be greater; third, whereas at present many farmers attempt to secure desired results by a system of crossing—a process that finally yields a mongrel flock of no breed whatever, by this plan all of the satisfaction and all of the advantages of maintaining pure breeds and pure strains may be secured; fourth, the almost endless annoyance of trying to prevent broody fowls from sitting may be reduced to a minimum by a proper adjustment of the members of the two breeds, sitters and non-sitters.

In view of the above

facts I believe that for the large majority of farmers and poultrymen no single breed offers so many advantages as would the proper combination of two independent breeds, one selected for market and table purposes and the other for laying qualities.



Pekin Ducks Owned by Mrs. A. C. Hawkins.

laying. Thus the total productions of eggs and meat will be decidedly greater than would be the case under similar conditions if either breed alone were kept. This plan would necessitate keeping the breeds separate during the breeding

Building Up a Private Trade



THAT eggs are always in demand is well known, but it depends on who buys them whether the price shall be the one offered by the corner grocer or the one the private customer who wants the best is willing to pay. Recently in Boston we saw eggs offered for sale at prices ranging from 21 to 35 cents a dozen. At the same time egg farmers were getting up to 60 cents a dozen from private families. That is margin enough to make all the difference between success and failure; and yet the man who produced the highest priced eggs has no secret processes and no advantages that others can not have. Any one else who cares to do it

can furnish as good eggs, and when it once becomes known can get as good prices.

An unknown man could hardly break into the market and command the highest prices at once because there is a reputation back of those 35 cent eggs. That also is not hard to get. These eggs were strictly fresh; they were of good size and clean, and all were the shade of brown which Boston requires in the highest priced eggs. The 21-cent eggs were all guaranteed good, but they were "floaters," eggs in which the white has become soft and watery through age or temperature; two or three days in a hot room will make a floater of a fresh egg. They were also dirty, of mixed colors and some were small in size.

So long as the eggs are sold or "traded out" at the corner grocery, quality does not much matter and good prices are impossible. The first step is to break away from this custom and ship to the city where quality is appreciated. And yet, it seldom pays to ship to the city if the eggs must be consigned to commission men, because they are not able to get the best prices. No fancy grocer will attempt to supply his trade from the stuff he is able to pick up on the open market. It is useless also to pay commissions when the eggs can be shipped direct to the man who wants them, and it is a comparatively easy matter to find grocers in every city who are glad to receive consignments direct from the producer and to pay an advance

over the regular market if the stock is worth it.

The first condition in trying to establish such a trade is to have layers enough to be able to accumulate a case of eggs before the first ones begin to show age. This depends largely on the temperature. If the eggs are kept in a cool, clean

cellar they will not be injured by holding for a week or even two, though, of course, the sooner they can be shipped the better. They should be gathered daily and never allow the hens to sit on them; eggs from stolen nests are seldom fit for a fancy market; never send any of doubtful age or

quality; all soiled eggs should be washed and laid out to dry on a cloth without wiping. If they are stained dip them in vinegar and rub the stain off; keep the cracked and small ones for home use. This is all that is needed to make the eggs grade as fancy and it pays to take the trouble.

Feeding the 200-Egg Hen

J. C. BERGEN

THE 200-egg hen is not a fancy, which some would have us believe, but a fact. It is not all in the hen, or all in the feed, but it is all in the hen and feed. Take the best egg producing hen in the country, and care for her as the average farmer does and her record would drop materially in numbers and quality as well. The house for the 200-egg hen is not one where the thermometer registers even down to zero, say nothing about 25 or 30 degrees below. Have it warm enough to stay above freezing the cold nights and days, especially the sleeping room. In this way the fowls will not consume all the food in keeping up their body heat, but will have some left to go into egg production.

Our first feed in the morning is a mash, about

what they will eat up clean in five or six minutes, composed of the following materials: One part ground oil cake from flax seed, one part poultry food composed of ground meat scraps, blood meal and bone, two parts bran, two parts shorts, two parts cracked corn, thoroughly mixed with skimmed milk or hot water, then allowed to stand twenty-four hours before feeding. Grain is all fed in scratching sheds or pens, in a heavy litter of straw or hay one foot or more deep, so that the hens have to work hard for all they get. A working hen is happy and lays well.

After they have cleaned up their mash, scatter

about one-half ounce wheat per hen in the scratching shed for them to work on until noon. At the noon feed about one ounce per hen of oats and wheat mixed equally, and in evening we feed about two ounces per hen, one ounce wheat and one ounce oats and corn mixed, about equal parts. We change the grains, except the wheat, barley for oats, and buckwheat for corn, and sometimes millet for corn. In this way we have a variety for them in the grain. We feed cabbage, turnips and beets, not chipped but whole and let them pick at it, feeding one or the other three times each week. Plenty of good, clean drinking water is always before them, and oyster shell where they can pick at it, also grit in grit boxes. —American Agriculturist.

How To Succeed With Turkeys

WE have been very successful with turkeys so long as we have had unrestricted range, and we have always found that our turkeys would apparently rather pay their respects to neighbors than to stay at home. While this appears to be true it is not always so.

We hatch with both hens and turkey hens, the former when the turkey hens are laying and the latter when they have finished. We take all the poults from the nest soon after they have hatched and put them in a dry, warm coop, open in the front, which also opens out into a pen about ten feet square. The hen is confined in the coop where the little turks go for warmth when needed.

The first day all food is withheld. For the next few days nothing but sweet bread crumbs

are used which have been slightly moistened with sweet milk—not sloppy. We say sweet milk, not sour. Feed lightly for three or four days, feeding three or four times a day. In the morning it is well to give them a little skimmed milk in a shallow dish. The dish should be removed as soon as all have satisfied themselves and none of it left to sour or become filthy. This is most essential.

After three or four days the pen is enlarged to say about sixteen by thirty-two and is made two feet high and the hen is turned loose. She will not leave them far even if she gets outside. By having this sized pen the poults will be happy and contented.

In feeding them it is always best to fill up the hen with corn before giving the feed intended for

the poults and she will not want to consume their feed or keep them from eating what they wish. After they are five or six days old they can be fed milk curds or cottage cheese mixed with bread crumbs. Soon after this one can begin with some cracked wheat and a week later they may have the whole wheat. On the finest days they can be let out of the pen during the heat of the day or when the grass is dry.

When warm days come shade should be provided for them and after they begin to fly over this pen they can be given the run of the fields.

Avoid inbreeding, feeding in filthy troughs and sour food. These are the drawbacks of the business. By carefully avoiding these evils success is sure to be your reward.—Homestead.

The Ideal Poultry Food

A STUDY of the combinations for live stock which breeders make would be of great value to the poultryman, for it is on the same principle of selection and combination that we arrive at the ideal feed for the chickens. Specific results are desired from the fowls at different seasons of the year, and consequently different rations must be fed to them. Winter feed for them must be such as will generate heat enough to keep them warm. We know that the ideal feed for this, then, must be rich in carbohydrates, which store up heat and fuel in the fatty substance which it forms. Corn, barley, rye and potatoes all contain considerable of carbohydrates, and they become the essential parts of the winter feed. But the production of eggs is the specific duty for which the fowls are kept in the winter time, and we must add to this first-class of foods something which will act directly upon the egg-producing capacity of the fowls. Albuminoids are the essential foods to form eggs. Anything that goes to make tendons, ligaments and flesh

will also make eggs, but enough must first be taken into the system to form the function, and then all that remains will go to egg-making. Lean meat, the curd of milk, wheat, oats and buckwheat all contain albuminoids, and they help increase the power of egg-laying among poultry of all kinds.

The division of the food for the fowls will make it an easy matter to feed them intelligently. When winter passes away less heating feed is needed and the fowls will find grass and vegetables more plentiful. These are also egg-producing articles, and hence the great number of eggs which they lay in summer. It is said that whatever will increase the flow of milk in a cow will also increase the power of egg-making in poultry. Young, growing chickens, which are rapidly making bone, muscle and feathers need feed that contains quantities of both carbon and albumen. The right combinations for them can be easily selected when this is understood. In fact any one can easily study the needs of the

chickens in this way and feed them intelligently if he comprehends the meaning of feed and the functions which the different rations perform.—American Cultivator.

A friend of ours showed us a letter from a collection agency in which he is threatened with a suit at law unless he paid for a certain paper which had been sent to him for two years after the time he paid for had expired. This letter said he could be sued for the bill and that the courts had decided that any one who takes a paper from a postoffice is liable for the subscription price. This is not true. No court will make such a decision. It has been tried time and again and decided that any publisher who sends his paper beyond the time paid for does so at his own risk and cannot recover the subscription price through the process of law. Don't pay any attention to duns of this kind nor to letters from blackmailing collection agencies who threaten to sue for they never sue such an account.

No Mystery About Poultry Business



WHEN you see a man making a success at poultry raising you can bet there are brains and common sense at work. It is these two things coupled with hard work that make poultry raising pay—not mystery. It takes nerve also to go ahead and do things. You have got to spend a dollar or two without seeing any apparent results from the investment. Then you may have to spend some more and still be shy on results. Then if you are a “quitter” the “race is off,” you’ve wasted your money, and the poultry business, to you, is a deep, unsolvable mystery, and hens don’t pay. You have got to

C. W. BIXBY

in every one you look into. Some poultrymen never read a poultry journal of any kind; they think they know it all, and it is easy enough to tell what kind of poultry raisers they are. Can a lawyer who never reads law be successful at the bar? Can a physician who never reads a medical work or paper expect to work up a practice? No. It's the man that is fortified with the knowledge of what he is about to undertake who is the most likely to make a success. You can't build up a good-paying business in a day or year.

The person that gets discouraged easily is of slow growth, but if he is persistent and does not look mournfully into the past but wisely improves the present, he will stand a much better chance of success. When persons wonder why they do not get along faster, or there is a lack of growth in their business, just get out of the old rut and look around for the little leaks, make a study of the most successful poultrymen you know, and find out what they do that you do not. See how they care for their fowls; notice their whole system as far as you can. You will soon find out what you and your methods lack. Keep your eyes open and you will see many reasons why your business ship was sinking. You will find that



Part of Knowles, Young & Co.'s White Orpingtons. See Article on Page 13.

Photo by the Editor.

keep everlastingly at it to make a success with poultry. James Whitcomb Riley says:

“I’ve always noticed great success
Is mixed with troubles more or less,
And it’s the man who does the best
Who gets more kicks than all the rest.”

The “know how” man is the one that will win; the “guess at” fellow will always be kept “guessing.” It pays to know things before one starts up in the poultry business; guessing is extremely unsatisfactory. To succeed with poultry one must work early and late. No poultryman can expect that he can raise a crop of chickens by sitting in a hammock in the shade, or by going to town and trading stories. He must not wait for something to turn up, but must take off his coat and go in and do things if he expects to win. It's the industrious and careful man that wins in the poultry business, the same as in any other industry. When you start in the poultry business start at the bottom and work up. Study the poultry papers; you will learn something new

Time is a vital element in all growth. No one but a magician can sow seed one minute and gather flowers the next, and even then they are but “fake” flowers. The poultry business is a plant of slow growth to the beginner, and he who tries to make it spring up in a night is sure to wake up with a big lump of disappointment in his throat and an empty pocketbook in his pocket. A great many who attempt to enter the poultry business seem to have their minds concentrated upon one part of the business only, “the money part,” “the millions in it,” the “big profits” to be made in a minute, etc. All the other phases of the business are lost sight of in the beginner's unreasonable desire to “get rich easy,” that part of the business which comes last of all, and then, only to those who have worked hard and planned well, is thought of and expected the first thing by many beginners. That is one cause of failure. There are certain and acknowledged traits necessary to successful poultrymen, and the man who starts in the poultry business without having any one of these traits never advances.

the successful poultryman's houses and yards are cleaner and more attractive than yours. His location may be better, both for the health of his birds and for the market; you will find that he knows just what to feed, and has a regular time for feeding. There are a hundred and one reasons why you did not make a “go of it.” Study these reasons and you will be able to apply the remedy needed in your case. Don't be afraid to ask for advice. Many a patient who is dead might be living today, if he had had courage enough to seek advice from a specialist, and the actual knowledge of what you lacked may save you from a total failure. It is the right of every poultryman to place himself as far in advance of his fellows in business as honest effort on his part and ability to profit by experiences of others may permit.

One has a legal right to profit by the experience of the man ahead, and, if you are smart enough to equal the men you imitate, there is no reason why you should not be as successful as they are.

The History of the Fluffs



WE have a record of a few small flocks of fowls owned in northern Ohio as long ago as 1875 which were there known as Japanese fowls and were entirely distinct from the Japanese Silkies now so well known. They were white, had a very heavy coat of fluffy or downy plumage, clean, yellow legs, single combs, were very hardy and vigorous and better layers than any of the dunghill fowls in the neighborhood. They were also unusually fine for the table, as their flesh was fine grained and tender and old hens were as easily fried and as delicious as chicks. The peculiar formation of their feathers rendered them unable to fly and they were very pugnacious although almost devoid of spurs.

After diligent search we were unable to learn any facts as to the origin of these Japanese fowls and as they were not owned by the kind of fancier who now makes poultry raising and breeding a science they were allowed to become contaminated by impure blood and soon lost nearly all their distinguishing characteristics and were in a fair way to pass into oblivion when a few specimens fell into the hands of a true fancier and scientific breeder, who at once began the task of rescuing them from their fallen state.

These specimens possessed few of the distinguishing features of their ancestors but were chiefly noticeable on account of their fluffy plumage. They had been contaminated by the admixture of other blood until they were of no particular color, had feathered shanks and were of no fixed type. From a few birds many were raised and separated into two pens, the lighter ones together and the darker ones in another pen. This process was continued each year until from one pen were produced pure white specimens and from the other black ones.

In the meantime the characteristics which now make these fowls so valuable were being fixed up by careful selection and scientific mating, and the

Charles H. Gallagher, M. D.

clean yellow legs, upright single comb, red earlobes, the size, shape, carriage, beak and eyes were all brought up to a high and uniform standard. The peculiar and valuable features of the plumage were also carefully improved and fixed, all specimens showing perfectly and webbed feathers being rejected from the breeding pens.

Owing to the popular demand for buff fowls some White Fluffs were crossed upon one of the best strains of a general purpose variety of that color and in a few years a very satisfactory strain of buff or Golden Fluffs was established, although the Fluff plumage was much more easily secured



Pen of White Fluffs.

Photo by Dr. Gallagher.

in this outcross than the proper even color. The Black Fluffs present the same difficulties to the breeder as do all the black varieties in which the yellow leg is required, but will even now produce as many standard birds as most of the varieties now in the Standard which require the yellow leg with black plumage and dark undercolor.

The White Fluffs have been brought to the greatest degree of perfection and are now producing between ninety and ninety-five per cent of

specimens possessing all the requirements of their Standard as adopted by the National Fluff Club.

The pugnacity shown by their ancestors has been bred out and they are now the most docile and easily handled fowl known and are easily taught to eat from the hand by their attendant. As they cannot fly the height of a fence necessary to confine them need not be more than three feet and they are never found roosting in trees and other inaccessible places.

The peculiar fluffiness of their plumage, from which they derive their name, is due to the absence in most parts of the rib or quill of the feather and also the multitude of fine, downy filaments into which the feather divides immediately after emerging from the skin. This gives the fowl the appearance of being clothed with wool or fleece and is very much thicker and more abundant than the feathery covering of any other breed and of course warmer. Theoretically this warmer coat would make them better layers as they would be less susceptible to cold, and here for once theory and practice are in accord, for the Fluffs have proved themselves to be extraordinarily good cold weather layers.

In bringing these fowls to their present degree of perfection the following requirements have been kept constantly in mind and their sum total must certainly make the Fluffs a valuable and popular addition to the present list of really good general-purpose fowls:

They cannot fly; hence are docile, easily confined and good mothers. They are more warmly clothed than other fowls, hence better winter layers. Hardy, quick growers, not subject to the diseases of long inbred varieties. Flesh is fine grained, light in color and very tender. Clean yellow legs, larger than Leghorns; smaller than Asiatics; safe setters, not persistent; beautiful enough to satisfy all; pure white, jet black or golden buff. With all these good qualities they certainly deserve a place among the leaders.

Paragraphs of Interest to Poultrymen

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of exercise for hens. Lack of exercise may result in barrenness in animals. The egg is the first stage in the reproduction of the hen. It is important that grain should be fed in short, deep litter to induce exercise. Long matted straw does not answer the purpose. The hens will do their own cutting if too much is not put in at one time. Add fresh straw in small quantities frequently as required to keep the litter in good shape.

Russia is the largest seller of eggs in the world. She sells nearly every year to other countries 150,000,000 dozen of eggs and her sales are now constantly on the increase, showing that poultry raising is also on the increase. China is supposed to be the largest producer of eggs in the world, but China keeps no egg statistics, so one cannot tell exactly. But the Chinese are great egg eaters, and with the exception of a few million she lets the Japanese have she keeps the rest for home use, and as there are over 400,000,000 of

people at home it takes a whole lot of eggs. The smallest farm home found anywhere in the empire is always supplied with a flock of hens.

Inasmuch as the profit of a bad hen is in proportion to the eggs she lays, it follows that she should be so fed as to secure the greatest abundance. Both the quality and quantity of the eggs is largely a matter of judicious feeding.

Green bone has all the animal matter in it and is almost entirely digested by the hens, hence is far better than the dry bone. It is not so much what the hens eats that counts as what she digests and converts into eggs or meat.

At this time of year begin to note the fowls that are doing most of the laying, and later mark them so that eggs from them can be secured in the spring when the hatching operations begin. In the hit-or-miss policy usually followed, more eggs are set from hens that do the bulk of their laying in the spring than those that do most of their

laying in the winter. By spring the heavy winter layers are perhaps producing little, and therefore the proportion of their eggs to the whole lot is small.

The hens must be kept busy exercising this cold weather if they are to lay. Feed their grain in deep litter and make them jump for a tempting bit of cabbage or meat. We have known the springs of a discarded lounge to be used for hanging scraps of feed on for the chickens. It is amusing to watch their surprise as the morsel eludes them like a nimble grasshopper.

Hens often have diarrhoea from being fed too fat a diet. This may occur when they are fed with the pullets; pullets do well and lay well on a diet which would take an old hen off her feed. This is because the pullet has to grow bone, meat, feathers and eggs and can use a large quantity of feed. The droppings should be watched. Where there is a watery discharge streaked with more or less blood the ailing bird should be separated

from the balance of the flock and given range. Put tincture of iron or a handful of old nails in the drinking water and feed dry grain, mostly wheat. Hens that are known to be laying should be fed apart from the older birds that are kept over for breeders. They will lay on fat with the surplus feed which their sisters are turning into eggs.

To take the place of the numerous worms and bugs which are caught by the fowls during the spring and summer months, green cut bone or or animal meat of some kind should be provided.

To eat pate de fois gras is luxury, but to prepare the delicacy for the table is prolonged torture for the goose. The Humanitarian league of England has issued a pamphlet on the subject. "We behold," says an eyewitness, "innumerable geese in this torture chamber, bound fast to the table. They lie on their backs as if crucified. We watched how the women pressed some new victims

against the tables so that the hinder parts should hang over the edge." Two months of torture for the goose are considered necessary before its liver is sufficiently diseased to be marketable. The fowls are fed to repletion with salted maize and by this means the liver is increased to the abnormal weight of two or even three pounds. Strasburg and Toulouse are the chief places of manufacture and the trade amounts to several hundred thousand dollars annually.

The scrub hen rarely lays more than fifty eggs in a year and some of them do not come up to this record. She usually finds her own nest, as those that man provides are not to her taste. She lays more eggs in the spring than any other time and never fails to make a big fuss about it. During the winter the scrub hen quits and lives on her surplus fat.

The male bird selected for breeding, whether cock or cockerel, should be from a bred-to-lay winter laying strain, strong and vigorous.

Portland, Oregon.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—J. C. Murray c 1 2 cl 2 h 1 3 p 3 pen 2 4, James Morrow c 3, Ladd & Hunt c 4 5 cl 1 h 2 4 5 pen 1, James G. Horning cl 3 p 1 4 pen 3, I. Gedney cl 4 p 5 pen 5, James N. Garrison cl 5 p 2.

White Plymouth Rocks—Hazlewood Company c 1 2 3 cl 1 2 3 h 4 5 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1 2, A. B. Keaton c 4 h 2 pen 5, J. A. Jefferson c 5, Wm. Casteel cl 4 h 1 3 pen 3, E. H. Bauer cl 5 pen 4.

White Wyandottes—Dr. Bowen Lester c 1 cl 4 h 2 p 3 4 5 pen 2, D. N. Lash c 2 3 4 5 cl 2 h 1 3 4 p 1 2 pen 1, Mrs. C. J. Grenache cl 1 3 h 5, Chester A. Mansfield cl 5.

Black Minorcas—E. F. Peterson c 1 cl 3 h 2 3 4 5 pen 1, J. L. Hoskins c 2 p 2 pen 3, E. T. Fenwick c 3 cl 2 h 1 4 p 1 3 pen 2, N. L. Wiley c 4 cl 4 h 5.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—J. A. Palmquist c 3, D. C. Covert pen 3, J. M. Garrison c 4, J. L. Craib h 2 cl 3 p 4, Mrs. Geo. H. Linderman c 5 cl 5 h 4 pen 2, F. A. Ball c 1 2 cl 1 2 4 p 1 3 p 1 2 3 5 pen 1.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—S. L. Johnson cl 5, Mrs. S. Castle h 5, F. Fenwick c 1 cl 1 2 3 4 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1 2.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Gene Simpson c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 2 3 4 pen 1, Earnest Good c 2, Mrs. E. H. Bauer c 2 (two seconds given in report) R. J. Debuhr c 3 p 5.

Single Comb White Leghorns—C. W. West c 1 h 1, J. R. Pitts cl 1 3, E. M. Calkins cl 2 p 1 2.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—C. T. Bonney c 1 4 cl 5 h 2 4 5 h 2, J. M. Garrison c 2 cl 1 4 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1, S. E. Beal c 3 h 1 3 p 5 pen 3, O. R. Winter c 5, G. A. Poulter cl 2, J. W. Fleming cl 3.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—J. M. Porter all prizes.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—All prizes to Filberta Poultry Yards.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—James Ralt cl 3, Black Bros. c 1 cl 1 2 4 h 1 p 1 2 3 4 5.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—All prizes to A. A. Rothwell.

Pyle Bantams—Theo. Barr c 1 p 1 4.

Golden Sebright Bantams—Inita Dixon c 1 h 1 2.

Buff Pekin Bantams—W. P. Snook c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

Silver Gray Dorkings—Mrs. C. D. Nairn all prizes.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—Atkinson Bros. c 1 cl 1 3 h 1 2 p 1 2, Mrs. C. D. Nairn c 3 cl 2 h 3.

Pekin Ducks—All awards to N. L. Wiley.

Indian Runner Ducks—All awards to F. A. Lehman.

Blue Andalusians—Filberta Poultry Yards c 1 cl 3 4 h 1 2 p 1 3 pen 1, Mrs. A. W. Klein cl 1 2 h 3 p 2.

Polish—Geo. L. Story all varieties of Polish and Hamburgs.

Black Langshans—F. Fenwick had no opposition, c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

Partridge Cochins—Mrs. T. H. Burrows cl 1 p 1.

Pit Games—Theo. Barr c 1 h 2, R. J. Debuhr c 2 cl 1 p 1, F. J. McMoines c 3, J. P. Limerick h 1, G. Klein h 3.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—F. A. Ball c 1 2 cl 1 2 4 h 1 p 1 2 3 5, pen 1 3, J. A. Palmquist c 3, J. M. Garrison c 4, Mrs. Geo. H. Linderman c 5 cl 5 h 4 pen 2, J. L. Craib cl 3 h 2 p 4, D. C. Covert h 3.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—F. Fenwick c 1 cl 1 2 3 4 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1 2, S. L. Johnson cl 5, Mrs. S. Castle h 5.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Gene Simpson c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1, Earnest Good c 2, R. J. Debuhr c 3 p 5.

Single Comb White Leghorns—C. W. West c 1 h 1, J. R. Pitts cl 1 3, E. M. Calkins cl 2 p 1 2.

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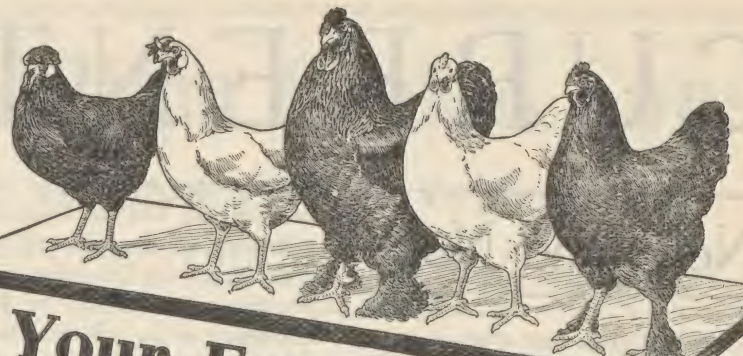
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Single Comb White Leghorns—C. W. West c 1 h 1, J. R. Pitts cl 1 3, E. M. Calkins cl 2 p 1 2.



Your Egg Money.

It makes a lot of difference to you whether your hens are laying only enough eggs to pay for the feed they eat or whether they are doing well enough to make you a good profit. To get the most eggs and make the most money, keep your hens in the best condition.

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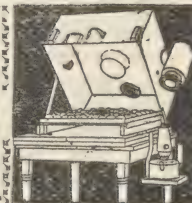
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also that Orpingtons from our yards have won 21 firsts; 15 seconds and 1 third a Hagerstown, York, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, etc. White Holland Turkeys and Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Now You Do Know the prize winners are at Fred Harries, Manager. **Worthington Poultry Yards, Elmsford, N. Y.**

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White Plymouth Rocks—S. L. Pierce c 3 4 cl 4 h 3 5 p 4 pen 3, D. Wingerson c 1 h 4, Mrs. Van Antwerp c 2 cl 2 3 5 h 1 2 p 1 3 pen 2, J. O. Ratcliff cl 1 p 2 5 pen 1.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—D. J. Beinhart cl 3 p 1 2 3 5 pen 1, Ed. McFarland cl 2 p 4 pen 3, J. O. Ratcliff c 1 cl 1 4 5 h 1 2 3 4 5 pen 2.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—W. H. Kickendall c 1 h 3 4 5 p 2 4 5 pen 2, J. O. Ratcliff c 2 4 h 1 pen 3, J. J. Hands h 2 p 3 pen 4, Mrs. Van Antwerp c 3 cl 1 2 3 4 5 p 1 pen 1.

White Crested Black Polish—Mrs. Babcock cl 1, J. J. Powers p 1 2.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—R. S. Middleton c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—H. C. Lohr cl 1 p 1 2 3 4 5.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—E. P. Hartman cl 3 p 3, A. A. Straight p 1, A. McDonald cl 2, Joe Buffham c 1 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 pen 1, H. C. Lohr cl 4 pen 2, Howard Middleton p 2 4 5.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Mrs. Van Antwerp cl 1 p 1.

Buff Orpingtons—C. E. Bradley cl 5

h 1 p 1 pen 2, J. C. Ashton cl 1 2 3 4 h 2 3 4 5 p 2 3 4 5 pen 1.

Black Langshans—Howard Middleton cl 2 h 4, F. P. Sifford c 1 2 cl 1 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

White Langshans—F. P. Sifford c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

Buff Cochins—Howard Middleton c 4 5, E. J. Hulett c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 pen 1.

Partridge Cochins—R. M. Jefferson cl 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1 2.

White Wyandottes—E. H. Hulett cl 2 p 2, Allen Bishop cl 1 h 1 p 1 3 4 pen 1.

Buff Wyandottes—E. Downing c 1 2 h 1 2 3 4.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—R. S. Middleton h 1 p 1 2 3.

White Holland Turkeys—J. E. Barr cl 1 h 1 p 1, Mrs. Van Antwerp p 2 3.

Bronze Turkeys—C. A. Buffham ton 1, cl 1 2.

Toulouse Geese—C. A. Buffham h 3, Morris Bros. gander 1 h 1 2.

Pekin Ducks—C. E. Bradley drake 1 h 1 2 3 4 pen 1, Mrs. Van Antwerp drake 2 h 5 pen 2.

Indian Runner Ducks—J. O. Ratcliff drake 1 ducks 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1.

Muscovy Ducks—J. J. Powers drake 1 duck 1.

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

There is a great revival of interest in turkeys. The demand for breeding stock is large and the supply short.

The incubator business is starting out in good shape this year and indications point to a large demand the coming season.

Hens need salt as much as do cows or other stock. Savor all their soft feed with salt and they will do better and keep in better health.

The report of the prize winnings at the Chicago Pet Stock Show is official, as Secretary Damon corrected it especially for Poultry.

Henry Trafford has the proud distinction of making his bow as a judge at a metropolitan show, an honor never before achieved by any judge.

Mr. C. P. Dutton, Trempeleau, Wisconsin, has sold his Brown Leghorns to Exmoor Farm and January 1 will take charge of the poultry department of that establishment.

How do you know you are a real fancier? Here is an infallible rule. If you are never satisfied with your birds and are always expecting to do better next year you may set yourself down as the real thing.

Don't let your poultry association go down by staying away from it. The poultry association that is alive twelve months in the year is the one that grows and does good in the country where it is held.

We cannot publish scores of birds in our show reports. Score card shows are becoming rarer every year and the general public does not care for scores. What we want is a list of prize winners, first, second, third, etc.

It will not be five years until the score card will have gone out of existence. It is being dropped in almost every line of stock judging because it has had its day and its usefulness is more than doubtful.

Egg-eating is a winter vice caused by idleness, lack of proper feed and an opportunity to get into mischief. Gather the eggs often, have the nests rather dark and keep the hens at work and egg-eating will not bother you.

No man likes to be confined to a uniform diet day after day. The laying hen does not like the same feed all the time any better. Give as great variety as possible. The reason the little backyard flock, fed largely on table scraps, lays so well is because of the variety of feed it gets.

The way to get fertile eggs is to keep your hens in good health and their muscles firm by exercise. Give the hens a place to dig and scratch and they will take the exercise and be glad of the chance. A lazy hen is rare and when one is found she should be killed and eaten, for that is all she is good for.

Don't forget to plant sunflowers in the poultry yard next year. The plants may be grown outside and when large enough transplanted. They transplant very easily. If the seeds are planted in the yard the hens will keep the plants picked off so they cannot grow, but after they are a foot high they will survive.

Of course we have no means of knowing what the Minneapolis convention will do, but we think there are some things that it should not do. For instance, in the present state of the finances of the American Poultry Association, we think there should be no increase in the salary of the secretary. We think the salary of \$300 a year is ample for the work which it is necessary to do. Besides that it is very easy to find perfectly competent men who would be willing to take the position at the present salary and while this is the case it would be folly to increase the salary. It is worth something to a poultryman to be elected to the office of secretary-treasurer. Any poultry breeder holding that office will naturally have a good trade among the members. His prominence and the confidence the Association shows in his honesty is worth a good many hundred dollars from a business point of view. Give a poultryman who breeds Standard poultry for sale and bestow upon him the high office of secretary-treasurer of the American Poultry Association and he is advertised from one end of the country to the other as a poultryman who has the entire confidence of the Association and this will bring him hundreds of dollars worth of business that he would not otherwise have received. While we are on the question we feel that notwithstanding all the arguments against the increase of salary amendment to the constitution that has been proposed by Mr. Rigg, the measure will carry. Not by unanimous vote by any means, but by the vote of a small number while a majority of the members will sit in their seats without making the protest of a negative vote. This method of carrying important measures by a viva voce vote is dangerous and unbusiness-like. Let the roll be called and let every member vote according to his convictions, or let a ballot be taken, giving every member an opportunity to express his opinion without running the risk of being attacked on the floor by some radical who is determined to push his measure through by any methods. We all remember how the money of the Association was voted away at Cleveland by the votes of a few who were made members with a view to a special purpose. Such things are scandalous and should not be permitted.

The annual membership feature of the American Poultry Association has for the second time proved to be a failure. It has been shown that a large majority of the annual members do not pay their dues. It would seem on the face of the facts that have been presented, that annual members join for no other purpose than to help out the local show which has secured the presence of the members of the American Poultry Association in annual meeting. We were opposed to annual membership from the first and we were not alone in this. It had been tried in the earlier years of the Association and had been found to be a failure. It has now been tried again and, so far, has not been an encouraging experiment. As a scheme to get money without rendering any equivalent it has been a success, but the American Poultry Association was not organized as a scheme to extract dollars from the public. We believe the Shannon amendment was a mistake, we thought so at the time it was adopted, at a meeting where less than twenty members of the Association were present and we have not found any reason for changing our mind. It was adopted by questionable tactics and we believe it should be rescinded and the old rule of life members only restored.

We desire to correct a mistaken impression that seems to have secured a firm hold on the minds of some very good friends of ours. POULTRY was not founded for the sole purpose of giving us an opportunity to "get even" with our enemies. It was founded in order to give the poultry industry a magazine different from anything that hitherto had been attempted. We have got over any desire we ever may have had grievances against other poultry breeders or brother members of the American Poultry Association in public. Whatever laundry work we may have to do we shall attend to in our capacity as an humble member of the poultry fraternity in the sacred privacy of our own domicile. We may not agree with every one. We may disagree in a very material way with a good many people, but if we have any grievances against any one we are going to settle them privately or we are going to hide them from view entirely. We don't mind saying we like a fight and we have shown on more than one occasion that we have the courage of our convictions, but after going through the whole matter and living through the thick of several verbal battles, we find there is no satisfaction even when one feels that he has kept up his end of the controversy. This is to give notice that we cannot be induced to strip for the fray in public, no matter what happens, and what we do in private is not of the least interest to any one but ourselves and the man we have the trouble with.

We feel that as long as we give the space to publishing the winnings at the poultry shows, we are not asking too much to request that such reports be sent to us in such form that we can re-arrange them to suit the style we have adopted without too much work. Some of the brethren seem to think they are conferring a great favor on us by sending us any information whatever and some of them have put on airs not adapted to the position they hold.

News and Notes

If you want fertile eggs in the spring feed green stuff during the winter and keep the hens busy.

An egg is nine-tenths water, and the hen that does not have plenty of water cannot produce eggs plentifully.

Charcoal is one of the best things that can be given to poultry. Charred corn cobs make a good quality of charcoal.

A man may be a true fancier without ever having bred a single fowl, but it takes actual experience to make a good poultryman.

A variety of grains and vegetable feeds, mixed with warm common sense, makes a good ration for fowls at any time in the year.

A nail hole in the wall of a poultry house has often started a case of roup that has extended to the whole flock. Look out for the little crevices in the roosting room.

There is no danger of overdoing turkey raising. Every year the demand exceeds the supply. This country could use about four times as many as are produced each year.

Mites kill more fowls than all diseases together, and yet they are very easily kept out of a poultry house. Lice and laziness always go together. Either of them is bad for any flock of poultry.

The hen that gets out first in the morning and lingers longest about going to roost is likely to be the best layer you have. It requires an active and alert disposition to make a good laying hen.

No lazy man will make a success in poultry breeding. It requires a capacity for hard work for a long time to become experienced enough to be able to meet every emergency that may arise.

Do not expect to become an expert in a year. If you allow the first mishaps to discourage you you will never make a success. We all must pay for knowledge of any kind and the little failures are the price of success.

Don't be afraid to let the hens run out when the sun shines and the wind does not blow too hard. Sunshine and fresh air are the best tonics we have and poultry cannot have too much of it, when it is not too cold to freeze combs and wattles.

Hatch chicks of the American, Asiatic, English or other classes the varieties of which make large birds, as soon as possible, but do not be in too much of a hurry about Leghorns, Hamburgs and Polish or other breeds of similar size. If chicks of the smaller varieties are hatched too early they molt in the fall and it is hard to get them to laying again during the winter.

A good many people who would willingly take advice from a neighbor do not believe in the sort of information that they find in the public prints, although the only difference is that it comes from a neighbor farther removed. "Who is your neighbor?" was asked a good many hundred years ago. It may be the man from Jericho rather than the priest or the Levite who passed by on the other side.

Feeding for Eggs in Winter

"On this subject," says a writer in the Poultry Advocate, "I have spent a great deal of time and study in the past few years. In the first place, a person wants good, healthy, vigorous stock, then a good, warm, comfortable house for fowls to roost in, with a good scratching shed attached.

"My buildings are boarded up and down, lined on inside with three-ply tar roofing paper. The hot summer following the winter after I lined my buildings melted the tar sufficiently to completely seal every lap, making the building practically air, wind, frost and water proof.

"My way of feeding for winter eggs is as follows: In the morning I take small grain, and scatter in the litter in the scratching sheds, and the fowls set to work scratching for their breakfasts, this starts circulation, warms them up and they are happy; then at noon I throw in another half feed and they set to work with renewed energy, they simply scratch from noon to night, then just before roosting time I give them a feed composed of corn, oats and middlings or any ground feed, steamed and warm in troughs, I give them all they will clean up in ten or fifteen minutes.

"Two or three times per week cabbage are hung up in buildings for green food, or raw potatoes, beets, turnips or most any garden vegetables will answer for green food. Oyster shells, and water warmed in severe weather are kept in easy reach of them.

"From above way of feeding I have secured excellent results, there has only been one day for a year just passed but what I have had eggs to gather. I have been practicing this mode of feeding for several years and from my Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes I have secured twenty-eight eggs in thirty-one days in January and February weather per pullet.

"Last winter was a severe one on poultry. My hens laid well all winter and neighbors around me didn't get an egg. I have been breeding for winter eggs for some time and have bred up today as good a strain of winter egg laying fowls as can be found.

"A great man once said, 'the time to commence to educate a child is one hundred years before it is born.' And I am of the opinion that one wants a flock of winter layers he must commence to breed for winter layers several years ahead."

Early Mating

For some years we have followed the custom of mating our breeding stock early. By mating them in the early part of the winter, where eggs for hatching are not to be required until in March, it would appear to some to be uncalled for. We do this because we feel that we get more fertile eggs, stronger chicks and the chicks will be more uniform.

Our reason for thus early mating up the breeding pens, is that the fowls become thoroughly acquainted and perhaps in a degree, become attached to each other, and that the attentions of the male are more readily received than when a stranger is put in a few days before eggs are needed for hatching. In fact, we find many points favorable to this plan that cannot be clearly indicated, many of which will come to the clear thinker along poultry lines. There may be objections to this plan, but if properly managed these can not count for much.

Experience has taught us that fowls fatten better when kept very quiet, and if it can be done their quarters should be made dark immediately after they have

been fed so they will remain quiet and put on flesh. It should require but a few days to complete the process of fattening, say from ten to fourteen days. When fat, if sold alive, the only thing needed will be to haul them to market. In doing this they ought to be classified. All very old should be sold separately, as they will injure the sale of others if all are sold together.

Selling eggs by weight is perfectly right and proper and the only reason it is not done more generally is custom. We are a conservative people, and talk as we will about our inventions and improvements, we still hang tenaciously to a lot of old absurdities. One farmer brings to town a bushel or so of eggs of all sizes and different ages, color and shapes, but he trades them out at the village grocery store for just as much sugar, tea and coffee, as his neighbor gets for large uniform eggs, clean and neat in appearance. One dozen such eggs are worth as much as two dozen of the scrubs, but the price is the same.

With the best care some birds will get combs and wattles frozen during the winter. It is cruelty to neglect a frost bite until, as sometimes happens, the comb turns black and drops off. To reduce the swelling and allay the inflammation apply two or three times a day the following mixture: Vaseline, five tablespoonfuls; glycerine, two tablespoonfuls; spirits of turpentine, one teaspoonful.

In the care of poultry houses in winter it is necessary to keep the atmosphere sweet and clean and not spend so much time in keeping it warm. If it is warm enough to prevent the combs from freezing it may be considered better than when there is a surplus of moisture reeking on the walls. It would not be far wrong for poultry properly cared for to endure a temperature about the freezing point. At this point combs would not freeze and the drinking water would not freeze.

Finely chopped or crushed turnips make an excellent change of diet for poultry during the winter. So do pumpkins. A pumpkin cut in halves and put in the poultry house will soon be nothing but rind.

The greatest of all helps in poultry keeping is unbounded enthusiasm in and love for the work, for, if one has love for the work he is pretty sure to give the business the thought and study necessary to make it a success.

Clean and comfortable quarters are necessary to success in poultry keeping. The man who considers that once or twice a year cleaning out the poultry droppings is sufficient will never make a success of poultry keeping.

If the hens are dependent on a gravel pile outside of the hen house for grit, see that they have a supply in snowy weather. Grit and green food must be supplied for a good egg yield and healthy hens.

There is no food left for egg production when the hens use it all up for maintaining the body heat. A comfortable house is cheaper than food and cheaper than eggs.

There is no animal that is more moldable by man than the domestic fowl, and this fact is being taken advantage of to improve our flocks.

People differ as to their methods of caring for poultry, and it is because of these differences in methods that one man succeeds and another fails.

William Cook & Sons

Originators of all Orpingtons

The largest and most successful breeders, exhibitors, exporters and importers of prize poultry in the world. If you are going to keep fowls, why not keep the best? You can do this by keeping Orpingtons; any of the ten varieties. They are the best winter layers and will average more eggs the year around, they are heavier and make better table fowls, hardier, grow quicker, make better broilers and are more handsome than any other fowl. Now if you want

The Best Orpingtons

you must go to their **originators**, who naturally have them, proved by winning 24 firsts out of a possible 26 at Madison Square, New York, 1903. Our wonderful laying strains are known the world over—7400 cups and prizes won in nine different countries of the world. Persons should write stating full requirements and a special quotation will be sent per return. Send for our catalogue if interested, also the Orpington Poultry Journal edited and published by us. Single copies 5c, yearly 60c.

Don't fail to keep some of our "Laying Condition" powders in stock, 60c and \$1.50 boxes, or the best preventative and cure for roup, our "Roup and Worm" powder, 35c, \$1 and \$2 boxes. Roup unknown where given. Directions in box.

Imported or home bred birds supplied. We have the finest stock of Orpingtons in the world. Won sixteen leading prizes at St. Louis with small entry. Egg—\$10, \$5 and \$2.50 per sitting, clear eggs replaced if returned prepaid. Inspection of our farms cordially invited. Intending purchasers met at Fawcett station. Write us your exact requirements at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Visits to plan poultry yards, mate birds, draw plans of houses and in case of diseases a specialty. Write for terms. **Advice Free.** Stamped and addressed envelope must be sent.

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Scotch Plains, N. J.

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17 World's Fair Prizes 17



Never has such a record been made by a White Plymouth Rock breeder. **Double the amount of Prizes** won by any other breeder. This entirely proves the superior qualities of the

Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

I beg you to remember they are not bred just to win the coveted prizes from the other fellow but the utility side of the noted Fishel White Rocks is commented upon by every one breeding them. Excellent layers as well as the best table fowls. If you want

"The Best in the World"

Have you seen my new 48-page catalogue. It is pronounced by all the finest poultry catalogue ever issued. Send 3 two cent stamps for a copy worth dollars to every White Rock fancier. I have 5000 birds for sale. Breeding Cockerels that will give to your flock the excellent qualities of the Fishel Strain. Our prices are as low as any viz. \$2 up and we give you blood lines no other breeder can. May I figure with you?

Bronze Turkeys

14 Prizes Worlds Fair

U. R. FISHEL, Box P. HOPE, INDIANA.

Conkey's Roup Cure

GUARANTEED TO CURE

as long as the fowl can see to drink. The only remedy that **guarantees** a cure—your money refunded if it fails. **Death** to Colds, Roup, Canker in chickens, turkeys and pigeons **Prevents** as well as cures. The **original** remedy years of service prove it the best the only remedy good enough to be imitated. **Easily administered** just put it in the drinking water **lasts the longest.** Beware of imitations there is none "just as good as Conkey's." Sent postpaid 50 cents and \$1.00. We make Conkey's **Lice Powder, Lice Liquid, Disinfectant, Egg Food and Poultry Tonic, Fly Knocker and Mange Balsam.** Write for free booklet No. 20 "Good things for the Poultry Keeper."

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Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg Band—12 for 12c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c. Tell variety bands are for. Send 2c for sample. J. Moffitt, Southbridge, Mass.

The New Illustrated Standard Will Be Out Soon

Take advantage of our liberal offers on page 35 and be one of the first to get one.

Reports From Recent Poultry Shows

Chicago Poultry and Pet Stock Association

This association held its show December 10-19 in Peck's Hall, Chicago. As an exhibit it was successful as some very fine birds were shown and about 1200 were catalogued. Frank Heck, D. T. Heimlich, Theo. Hewes, O. L. McCord, E. G. Roberts, W. S. Russell, A. B. Shaner and James N. Tucker placed the poultry awards and we believe the satisfaction was very general.

The incubator exhibits, supply exhibits and poultry press booths were on the ground floor, while the poultry, pigeons and pet stock were cooped in the second story.

It is a source of great regret to us that we were taken sick or rather were sick when we went to the show and were obliged to leave before we could get a comprehensive view of the show.

We desire to return thanks to Secretary Damon for the courtesies extended to Poultry during the show. Our representative was made welcome and officers and members seemed to desire that every one in attendance should have a good time.

The winnings as given below were especially corrected for us by Secretary Damon and may be relied on as being practically correct.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—R. E. Haeger & Co. c 1 2 5 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 2 5 pen 1. A. B. Shaner & Son c 3 4 h 3 pen 5, W. H. Neibert cl 3, W. M. Green cl 4 pen 4, John Culbert cl 5, B. F. Weymer h 5 p 4, D. F. Palmer & Son h 4 p 1 pen 2, W. C. Lloyd p 3 pen 3.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—E. E. Emerson c 1 cl 3 4 5 h 2 p 1 3 4, H. M. Horton c 2, John J. Keig & Son c 3 cl 2 h 1 p 2 5 pen 1, S. Bergslien cl 1.

White Plymouth Rocks—D. T. Roots c 1 5 cl 3 5 h 1 2 3 4 p 2 3 5 pen 2 3 4, L. H. Hill c 2, D. W. Ingersoll c 3, M. H. Haas c 4, J. L. Jefferson c 1 2 4 h 5 p 1 4 pen 1, Mrs. C. H. McCullough pen 5.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—All prizes to M. D. Poultry Farm.

Silver Wyandottes—A. C. LeDuc c 1 3 cl 1 2 3 h 4 5 p 2 pen 1 4, Calvin Ott c 2 cl 5 h 2 p 5 pen 3, A. & E. Tarbox c 4 5 cl 4 h 1 3 p 1 3 4 pen 2.

Golden Wyandottes—Jeston Whitesel c 1 h 1 2 p 5, J. H. McDaniel c 2 cl 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1, Wm. Stewart c 3 cl 4, D. Treharne cl 1, A. M. Hadley cl 2 h 3 p 4.

White Wyandottes—J. L. Jefferson c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 p 1 3 4 pen 1, John A. Rogers c 2 4 cl 5 p 5, West Michigan Poultry Farm c 3, Coleman's Poultry Farm cl 3 4, H. M. Lovett h 5, J. H. Duncan c 2, Windsor Park Poultry Yards pen 2.

Buff Wyandottes—Ackley & Page c 1 2 3 4 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 4 5 p 1 2 4 pen 1, Fred Tebben cl 4, H. E. Bates cl 5 p 3 5.

Partridge Wyandottes—Dr. N. E. Mighell c 1 2 cl 1 3 5 h 5 p 2 pen 2, M. J. Haxton c 3 5 h 2 3 p 3 pen 1, W. M. Green c 4 cl 4 p 1 4, W. R. Fretz cl 2 h 1 4 pen 3, Wm. Erfurth p 5.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—M. D. Poultry Farm c 1.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—C. N. Hansen c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1, E. J. Rood p 5.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—E. E. Beck c 1 cl 3 h 2 3 4 pen 2, Gabriel Bros. c 2 cl 2 h 1 p 1, W. W. Burdick c 3 cl 1 p 2 3 4 5 pen 1, M. D. Poultry Farm c 4 cl 4.

Light Brahmas—Dr. N. E. Mighell c 1 3 cl 1 2 3 4 h 1 3 5 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1, Mrs. N. R. Robinson c 2 4 h 2 4.

Dark Brahmas—Warren Rothgeb c 1 h 1 p 2, Hans Hirsch c 2 cl 2 h 2 p 1 pen 1 2, J. C. Banks cl 1 h 3.

Buff Cochins—J. B. Clark c 1 2 3 cl 1 2 3 4 h 3 5 p 2 3 4 pen 1, Thos. Curry h 1 2, Mrs. W. Plachn h 4 p 5, F. M. Bauder p 1.

Partridge Cochins—C. W. Olinger c 1 cl 2 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3, Warren Rothgeb c 2 cl 3 p 4 5.

White Cochins—Warren Rothgeb h 1 p 1.

Black Langshans—J. T. Bateman c 1 4 5 cl 1 2 3 4 h 1 2 p 1 2 4 pen 1 2, Windsor Park Poultry Yards c 2 h 3, R. A. Hewes c 3 2 pen 4, Sewell & Co. cl 5 h 4 5 p 5 pen 3 5.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—J. P. McVey cl 1, E. A. Suender cl 2 4 5, The Brown Leghorn Egg Farm cl 3 h 1 2 3 p 1, F. M. Bauder p 2, Schumacher Bros. p 3, W. M. Luther p 4, Mrs. H. A. E. Hefferman p 5.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Windsor Park Poultry Yards c 3 h 3 4 T. E. Applegate cl 1 h 1 p 1, A. J. McPherson cl 2 p 3 4, H. Keidel h 2 p 2.

Single Comb White Leghorns—J. R.

Milligan c 1 cl 1, H. M. Horton c 2 5 cl 4 pen 1, J. A. McIntosh c 3 pen 2, J. P. Casserly c 4 cl 2 h 2 p 4, G. F. Curtis cl 3 p 2, F. Palm cl 5, Windsor Park Poultry Yards h 1 3 5 pen 3, W. M. Satan h 4 p 1, A. R. Zier p 3 4, L. E. Phillip p 5.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—Rocky River Poultry Co. c 1 2 cl 1 3 4 h 1 2 3 4 5 p 1 2 4 5 pen 1 2, Mrs. M. Reeves cl 2 p 3, Mrs. J. C. Banks cl 5.

Single Comb Black Leghorns—Windsor Park Poultry Yards h 1.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—F. E. Olson c 1 5 cl 3 4 h 1 3 4 p 2 pen 1, E. Glealburn c 2 3 4, E. Paul Pitt cl 1 5, A. R. Zier cl 2 p 1 5 E. G. Colburn h 2 5 p 3 4.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—A. B. Kaye c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1, Ed. Adams cl 3, Geo. Notter cl 4.

White Minorcas—Fred Heisinger h 1 cl 3, Harry Meiselbach cl 1 h 2 4 p 1, S. A. McWilliams cl 2 4 h 3 p 2 3 4 5 pen 1.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—H. T. Boerger c 1 h 1, P. R. Crandall c 2 cl 1 2 p 2 3, W. J. Menke c 3 p 1 4 5.

Blue Andalusians—All prizes to H. M. Horton.

White Crested Black Polish—All prizes to Homer Bros.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—William Stewart c 1 h 2, Windsor Park Poultry Yards c 2 h 3 4, A. P. Thoms c 3 h 1 p 1, T. Kuecemeister cl 1.

Black Hamburgs—All prizes to R. L. Crowder.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—Emery Farm c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 4 5 p 2 3 5 pen 1, F. C. Bailey c 2 p 1, C. S. Byers c 4 5 cl 3 4 5 h 1 2 3 p 4 pen 2.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons—E. Adams h 1.

Single Comb White Orpingtons—F. C. Bailey c 1 cl 1 2 p 2 3 4, C. S. Byers h 1 p 1.

Single Comb Black Orpingtons—G. A. Bogardus c 1 h 1 2, F. C. Bailey h 3.

Rose Comb Black Orpingtons—All prizes to F. C. Bailey.

Jubilee Orpingtons—All prizes to J. H. McDaniel.

Black Breasted Red Games—All prizes to M. L. Arthur.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—All prizes to Windsor Park Poultry Yards.

Cornish Indian Games—D. E. Cummings cl 1 p 1 2, L. Fredsdorf cl 2 p 3 4 5.

Red Pyle Game Bantams—All prizes to F. C. Arthur.

Golden Sebright Bantams—Windsor Park Poultry Yards c 3 h 1, Geo. W. Ascherbrenner pen 1.

Rose Comb Black Bantams—Wm. Erfurth c 1 2, F. C. Arthur cl 1 h 1 p 1.

Light Brahma Bantams—All prizes to Blaine Damon.

Buff Cochins—A. Heitmann c 1 h 1 2 4 5, Windsor Park Poultry Yards c 3, F. C. Arthur cl 1 p 1, Wm. Erfurth h 3.

Black Cochins—Fred Hahne cl 1 2, Fred Carter h 1.

White Pekin Ducks—Wm. Kleiman cl 1 p 1, J. Korb cl 2 p 2.

Indian Runner Ducks—All prizes to J. C. Knapp.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—E. F. Pulins c 1 cl 1 2 4 h 3 p 1 2, W. Rothgeb c 2 cl 3 5 h 1 2 p 3 4 pen 1.

Warren, Illinois, Show

The first poultry show ever held in Warren, Illinois, occurred December 12-17 and for a first show was very creditable to Secretary Wright, Superintendent Rountree and their fellow members, Judge F. A. Shellabarger placed the ribbons to the satisfaction of every one who was competent to know good work.

As was to be expected some scrubby stock was shown but in the main the exhibits were quite up to the usual mark and some of the birds were of extra quality. Nearly 500 birds were shown, the Barred Rock class containing 109 of these. The first prize Barred Rock cockerel was a very fair bird and the second prize bird was just one-fourth a point below him on the score card. The first prize cock did not suit us quite so well although he was a useful bird of good shape. The best hen was a good strong bird a little weak in color, being rather dark, the first pullet being an improvement in this respect.

In White Rocks the show was good and in Buffs there was a sweet little pullet that showed good breeding.

The Silver Wyandotte exhibit was short and the birds were not of the highest quality but in White Wyandottes there was a fine line all the first prize birds being good. It may be said that

most of the white fowls shown here showed the effects of feeding yellow corn, but a few turns with Judge Shellabarger will show the boys that he does not approve of creamy white birds and they will do better. There were some very fair Rose Comb Brown Leghorns in line and two or three extra good White Leghorns.

In Asiatics the show fell below the average in quality and there were but few of them. A pair of Black Minorcas shown by Secretary Wright were good enough to show anywhere, the cockerel scoring 94 1-2 and he was worth every point given him.

There were a large number of bantams in line, but most of them were not of great value. Some Silver Sebrights were good enough for any one, being finely laced all over and distinctly colored.

We predict that there will be a boom in fancy poultry around Warren as a result of the show. Those who have never before had experience in showing will learn what good quality is and every one will be anxious to do better. As a show this effort was a distinct success and Poultry had a good time while in attendance, thanks to the courtesies of the officials.

Black Breasted Red Games—H. D. Schrieter c 1 h 1 cl 2 3 5 p 1 3 4 5 pen 1, J. F. Miller c 2 cl 4, F. E. West cl 1 p 2.

Red Pyle Games—Clark Jenks c 1 h 1 2 3.

Buff Cochins—John H. Kunkle c 1.

Buff Orpingtons—Louis Miller cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2.

Partridge Cochins—L. A. Valentine & Son c 1 h 1, Clark Jenks cl 1 p 1.

Silver Grey Dorkings—J. F. Miller h 1 2 p 1.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Clark Jenks c 1 h 4 p 2, E. W. Kramer h 1 2 3 cl 1 p 1, J. F. Miller cl 2 p 3.

Indian Games—Joe Miller h 1.

Black Javas—Clark Jenks h 1.

Black Langshans—Chas. Lemper cl 1 p 1 2 3 4.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—J. F. Miller p 1.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Miss Barbara Collins cl 1 h 1 2 pen 2, G. F. Hoffman cl 2 3 4 5 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Lehnhart c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 3 p 1 2 3 4, F. H. Muchow c 2 cl 3 h 5 p 5, Clark Jenks c 3 h 4, J. A. Brooks cl 4 h 2.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—Mrs. M. Collins cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

Black Minorcas—B. L. Wright c 1 p 1.

Buff Leghorns—J. F. Miller cl 1.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—H. Boehn c 1, H. O. Sears c 2-cl 3 pen 3, O. J. Coleman c 3 h 1 4, J. H. Horning & co. c 4, Geo. Lichtenberger c 5, G. W. Young h 2, T. J. Rountree h 3 5 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 2, Sam Driver cl 1 2 pen 1, J. W. Wright cl 4 5 pen 4, J. C. Fisher pen 5.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—F. H. Alderson cl 1 h 1 2 p 2 4 5, L. H. Valentine p 1 3.

White Plymouth Rocks—L. M. Zeigle c 1 h 4 5, W. H. Wilhelmi c 2 h 1 p 1 2 3, Scofield & Stock cl 2 h 2 3 pen 2, J. C. Fisher cl 1 3 pen 1, Guy R. Brooks cl 4 5 p 4, J. A. Miller p 5.

Rhode Island Reds—J. F. Selleck cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

Buff Wyandottes—Thos. Vickers cl 1 2 p 1 2.

Golden Wyandottes—Ed. Gesner c 1 2 cl 3 h 1 2 3 4 p 4 5 pen 1, C. J. Simons c 3 cl 4 p 1 2, Mrs. N. P. Bailey cl 1 2, Clark Jenks p 3.

Silver Wyandottes—Mrs. N. P. Bailey cl 1, Clark Jenks cl 2 p 1.

White Wyandottes—John Old c 1 2 h 3 5 p 4 pen 1, M. S. Sincos c 3 p 1, J. H. Horning & Co. cl 1 h 2, T. J. Rountree cl 2 p 3 pen 2, S. S. Allen cl 3 h 1 p 2, Cordelia Robbins cl 4 5 h 4, L. Valentine & Son p 5.

Buff Cochins—Geo. Wright cl 1 2 p 1.

White Cochins—Geo. Wright h 1 p 1 2.

Golden Sebright Bantams—Geo. Wright c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1.

Black Rose Comb Bantams—Geo. Wright n 1.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—H. Schrieter cl 1 p 1 2, Geo. Wright h 1 2.

Red Pyle Bantams—Geo. Wright c 1 cl 1.

Blue Swedish Ducks—H. O. Sears cl 1 p 1.

Grey Call Ducks—H. O. Sears c 1 h 1.

White Call Ducks—H. O. Sears cl 1 p 1.

Houen Ducks—W. W. Briggs c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1.

White Muscovy Ducks—H. O. Sears cl 1 p 1.

Indian Runner Ducks—H. O. Sears c 1 h 1.

Chinese Brown Geese—H. O. Sears c 1 h 1.

Canada or Wild Geese—H. O. Sears c 1 h 1.

Emden Geese—H. O. Sears c 1 h 1.

Toulouse Geese—H. O. Sears c 1 h 1.

Bronze Turkeys—H. Sears c 1 h 3.

Edward Gesner cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2.

White Holland Turkeys—J. H. Horning & Co. cl 1 h 1.

Corvallis, Oregon

A successful show was held at Corvallis, Oregon, and it was a most creditable affair, although the number of entries would not have been considered large for an eastern show they were very good for a new show in the far west.

Poultry desires to return thanks for courtesies extended to its representative.

Only a few geese, ducks and turkeys were exhibited.

Mr. Emery showed some fine Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Quite a fine lot of Brahmas were shown.

Dr. Lester showed a fine string of White Wyandottes.

J. L. Porter showed some good Silver Wyandottes.

Mrs. Buchanan showed that a woman can breed fine poultry by showing some fine Buff Rocks and Buff Wyandottes.

Gene M. Simpson and F. L. Miller showed good Buff Leghorns.

We are sorry we did not receive a complete list of the winnings. Below we give them as far as furnished us:

Buff Wyandottes—S. I. Pratt cl 1 h 1 p 1; Mrs. J. A. Buchanan cl 3 h 2.

White Wyandottes—Bowen Lester c 1 3 cl 1 3 4 h 1 2 4 p 1 2 3 W. J. Fisher c 2 cl 2 p 4.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—F. A. Ball c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2, Mrs. Geo. Lindeman c 3 4 cl 2 3 4 h 3 4 p 3 4.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—J. M. Porter all prizes.

Rhode Island Reds—Black Brothers, had no opposition.

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns—Mrs. Levi Oren had no opposition.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—River View Poultry Yards c 1 2 cl 1 h 3 p 4, Grant Thompson c 3 h 2, Nichols & Dannels c 4 h 1 p 1 2 3, Ladd & Hunt cl 2 3, B. F. Keeney cl 3, W. E. Yates h 4.

White Plymouth Rocks—W. A. Bates c 3, Ed. Schoel cl 1 h 3 p 4, E. H. Bauer cl 2 p 1 2, Wallace Hulbert cl 3 h 2 p 3, Earl Withycombe cl 4, Dick Kiger h 1.

Springfield, Mass.

Light Brahmas—E. S. Evans c 1 cl 3 p 1, Riverdale Farm c 2 4 cl 4 5 h 3 4 5 p 4 5 pen 2, Balch & Brown c 3 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 p 2 3, Tasker & Miner pen 1.

Black Cochins—W. H. Prentiss cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3.

Partridge Cochins—Wilfrid Constant c 1 h 1 2.

Black Langshans—Kuhnly Bros. c 1 h 1 2, Paul Ives c 2 cl 1 2 3 h 3 p 1 2 3, Rodman Schaff h 4.

White Langshans—A. A. Halladay c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—Henrietta E. Hooker c 1 3 cl 1 4, h 1, p 1 3, Robert Whitaker c 2 h 3, F. W. Havens c 4, Joseph C. Carter cl 2 3, Griswold & Adams h 2, W. D. Pease cl 5 p 4, Mrs. Chas. E. Huested p 2 5, Mrs. Geo. W. Fitch pen 2 H. S. Williams pen 1.

Black Orpingtons—Mrs. Chas. E. Huested c 2 3 h 3 p 1, Chester E. Shafer pen 1.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons—Griswold & Adams p 1 2 3.

Silver Grey Dorkings—Henry Hales c 1 cl 2 3 5 h 3 p 2 3 pen 1, Geo. B. Inches c 2 cl 1 h 1 p 1, J. H. Pitney cl 4 h 2 p 4.

White Dorkings—J. H. Pitney cl 1.

Colored Dorkings—Geo. B. Inches c 1 cl 2 h 1 p 1, J. H. Pitney cl 1 h 2.

Black Javas—Wm. Moore cl 1 p 2.

American Dominiques—S. Garfield Shaw c 2 3 4 cl 2 h 2 3 4 p 2.

Favorolles—Dr. A. H. Phelps c 1 cl 2 h 1 p 3 pen 2, Horace Porter cl 1 p 1 2.

Lakenvelders—Horace Porter p 1 2.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Dr. Clark Hill c 1 p 1 5 pen 2 3 C. & D. Farm c 2 3, John R. Jones c 4 cl 1 4, Haldie Nicholson c 5 cl 5, Chas. H. Shaylor cl 2 h 3 5 p 2 3, Arthur E. Miller cl 3 h 1, Glenview Poultry Farm h 2, Simison Bros., h 4, Woronoco Poultry Farm p 4,

Mrs. Wm. J. Houghton pen 1 4, C. E. Sherman pen 5.

White Plymouth Rocks—Malone & Landers c 1 cl 5 h 4, C. E. Hodgkins c 2 5 h 1 p 2 4 pen 4 5, Donald Birnie c 3 h 5, E. G. Haynes c 4, W. D. Downs c 1 h 2 3 p 1 3 pen 3, H. B. Moore cl 2, Coretavis Poultry Yards cl 3 4 Woronoco Poultry Farms p 5, Wm. Bandy pen 1, B. W. Bemis pen 2.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—H. W. Higgins c 1 3 cl 2 4 h 1 2 5 p 5 pen 4, Thomas Rae c 2 p 3, M. J. Corey c 4 cl 3 h 3, Mrs. John Wilson c 5, Cloverdale Poultry Farm h 4 pen 3, George Proctor cl 1 p 1, E. R. Perry & Son cl 5 p 4, Frederick Childs p 2, Burton H. Lee pen 2, A. Proctor pen 5.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—Wood & Freeman c 1 cl 4 5 h 2 p 1 2, Fernwood Farm c 2 5 h 4 5 p 4 5, A. A. Sibley & Son h 3 pen 1, Flushing Poultry Yards c 3 h 1, Mrs. Clarence Hale c 4 cl 1 2 p 3 pen 2, H. R. Lillibridge cl 3, Richard B. Cisold pen 3.

Golden Wyandottes—Mary N. Poultry Yards c 1 2 cl 4 5 h 2 3 p 2 3 pen 1 4, Wood & Freeman c 3 cl 1 h 1 p 1 pen 2, A. A. Sibley & Son cl 2 3, Flushing Poultry Yards pen 3.

Silver Pencilled Wyandottes—Geo. F. Eastman c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 3 pen 1, C. E. Murdock cl 4 h 2 p 1, C. T. Andrews cl 2, Mary N. Poultry Yards cl 3 h 3 p 2, Partridge Wyandottes—Geo. F. Eastman cl 1 p 2, E. C. Sikes cl 2 h 1 p 1.

Buff Wyandottes—W. D. Fales c 2 cl 5 pen 2, Geo. M. Bell c 3 cl 1 2 h 4 p 1 2, F. W. Gray c 4 h 3 pen 4, L. G. Bartlett c 5 cl 3 h 1 5, C. Gustafson cl 4, Wood & Freeman p 3 pen 3, J. E. Burt h 2 p 4 pen 1, Flushing Poultry Yards p 5.

White Wyandottes—Horace Have-meyer c 1 h 2 4 p 2 4 5, Geo. W. Patterson c 2, Geo. E. Patterson p 3, Cloverdale Poultry Farm c 3 pen 3, Elm Poultry Yards c 4 5 cl 1 4 p 1 pen 1, Wm. Sandy cl 2, F. P. Pulsifer cl 3 pen 3, A. C. S. Beeman cl 5, Stevenson Moore h 1 pen 4, D. C. Adams & Son h 3, C. E. Hodgkins h 5, W. F. Newell pen 2.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—E. T. DeGraff c 1, Wm. Moore c 2, Ed. P. Tilton c 3 h 1 p 2 pen 3, M. E. Ethier c 4 h 2 5 p 1, Benjamin Powell cl 1, M. J. Mayher cl 2, A. C. Chapin cl 3, Joseph O'Neil cl 4, Geo. M. Taylor cl 5 p 4, Philip Casewell h 3 4 p 3 pen 1, E. R. Perry & Son p 5, A. B. Miner pen 2.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Hiram Jones c 1 h 4, Glenburnie Farm c 2 h 5 p 5, E. L. Prickett c 3 cl 1 3 h 2 3 p 3 4, Franz Geisler c 4, Benjamin Powell c 5, Philip Casewell cl 2 5, A. C. Chapin h 1, Mrs. Geo. W. Fitch cl 4, Ed. P. Tilton p 1, Donald Birnie p 2.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—Clarance Denton c 1 cl 4 5 h 1 2, Frederick A. Vogel c 2 cl 3 p 1 2, Stuart A. Howland cl 1 2 p 3 4 pen 1, Mrs. A. B. Gough p 5.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—Joseph Tomlinson c 1, James Donald cl 1, Geo. G. Woolnough pen 1.

White Faced Black Spanish—G. S. Spring cl 2 3 4.

Andalusians—J. E. Bliss c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, Wm. Moore pen 1.

Silkie—Geo. A. Chapin cl 1 p 1.

Houdans—J. F. Langbein c 1 2 cl 2 h 3, Park View Poultry Yards c 3 cl 3 4 h 1, Chas. H. Brown h 2, Horace Porter p 2.

Cornish Indian Games—Alta Crest Farm c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 2 pen 1.

Buff Laced Indian Games—All prizes to W. H. Ard.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—S. Garfield Shaw c 1 3 cl 3 h 5 p 2 pen 1 2 3, Francis H. Baker c 2 h 4, C. Gustafson c 4 pen 4, Nathan B. Hartford c 5 h 2, Wm. T. Liddell cl 1 h 1 p 3 Chas. A. Bibbey cl 2 h 3 p 5, A. S. Huth cl 4 5, C. S. Cook Jr. p 1 4.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Mrs. Geo. B. Inches c 1 3 cl 1 h 1 2 p 3 5 pen 1, Edgewood Farm c 2 h 3, B. Buffum Noyes c 4 p 4, Flushing Poultry Yards c 5 cl 3, Wm. J. Ross cl 2, C. F. Ensign cl 4, L. S. Relyea p 1 2.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—C. F. Ensign c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, Flushing Poultry Yards pen 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Elm Poultry Yards c 1 2 cl 3 4 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1, R. E. Cooper c 3 h 3 p 3, Hampshire Co. Poultry Co. cl 1 2 p 4 5 pen 2 3, Geo. H. Woolnough cl 5 pen 4, C. W. Whiting h 4, G. A. Baer pen 5.

Silver Duckwing Leghorns—All prizes to Hedley Hatch.

Buff Leghorns—C. H. Brown c 2, Ralph L. Rigali cl 2 3 4 p 1 3 4, Albert White cl 1 p 2.

Pit Games—John R. Jones c 1 h 1.

Black Breasted Red Games—H. N. Balch c 2 3 cl 2 h 3 4 p 2, G. Henry Clark c 1 cl 1 h 1 2, E. A. Pickering cl 3 4 p 1 3.

Brown Red Games—G. Henry Clark cl 1 h 1.

Silver Duckwing Games—All prizes to G. Henry Clark.

Red Pyle Games—All prizes to G. Henry Clark.

Black Sumatra Games—All prizes to G. Henry Clark.

Buff Laced Polish—All prizes to F. L. Smith.

Golden Polish—F. L. Holcomb c 2 h 2, Feelsmeve Farm cl 2 p 2.

Buff Cochins—Leon D. Mudgett c 1 h 1, Horace Porter cl 1 p 1 4, Albert Jenks cl 2 p 2, John R. Jones cl 3 p 3.

White Cochins—Elmer Havens cl 1 p 1, Arthur G. Brodeur cl 1 3, E. L. Smith h 2.

Dark Brahma Bantams—Horace Porter all prizes.

Buff Laced Polish—All prizes to E. L. Smith.

Red Pyle Games—F. D. E. Stowe c 1 cl 1 p 1, H. N. Balch cl 2.

Golden Duckwing Bantams—All prizes to F. D. E. Stowe.

Silver Duckwing Bantams—All prizes to F. D. E. Stowe.

Brown Red Game Bantams—F. D. E. Stowe p 1.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—W. A. Barnes c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2, E. L. Smith p 3.

American Dominiques—S. Garfield Shaw pen 2.

Black Cochins—F. H. Todd pen 1.

Golden Laced Polish Bantams—E. L. Smith pen 1.

Black Rose Comb Bantams—John R. Jones pen 1.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Bantams—John R. Jones pen 1.

Pekin Young Ducks—Edgewood Farm 1, M. J. Corey 2, G. A. Baer 3, Alta Crest Farm 4.

Pekin Young Ducks—Edgewood Farm 1, M. J. Corey 2, G. A. Baer 3, Alta Crest Farm 4.

Pekin Old Drake—Alta Crest Farm 1.

Pekin Old Duck—Alta Crest Farm 1.

Rouen Drake—Alta Crest Farm 1.

Rouen Duck—Alta Crest Farm 1.

Glenburnie Farm pen 1.

Blue Swedish Drake—Alta Crest Farm 1.

Blue Swedish Duck—Alta Crest Farm 1.

Cayuga Drake—Alta Crest Farm 1.

Cayuga Duck—Alta Crest Farm 1.

Indian Runner Drake—Edgewood Farm 1.

Indian Runner Duck—Edgewood Farm 1.

Toulouse Gander—M. J. Corey 1, Edgewood Farm 2.

Toulouse Goose—Edgewood Farm 1, M. J. Corey 2.

Wild Canada Gander—M. J. Corey 1.

Wild Canada Goose—M. J. Corey 2.

Emden Gander—Edgewood Farm 1.

Emden Goose—Edgewood Farm 1.

Alta Crest Farm 1 Alta Crest Farm 2 (Note two firsts given in catalogue.)

Brown China Goose—Alta Crest Farm 1 2.

White China Gander—Alta Crest Farm 1 2.

White China Goose—Alta Crest Farm 1 2.

Fayette, Missouri

Buff Rocks—Boyd G. Norris c 1 cl 3 h 1 2 3 p 2 3 pen 3, Mrs. W. S. Robison c 2 cl 1 p 1 pens 1 3, Mrs. W. L. Harris c 3, Boyd G. Hackley cl 2.

White Rocks—All to Mrs. W. L. Harris.

Barred Rocks—H. T. Phelps cl 1 2, Mrs. Charlotte Wilkerson c 1 h 1.

Silver Wyandottes—All to Rudolph Toennis.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Mrs. Wilkerson c 1 cl 1 p 1 2 3 h 3 pens 1, Mrs. J. J. Jennings c 2 cl 2 h 1 2 pen 2, C. L. Alexander c 3 cl 3 pen 3.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—All to H. Bryan.

Buff Leghorns—R. Ferrenback c 1 p 3 h 1 pen 2, Geo. W. Toomes c 2 cl 3 p 1 2 pen 3, John S. Hughes c 3 cl 1 2 h 2 3 pen 1.

Black Langshans—Mrs. Geo. A. Brown c 1 pen 3, W. C. Bell c 2 cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 h 1 2 pen 1 2, Mrs. W. T. Barron h 1 2 p 1 2.

White Langshans—Chas. G. Miller & Son c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2, C. E. Shores c 2.

Partridge Cochins—Wm. M. Pryor c 1 cl 1 2 a 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1, H. M. Bryan c 2.

Dark Brahmas—All to Hughes Sisters.

Buff Orpingtons—All to Harry Oldhan.

Toulouse Geese—Mrs. James Raines 1, Mrs. W. L. Harris 2.

Muscovy Ducks—John S. Hughes 1, Paul C. Smith 2.

Cayuga Ducks—All to John S. Narragansett.

Narragansett Turkeys—Mrs. James Raines 1.

Bronze Turkeys—All to Mrs. Wilkerson.

Red Pyle Game Bantams—John S. Hughes.

Buff and Black Cochins Bantams—All to Hughes Sisters.

Golden Sebright Bantams—Victor Grigsy.

Cresco, Iowa

Barred Plymouth Rocks—W. F. Scholz c 1 cl 3 h 1 2 3 pen 1 3, Mrs. Heath c 2, R. M. Thompson c 3 p 3, Ed. Peterson cl 1 2 pen 2, Fred Salisbury p 1 2.

White Plymouth Rocks—Geo. Champ-lin c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 3, C. A. Snow cl 2 p 2 3, John Gager cl 3, Frank Huber p 1.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Merrill Thurb-er cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 pen 1, Mrs. Heath cl 3 p 3, Frank Cronan p 2.

White Wyandottes—Ralph Whitney c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 pen 1, J. Booth c 2 cl 3 pen 2, E. W. Shaw c 3, Chas. Fromley p 3.

Silver Wyandottes—Art Isbel c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1, J. M. Davis cl 3 p 2 3.

Black Langshans—Ed. Peterson c 1 cl 3 h 2 3 pen 2 3, L. G. St. John c 2 cl 1 p 2 3, P. A. Reiley cl 2 h 1 p 1 pen 1.

Dark Brahmas—M. J. McArthur cl 1 p 1 3 pen 1, J. S. Wood cl 2 p 2 pen 2.

Light Brahmas—Wm. Behrman c 1 cl 2 p 1 2 3, B. P. Norton c 2 cl 3 h 1 2 3, McArthur cl 1, Ed. Strawn c 3.

Rhode Island Reds—Geo. L. Richards c 1 p 2 3, Behrman cl 1 p 1.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—All prizes to Arthur B. Williams.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Homer F. Pierson cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1, Linus Curtis cl 2.

Buff Orpingtons—R. W. Wade c 1 3 h 3, F. A. Crowell c 2 h 1 2 pen 1.

Red Caps—Richards cl 1 p 1.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—All prizes to Bert Woodward.

Silver Gray Dorkings—Woodward cl 1 p 1 2.

Partridge Cochins—C. D. Nichols c 1 h 1.

White Japanese Bantams—Willie Kellogg p 1.

Bronze Turkeys—C. J. Watros pair 1.

Toulouse Geese—M. Lydon pair old 1, R. W. Wade pair young 1.

White Pekin Ducks—Geo. Barker pair 1, Wm. Eddy pair 2.

Rouen Ducks—Barker pair 1.

Chattanooga, Tennessee

The Chattanooga Tennessee Poultry Association has just closed a most successful show. First in number and quality of exhibits, second in our Judge Mr. F. J. Marshall giving perfect satisfaction to every one and third in pleasing our exhibition both at home and abroad and pleasing the public, who have sustained us handsomely. Exhibitors and patrons have promised to be with us with all their friends on January 10 to 13, 1906, inclusive, which date we now claim for our next show. W. F. Maury, Sec.

Following are the awards:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Julian McCamy cl 3 p 1 3 pen 2, C. P. Hale cl 1 2 p 2 pen 1 4, D. W. Wagner h 3 4 L. C. Dorsey cl 4 p 4 pen 3, W. F. Maury c 1 h 1 2.

White Plymouth Rocks—Geo. Darwin cl 1 h 1 2 p 2, A. E. Merriam c 1 cl 2 3 h 3 p 1 3 4.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—H. L. Bedford Jr. cl 1 3 h 4 pen 3, W. E. Rodgers p 4 pen 4, C. W. Fowler c 1 2 cl 2 3 4 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2.

Silver Wyandottes—W. F. Maury c 1 h 1 cl 1 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

White Wyandottes—R. E. Craigmiles pen 4, T. L. Bayne c 4 p 4, J. L. Shipp cl 4 h 3 4 pen 2, Mrs. L. S. Greenwood c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 1 2 3 p 1.

Buff Wyandottes—Mrs. Foster But-ner c 2 h 2 3 4 pen 2, Mrs. W. F. c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

Light Brahmas—G. M. Clark c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1, Cherokee Poultry Farm h 3.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—M. S. Copeland c 1 2 cl 1 h 1 3 p 1 pen divided 1, G. W. Gilliam c 4 h 2 p 4 pen 2, L. S. Greenwood cl 2 3 h 3 p 2 3 4 pen divided 1, D. W. Styles pen 3, M. T. Calloway c 3.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Fred Axley cl 1 p 1 3 4 pen 1, C. W. Hicks cl 2 p 2.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Wil-ber Bros. cl 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1, J. F. Childress cl 1 p 3 pen 2, J. L. Shipp c 3 h 3 4 pen 4, E. Parker c 1 pen 3, T. S. Hall cl 3 p 4.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—Chero-kee Poultry Farm cl 4, E. C. Ortmeier c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

Buff Leghorns—P. H. Walker c 1 2 cl 2 4 h 1 3 p 2 3 pen 1, G. W. Gilliam cl 1 3 h 2 p 1 4 pen 2, P. L. Thompson pen 3.

Black Minorcas—Fred Axley c 2 h 1, H. L. Huskel cl 1 p 1 3 4 pen 1, Judge S. M. Walker cl 1, W. S. Courtney c 1.

Andalusians—L. S. Whittaker cl 1 p 1 2.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—H. M. Lemon h 1 p 1 2.

Anconas—H. M. Lemon cl 1 p 1 2.

Buff Orpingtons—M. L. Blevins cl 1 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1, Cherokee Poultry Farm h 1.

Cornish Indian Game—J. J. Lawson c 1 p 1 2.

Black Langshans—J. H. Atwater cl 1 p 1.

Pit Games—Tom Walker c 1, P. D. Abernathy c 3 h 1 2, F. A. Hasenkamp c 2, C. Pierce c 4 h 3.

Muffed Bantams—Louis Coleman c 1 h 1.

Bronze Turkeys—A. Q. Wadsworth 1 2 pair.

White Holland Turkeys—Mrs. W. F. Maury 1 2 3 pair.

An Error in Report of Awards at Herald Square in Faverolles

An error appears in the report of awards at Herald Square Show in the Faverolle classes. The awards should be corrected to read as follows:

First cock, first hen, first cockerel, first pullet and first pen; won by Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glen Falls, N. Y., with Salmon Faverolles; second cock, second hen (Ermine Faverolles), second cockerel, second pullet, third cock and third hen (Salmon Faverolles); won by J. H. Symonds, Oradell, N. J. Theo. F. Jager, judge.

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Roosevelt Strain Buff Plym. Rocks

are noted for their fancy points as well as their excellent laying qualities. Eggs for 1905, \$2 and \$3 per 15.

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Single Comb White Leghorns

Bred True to Standard

Winners at the New York State Fair 1903; Rochester 1903; at the Great Herald Square Show I won 1 and 3 pen; 2 and 3 hen; 2 and 5 pullet; 3 cock and 3 cockerel. Eggs from special matings at \$3 per 15. Incubator eggs from first class matings \$10 per 100. **Stock For Sale, Dr. E. Whittier, Kent, N. Y.**



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Eggs for hatching 16 years breeding the most noted strains in Barred P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Lt. Brahmas, S. & R. C. R. I. Reds S. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. White and Brown and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per 15 \$5 per 100. Send for catalogue. K. C. B. Huff, Delaware N. J.

Chief Oshkosh Strain Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

World's Fair Winners

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Acknowledged superior merits in both both laying and standard qualities. Write to the owners and breeders.

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William Chase, Hudson, N. H.
Member Rhode Island Red Club



White Crested BLACK POLISH

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First prize at Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota State Fairs. Eggs \$3 for 15. They are worth \$5. If you want the best write J. C. SCOTT, 152 N. Galena Ave. Freeport Ill.

Brown Leghorns

SINGLE COMB, WHITMAN STRAIN

Choice Cockerels up to standard. Bargains for early buyers.

JOHN METLAR,
Edgemore Farm New Brunswick, N. J.

Buff Leghorns

My Buff Leghorns are absolutely pure in color. No black or white in plumage. Winners everywhere. A few Single Comb Brown Leghorns I'll sell cheap. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Correspondence solicited. **Ralph Lyons, East Kingston, N. Y.**

POULTRY SHOWS THE COMING SEASON

State and Town	Date	Secretary	Judges	State and Town	Date	Secretary	Judges
Alabama Mobile	Jan. 24-26	E. R. Quattlebaum		New Hampshire Keene	Jan. 31-Feb. 3	C. R. Spaulding	Delano, A. F. Pierce, Watson, Shove and Cass
Illinois Aurora	Jan. 17-20	Walter M. Smith	W. C. Pierce	Manchester	Jan. 24-27	W. B. Sanford	Lambert, Watson, Sheets
Belvidere	Jan. 30-Feb. 4	C. M. Wachter	Geo. A. Holden	New Jersey Newark	Jan. 30-Feb. 4	R. G. Bailey, East Orange	
Chicago	Jan. 23-28	Fred L. Kimmey, Morgan Park		New York Auburn	Jan. 19-23	J. H. Scott	Quilhot, Webb, Davenport Crocker, Stanton, Trafford
Monmouth	Jan. 17-21	Will A. Hayes	D. T. Heimlich		Jan. 24-27	C. H. Miller, Jr.	J. Y. Bicknell
Paris	Jan. 17-20	Edward Morea		Salamanca	Jan. 16-21	W. B. Alexander	H. P. Schwab
Rockford	Jan. 16-21	Chas. S. Gilbert		North Carolina Charlotte	Jan. 25-28	I. W. Scherich	M. S. Fite
Winnetka	February	Dr. R. S. Childs		Oklahoma Enid	Jan. 18-21	C. W. Vinks	C. G. Hinds
Indiana Angola	Jan. 18-21	H. M. Crane	S. B. Lane	Oregon Albany	Jan. 24-28	Jno. R. Gore	
Indianapolis	Feb. 6-11	C. R. Milhous	Hewes, Pierce, Lane, Lanius, Johnson	Pennsylvania Harrisburg	Feb. 20-25	G. C. Sutch	Drevenstedt, Hewes, Pierce, Burgott, Stanton
Portland	Jan. 16-21	W. P. Hiatt	Theo. Hewes	Pittsburgh	Jan. 30-Feb. 4		F. A. Kellar
Iowa Cedar Rapids	Jan. 16-21	N. P. Bourne	Lambert, Wales and Shanklin	Tionesta	Feb. 1-6	C. P. Bruce	Thos. Rigg
Glenwood	Jan. 19-21	Bert Rager	D. J. Lambert	Ohio Canton	Jan. 25-31	Carl W. Lenz	Theo. Hewes
Marshalltown	Jan. 23-25	H. C. Hansen	A. B. Shaner	Dayton	Jan. 30-Feb. 3	Wm. Scallin	W. E. Ellison, W. S. Russell
Kansas Emporia	Jan. 24-28	D. M. May	C. A. Emry	South Dakota Mitchell	Jan. 17-21	S. S. Metcalf	F. H. Shellabarger
Kentucky Louisville	Jan. 22-28	John H. Good	D. T. Heimlich	Sioux Falls	Jan. 25-27	J. B. Gavin	Ira C. Kellar
Massachusetts Boston	Jan. 16-21	Samuel H. Roberts, Pawtucket, R. I.	W. J. Stanton	Charleston	Jan. 22-24	W. H. Lewis	Arthur Sheets
Dalton	Jan. 17-19	W. H. Grizwold		Clarksburg	Jan. 22-28	T. E. Losee, Pres.	H. B. Savage
Minnesota Albert Lea	Jan. 18-23	H. M. Yates	Geo. D. Holden	Texas Temple	Jan. 18-21	C. T. Sparding	H. B. Savage
Montevideo	Feb. 2-4	G. E. Buchanam	S. H. Taylor	Wisconsin Delavan	Jan. 23-28	W. E. Pepper	Russell, Ellison and Hansen
Michigan Allegan	Jan. 20-24	W. H. Warner, Jr.	J. M. Rapp	Oshkosh	Jan. 23-28	F. A. Allen	F. H. Shellabarger
Ann Arbor	Jan. 18-21	Geo. R. Cooper	James A. Tucker.				
Hudson	Feb. 1-3	H. A. Boies	Chas. McClave				
Pontiac	Jan. 31-Feb. 4	Daniel Thomas					
Nebraska Lincoln	Jan. 16-21	L. P. Ludda	C. H. Rhodes, Adam Thompson, W. S. Russell				

Erie, Pennsylvania

Barred Plymouth Rocks—C. F. Webster c 4, Strawn Poultry Farm c 1 cl 1 h 5 pen 1, L. Werle & Son cl 3 h 2 p 1 2 3 4 pen 2, H. W. Ellis cl 2 3, Chas. Ueber h 1 4, Mrs. Jas. Vigrass c 2 cl 4 5 h 3 p 5.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—A. E. Raymond c 1 5 cl 1 4 h 1 3 5 p 1 2 4 pen 1 2, F. E. Thompson c 2 h 4, Geo. L. Siegel c 3 cl 2 p 3 pen 3, R. W. Crandall cl 5, E. H. Lichtenwalter cl 3 p 5 h 4, A. A. Goldsmith c 4 p 4 pen 5.

White Plymouth Rocks—F. W. Peters c 1 cl 1 2 4 h 1 4 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1, Bugbee Bros. & Crowther h 3 pen 3, Springer Bros. cl 3 5, H. H. Harp c 4 pen 4, Waite & Sons h 5, John H. Baker h 2, C. F. Webster c 2 3 5 pen 2 5.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—L. Werle & Son cl 1 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—A. E. Blethen c 2 cl 3 h 1 4 pen 1, Wm. R. Beckman h 2, Tothill Poultry Yards cl 4 5 h 5 p 3 4 pen 2, I. G. Gates h 3 p 1 2, Warren Poultry Yards c 1, Wm. Gray cl 1, W. B. Sterling p 5, J. J. Ludwig pen 3.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Martin Weigel c 4 cl 5 h 1 p 1, Z. B. Lytle cl 1, A. E. Blethen c 3, G. L. Fisher c 2, F. Schellang c 1 cl 2 3 4 h 2 4 p 2 3 4 5 pen 1.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—C. C. French c 1 cl 2 h 1 p 3 4 5 pen 1, Geo. W. Sapper c 2 cl 1 3 h 2 3 p 1 2 pen 2.

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns—Jeff Grove cl 1 p 1 2.

White Wyandottes—Bugbee Bros. & Crowther c 1 3 cl 1 4 h 1 p 1 2 3 5 pen 1 3, Tothill Poultry Yards c 4 cl 3 h 3 pen 4, E. H. Lichtenwalter c 3 cl 2 h 2 5 p 4 pen 2 5, Rev. C. J. Baker cl 5.

Buff Wyandottes—A. C. Rouse c 4 cl 3 h 2 4 5 p 2 pen 2, Geo. Kerner p 1, W. H. Kaiser c 2, Hewitt & Emerson c 3 h 1 2, Geo. Sapper c 1 cl 1 2 4 5 p 3 4 5 pen 1.

Golden Wyandottes—James M. Spencer cl 1 p 1 2 3, J. F. Scholz c 1 2 h 1 2.

Silver Wyandottes—McNees Boys c 1 h 1 p 3 4 5 pen 1, Gus. L. Fischer c 2 h 2 3 4 5, John McDonald c 1 2 p 1 2.

Partridge Wyandottes—L. Werle & Son c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

Black Minorcas—L. Geberle c 1 h 3, Jas. Vigrass c 2 h 4, L. J. Weschler cl 3, P. Schendler cl 1 4 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 4, C. C. Schneider cl 2.

White Minorcas—Wm. Sapper c 1 2 3 cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

Black Javas—S. S. Barlen c 1 cl 1 p 3, G. M. Mathews cl 2 3 4 h 1 p 1 2 4 5.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—L. D. Hallenback c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 3 p 1 pen 1.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Strawn Farm c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—W. W. Wheaton cl 1 p 1 2, L. M. Ormsbee cl 2 h 3 4 5.

White Langshans—Frank Hills cl 1 h 1 p 1 2 4 pen 1, Theo. Dengler cl 2 p 3 5.

Light Brahmas—Mrs. S. M. Sherwood c 1 h 1 2 3.

White Crested Black Polish—Wm. J. Kelley c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2.

Houdans—A. E. Goldsmith c 1 h 1 p 1 2.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—F. W. Peters c 1 h 1 2.

Golden Polish—Willie Ertel c 1 h 1.

Buff Cochins—Bantams—A. E. Blethen c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 4 p 3 5, Leo Pletz c 2 h 5 p 2, B. M. Edmunds p 1 4 5.

Black Cochins—Bantams—A. E. Blethen c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 2 3 4, Willie Ertel p 2 3.

Black Rose Comb Bantams—A. E. Blethen c 1 2 3 cl 1 2 3 4 5 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3.

White Game Bantams—Eugene J. Klick c 1 h 1 2.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—John Watkin cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 2 pen 1.

Nevada, Missouri

Black Langshans—Ford Northington c 1 cl 1 3 4 h 1 2 p 1 3 5 pen 1, J. C. Dean cl 2 p 2 4.

White Plymouth Rocks—A. G. Sullivan cl 5 p 3, H. E. Errett cl 2 3 4 p 2 4 5 pen 3 5, Mrs. L. L. Higgins c 5 cl 1 h 1 3 p 1 pen 1, W. F. Todd c 3, Dr. J. R. Buchanan c 1 2 4 h 2 4 5 pen 2 4.

White Wyandottes—W. E. Stewart c 4 cl 1 5 p 1 2 3 5 pen 1 3, G. G. Ewing c 1 h 5 pen 4, C. E. Cronhardt c 2 cl 2 3, C. E. Gilbert c 3 cl 4 h 1 2 3 4 pen 2 5.

Light Brahmas—J. W. Peabody c 1 2 cl 1 h 1 2 3 4 5 p 1 pen 1 2.

Buff Rocks—W. T. Ballagh c 1 h 3 p 1 pen 2, L. D. Strauderman c 2 cl 4 h 2 4 5 p 4 5 pen 1 4, F. Whaley c 3 cl 3 5 h 1 p 2, Mrs. R. J. Dale cl 1 2.

Partridge Wyandottes—C. R. Ashmead c 1 h 1 2, T. E. Dunphy c 2 cl 1 2 3 4 h 3 4 5 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Dr. L. E. Day all premiums, cl 1 h 1 p 1 pen 1.

Barred Rocks—S. B. McGowan cl 5 p 5 pen 4, M. D. Ewell cl 2 4 pen 5, Ford Northington cl 2 4 pen 3, Abildgard & Liddie c 1 cl 3 h 1 3 5 p 1 pen 1, D. C. Morey cl 1 p 4 h 2 4 pen 2.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Thos. Madding all premiums cl 1 p 1 h 1.

Partridge Cochins—Ford Northington cl 1 p 1, Mrs. J. W. Bewick c 1 S. C. Brown pen 1.

Pekin Ducks—Dr. C. B. Simcoe drake 1 duck 1.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—D. I. Thornton cl 5 pen 2, F. C. Adams c 1 p 3, T. N. Dunphy c 2 cl 1 2 3 4 h 1 p 1 2 4 5 pen 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—F. C. Adams all premiums c 1 p 1 h 1 pen 1.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—Robert Broeker all premiums cl 1 h 1 p 1 pen 1.

Many people are prejudiced against whole oats, but we have found them a very valuable feed, and would not go to much expense to have them ground for laying hens. For fattening fowls and chicks they are much better ground, and it is cheaper to grind them in a mill than in the gizzard.

The Big Chicago Show Poster

This is a very greatly reduced copy of the poster being used by the big Chicago Fanciers' Association to announce the show which comes off in the great Coliseum January 23-28. The poster is brilliantly colored and very



attractive and will no doubt induce a much larger attendance than would have been the case with less attractive advertising. Every indication points to the greatest show ever held under the administration of Secretary Kimmey. Inquiries are coming from all points and there is a prospect that the great building will be crowded with the finest poultry ever brought together in the west.

To feed chickens intended for keeping over I find there is nothing superior to this green fresh cut bone. It makes them strong and stocky, and assists in developing all parts of the body, but

care must be taken not to give too much of it to either old or young stock, and especially on the start, as it is highly concentrated and will cause bowel trouble in both chickens and hens if fed to excess. One pound for sixteen laying hens is about the rule for one feeding, or an ounce to a hen, and on the start I would not feed it oftener than twice a week.

It is important that the chickens be fed early enough to finish the meal by daylight. A chicken with a full crop seldom freezes any part of the day. Feeding the chickens becomes part of the routine on the farm, and is done with the rest of the chores. It saves the conscience of the boy or man who attends to this work in cold weather to throw the feed in the litter whether the hens have gone to roost or not and call the feeding done. It does not make much difference to the boy to do the feeding by daylight, but it makes a good deal of difference to the hen.

Poultry that are fed grain receive pure feed, but it is not by any means advisable to make grain the sole ration of the poultry. Soft feeds will have to be fed to some extent and troughs must be used for this kind of feed. Where the residue is left to sour the fowls will show the effects in time. Fermented feeds do not appear to be readily digested by poultry. Carelessness in the matter of cleaning the troughs may cost the poultry owner dear. It requires some effort to have the feeding and watering vessels always clean, but it is the only thing that should be done. Spoiled food is a disease breeder and it should not be permitted within reach of the fowls.

You can breed for winter layers. Watch the flock for the best performers this winter. Mark them, and next winter do not force for laying, but keep in good condition. Their eggs laid in time for the hatching season will be better for hatching than the eggs of hens forced all winter long.

Poultry's Classified Advertisements

Dark Brahmas

Eggs from high-class Dark Brahmas. Orders filled in the order in which they are received, \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. H. Schroeder, Peotone, Illinois.

Light Brahmas

Nettletons Light Brahmas. Some grand birds of this season breeding to spare. A few grand cock birds for sale. Prices right. C. P. Nettleton, Shelton, Conn.

Light Brahma cockerels from prize winning stock from \$3 to \$5 each. E. L. Hoxie, Cotuit Mass.

Faverolles

Faverolles.—All varieties and of best strains. Birds imported upon order and guaranteed satisfactory. Eggs from best pens, \$6 for 15 eggs. See my winnings at St. Louis, Herald Square, etc. Circular for stamp. Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

English Salmon Faverolles, Ermine Faverolles, Red Faverolles, send for catalogue. Direct from imported stock C. S. Hanna, West Hebron, N. Y.

Lakenvelders

Lakenvelders.—A few trios and pairs of fine exhibition stock for sale. Prices \$20 to \$60 per trio. Eggs for hatching in season: \$4 to \$10 for 15 eggs. My birds are unexcelled by any in the world. See my winnings at World's Fair and Herald Square. Circular for stamp. Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

White Langshans

White Langshans, best strains. Fine winter layers. Stock for sale. Mrs. Lizzie Mumpower, Chillicothe, Mo.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Beautiful large pure White Leghorns. Excellent layers. Trap-nested and equal the best. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; incubator lots. Stock for sale. Mrs. D. F. Stoner, Ontario, California.

75 S. C. White Leghorn Pullets for sale \$1 each. Kirchhoff Poultry Plant, Pembroke, N. Y.

Rose Comb White Leghorns

Rose Comb White Leghorns. Saint Louis World's Fair winners: First cock, first hen, first cockerel, first pullet, first pen and four seconds in competition with the world. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Rocky River Poultry Co., 5926 Superior St., Chicago, Illinois.

Rose Comb White Leghorns, a few cockerels left, that will do you good. Write for prices. Eggs \$2 per 15. E. L. Hoxie, Cotuit, Mass.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Single Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels of prize winning strain from two to three dollars each. G. F. McCallen & Sons, Groveland, Illinois.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Choice birds. David Glattfeld, R. D. 34, Peoria, Ill.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns

Single Comb Buff Leghorns, Arnold and Harris strains. World's Fair winners. Some choice stock for sale. Send for circulars. Chas. White, Aurora, Nebraska.

Buff Leghorns. Choice stock; prices low. John P. Smith, Deckerville, Mich.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

Relyea's Rose Comb Brown Leghorns won at Walden six regular, two specials on eight entries. At Springfield first and second pullets, also color special, two entries. Send for circulars. L. S. Relyea, Voorheesville, N. Y.

White Orpingtons

Hansen's White Orpingtons. Worlds Fair winners, also winners at Cincinnati, Warsaw and East Enterprize. All stock sold but a limited number of eggs at \$3 per 15. Mrs. Minnie Hansen, Importer and Breeder, Warsaw, Ky.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons. Cock won 1st at Madison Square Garden, 1904, as cockerel, a pure Cook bird, pullets hatched from eggs bought of Cook and Sons. Do you want eggs from this pen? Write for winnings, prices, other matting, etc. J. W. Andrews, Dover, N. J.

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

Orpingtons, S. C. Black and S. C. Diamond Jubilee. Eggs \$3 for 15. My entire breeding pens imported from England, Cook strain. Order early. Wm. F. Lindemann, Jr., Viroqua, Wis.

Orpingtons, Buff and Black. At Herald Square show, New York, 1904, twelve entries won eleven prizes. 200 birds for sale. Dr. M. S. Sherwood, Box 214, Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

"Huron" Buff and White Orpingtons. Winners for customers at the big shows East and West. Book egg orders now. Thos. H. Mills, Box 35, Port Huron, Mich.

Game Bantams

Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa., breeds all varieties of Game Bantams to the highest possible standard. If you don't believe it look up the awards at the great shows. Stock always for sale. Eggs in season.

Game Bantams.—I breed all varieties. A few show birds and breeders for sale. J. C. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y.

In order to encourage the small breeder by giving him an opportunity to advertise his stock at small cost we have made the rate for Classified Advertisements in POULTRY only 2 cents a word. If only one variety is advertised, the advertisement will be classified under the name of the variety. Where more than one breed is advertised the advertisement will be put under the head "Several Breeds." Pet stock, supplies, etc. will be put under the head 'Miscellaneous.' In counting words in an advertisement every initial and number, including name and address, will be counted as words. Cash must accompany all orders. Short paid advertisements will be cut down to the number of words paid for if this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

B. P. Rock cockerels \$1 up, pullets \$8 per dozen "Braunhurst," Springfield, Ill. R. R. No. 9.

White Plymouth Rocks

Dr. Buchanan's Ideal White Plymouth Rocks. Winnings at four shows—Judges Southard, Emory and McClave—eight firsts, nine seconds, six thirds, four fourths, four fifths and five specials. Total: thirty-six ribbons. Strictly line bred, pure white. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. Nevada, Mo.

S. L. Boyce of Crook, Osage Co., Mo., has the best utility White Plymouth Rock line-bred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him.

Our White Rocks won majority of prizes at Dwight and Pontiac last month, 100 choice cockerels for sale at bargain prices; circular and list of winnings free. Sass Bros., Aurora, Ill.

White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Stock for sale, also eggs in season at reasonable prices. Mrs. H. Randles, Clark, O.

Plymouth Rocks—More Than One Variety

Millville Farms Barred, Buff and White Rocks. 37 regular and special prizes at World's Fair, St. Louis, in strongest competition ever known. Among them 2d pen in Barred, 1st and 3d hen, 1st cockerel, 1st collection Buffs, 1st cock and 1st pen Whites. Old and young birds closely related to these winners for sale. Can send you crack show birds or A1 breeders. Our catalogue is free and will tell you our methods. A postal will do. Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J.

Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards Hopkinsville Ky., C. L. Daniel, Prop. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$2 per 15. Stock a matter of correspondence.

White and Barred Rocks. If you want some fine young stock I have something that will please you in quality and price. Write. W. A. Smallhorn, New Canaan, Conn.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Ideal princess strain. A breed that is prolific, pretty, profitable and popular; simply perfection. Eggs in profusion. Hugh Haynes, Prairie du Rocher, Illinois.

White Wyandottes

Springarden winnings are many in White Wyandottes. Will give \$5 prize for best pullet hatched out of my eggs. Decided at Hagerstown, 1905 and \$5 for cockerel at Harrisburg, 1906. Some exceedingly fine Buff Orpingtons. Be sure to write me. C. K. Darone, York, Pa.

See December number POULTRY for cut of some of my fowls. White Wyandottes exclusively. Some choice cockerels and pullets if taken now. Eggs in season. Member White Wyandotte club. A. B. Hallock, Peotone, Ill.

White Wyandottes, Duston strain exclusively. Eggs for hatching a specialty; any quantity wanted from now on. Leslie C. Poultry Farm, J. E. Haynes, Prop., Route 2, Prairie du Rocher, Ill.

High Class White Wyandottes only. Line bred—great laying strain and winners wherever shown. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio.

White Wyandottes. Bred for utility and fancy points. Stock and eggs reasonable. The best that money can buy. Circulars free. W. T. Rollins, Cardwell, Mo.

White Wyandottes. Heavy layers, winners wherever shown. Stock and eggs reasonable. Leslie W. Baker, Perry Hall, Md.

Buff Wyandottes

America's best Buff Wyandottes. More first prizes at the Herald Square show than all our competitors. Best display in the American class. Stock and eggs for sale. Piser & Riddell, Box P, Shushan, N. Y.

Buff Wyandottes. At Lockport, N. Y. on 6 entries, won 1st cock, 3rd and 4th hens, 2nd cockerel, 3rd pullet, 1st pen. Stock and eggs in season. Write C. W. Augenstein, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Wilson Strain Buff Wyandottes are leaders. Extra choice cockerels at reasonable prices. Circulars. E. S. Wilson, So. Hammond, N. Y.

Buff Wyandotte stock for sale. William Ewell, Worcester, New York.

Silver Wyandottes

At the great Nebraska state shows, Shirley's Silver Wyandottes won 4 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds. Cockerels \$1 to \$5. V. C. Shirley, Harvard, Neb.

Wyandottes—More Than One Variety

Millville Farms Buff and White Wyandottes won 18 regular and special prizes at World's Fair, St. Louis, in strongest competition ever known. Among them 1st pen Buffs and 1st cockerel Whites. Old and young birds closely related to these winners for sale. Can send you crack show birds or A1 breeders. Our catalogue is free and will tell you our methods. A postal will do. Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J.

Spanish

Spanish a specialty for 45 years! No other fowls. Shipping eggs for hatching a specialty. Circular and my photo free. John Bennett, Sunman, Ind.

Bantams

Cochin Bantam Worlds Fair Winners. We won on whites; 7th cock, 3rd hen; In Missouri competition on whites 1st cock, 1st hen; Buffs; 1st and 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd hen. We have some choice birds both young and old for sale reasonable. C. J. Sadler & Son, Old Orchard, Mo.

Bantams.—Clearance sale of all my prize winning bantams. Finest collection of rare varieties in the world. See winnings at Madison Square, Syracuse State Fair, World's Fair, etc. Circular for stamp. Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Ornamental Bantams.—All varieties of Standard breeds. 500 for sale. Breeders \$2 upwards, show birds \$5 upward, according to quality. J. C. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y.

Chicago Bantam Winners. Send 2c stamp for circular on Japanese, Sebrights, Cochins and Games. Egg orders booked now, stock for sale. A. A. Fenn, Burlington, Wis. Box 109.

Games

Standard Games.—I won more prizes at Hagerstown than all others, winning special for best exhibit of poultry. A few show and breeders for sale. J. C. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y.

Smith's Champion Pit Games. No better on earth. Fine stock for sale. Cocks for mains; they are sure money getters. Write me for prices. B. L. Smith, Stanley, N. C.

Cornish Indian Games. Choice cockerels for sale. Write for prices. Tolbert Flenner, Kansas, Ill.

White Holland Turkeys

White Holland Turkeys for sale. Largest strain. Toms \$5, hens \$3. Eggs in season \$3 per dozen. Mrs. J. J. Myers, Woodlyn, Ohio.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Miss Jennie Ferry, Elsberry, Mo., has for sale extra fine Bronze gobblers bred from St. Louis prize winners for the past eight years. Big as they ever grow, scoring to 974.

America's largest strain Mammoth Bronze turkeys bred for pounds from Madison Square Garden, New York, winners \$3 up. Mrs. Robt. Bowles, Lamont, Ky.

Pigeons

High Class Fancy Pigeons—Large English Runts, Hungarians, Homers, White Homers, Scandaroons and Polish Lynx. All stock guaranteed as represented. We are importers and breeders. Glenmore Pigeon Lofts, Elmhurst, Calif.

Wanted—Everybody to write to Wm. E. Rice if they want to know anything about Homer Pigeons for squab raising, also read bulletin 177 published by the U. S. Government. Wm. E. Rice, 83 Fayette St., Bridgeton, N. J.

Several Breeds

Eggs for hatching: \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100— from high grade Barred P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Single and Rose Comb R. I. Reds, Lt. Brahmas, S. C. B. Minorcas, S. C. White and Brown and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Choice stock for sale 16 years experience. Catalogue free. C. B. Huff, Box K., Delaware, N. J.

Rhode Island Reds, Light Brahmas, Barred Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Hardy prolific, farm bred pure stock. For birds at moderate prices and "eggs to hatch" at 6c each, write Walter Sherman, Meadow Lea, Middletown R. I.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Superior breeding birds at moderate prices. Eggs for hatching after January 1 from stock that has made a reputation: \$2 per 15, \$3 per 26, \$8 per 100. Wm. H. Cyphers, R. F. D., Bridgeville, N. J.

Light Brahmas; Cochins: White, Black, Buff, Partridge; Brown Leghorns; Spanish; Black Langshans; Houdans; Buff Orpingtons; Cornish Indian Games; Toulouse Geese. Send for a 24-page catalogue. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

Chicks! Newly hatched Rocks, Leghorns. Wyandottes, expressed with safety to distant states. Order now. Hundreds already booked. Send for circulars, Freeport Hatching Co., Freeport, Mich.

Breeding pens of three great laying strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns. Trapnest records 205-240 egg yearly. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free, John Groot, Lakeshore, Md.

Red gauntlet Reds, Rose Comb. Selected cockerels, three and five dollars. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Black Langshan cockerel winner of two firsts, \$10. Arthur S. Croft, Rutherford, New Jersey.

Hansen R. I. Reds and White Orpingtons. Winners at Hamilton, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind. Some fine birds for sale. C. N. Hansen, Warsaw, Ky.

Single Comb White Leghorns (Wyckoff, Knapp), White Wyandottes. 13 eggs \$1.25. Orders booked now. Everything guaranteed satisfactory. Geo. Beaver, Huntingdon, Pa.

Sacrifice sale—12 Buff Cochin hens and 1 cock. 4 R. C. Brown Leghorn cocks, also cockerels, and pullets at \$1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. L. Shrock, Archbald, Ohio.

We have winners, all varieties of Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Brahmas, Polish, Games and ducks. G. M. Bender Co., Box 540, Pearl City, Ill.

Barred P. Rock cockerels, first class. Also a few Black Langshans. For full particulars, write W. E. Snively, Hudson, Ill.

Dogs

Collie Shepherd pups. Practical for poultrymen, farmers and home. 30 choice pups now ready to ship bred from working stock. Prices reasonable. Chas. R. McClave, New London, O.

Miscellaneous

Your name in our Poultry Directory brings you large poultry mail daily, including poultry book entitled "\$500 per year on a city lot"; formula to force large egg production; also other valuable information. All for 10 cents. Schadt's Poultry Supply House, Dept. 12, Goshen, Ind.

Poultry Printing.—Attractive, forceful. Just the kind of advertising that will make you money. Envelopes, letter heads, cards, circulars, etc., at lowest prices, express charges prepaid. Unequalled line of cuts. Send for samples. S. E. Richards, Sta. B, Monticello, Wis.

All breeds of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, cavies, dogs, cats and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B, 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

Choice stock for sale.—All varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Quail, Wild Duck, Ferrets, Cavies and pet stock. Prices right. Michigan Poultry and Game Farm, Hudson, Mich.

For Sale—100 head of Shetland ponies, 2,000 ferrets, poultry, pigeons, pheasants, rabbits, guinea pigs, goats, cats, dogs; 2-cent stamp for circulars. Col. Joseph Leffel, Springfield, Ohio.

For Sale—Choice Rose Comb Brown Leghorn and Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, Silver Spangled Hamburg hens and good incubator. Lynn Turner, Beloit, Wis.

For sale Sure Hatch incubator, nearly new. A. T. Bentley, Harvard, Ill., McHenry Co.

POULTRY reaches the kind of people who have money and are willing to invest it. We guarantee our advertisers and this gives our readers confidence in them. If you desire results advertise in the paper that gets full price from subscribers and does not depend on cheap prizes to secure subscriptions.

POULTRY

A Magazine for All Poultrymen

Published the First of Each Month by the

Poultry Publishing Company

J. S. Sleeper, President and General Manager
Miller Purvis, Vice-President and Editor
Frank J. Gross, Secretary
E. A. Powers, Treasurer

FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Fifty cents per year in advance. Five cents per copy.

Foreign subscriptions one dollar per year. Subscriptions will begin with current issue unless otherwise instructed.

Write your name and postoffice plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly each month.

When you request change of address, give the old as well as the new address.

Subscribers will be notified a month before their subscriptions expire. Renew promptly and avoid missing any numbers as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Send for Advertising Rates

Volume I January 1905 Number 4

Publisher's Page

Continuous Advertising

The man who starts out to advertise need not expect great returns the first month. If he gets any at all he is lucky. To place an advertisement one time in any publication is considerably like throwing money away. Better a small advertisement repeated time and again than a large one inserted only one time.

The man who goes out to chop down a tree does not expect to accomplish the work with one stroke of the ax, no matter how strong he may be.

Sometimes an advertiser makes a contract for advertising, and because he does not get returns the first thing he gets discouraged and quits. He does not know what effect that advertisement may have had. It may have been read by some one who thinks he will buy later, and would do so, but later he notices that the advertisement is not appearing and concludes the advertiser is dead or out of business, and send his money to some other advertiser.

Suppose some one has about made up his mind to buy poultry or eggs this season. He looks over his poultry papers and finds who among the advertisers have the kind he wants. Next month he goes over the advertisements again and so on until the time comes when he is ready to buy. Does he buy of the advertiser who has just begun or of the one who had an advertisement in the paper just once or twice three months ago? The chances are that he does not. He buys of the man whose advertisement he has seen month after month.

Just stop and think what name comes first to you when you think of White Rocks, Orpingtons, Brown Leghorns or any other particular breed.

The first man you think of is some one who has been advertising continuously month after month and perhaps year after year.

We frequently visit with a man who has been advertising poultry for years. He keeps tab on all the publications he uses and knows exactly where his inquiries come from. We have looked over this credit list a good many times, and we have always noticed the large number of inquiries that are credited "To last year's advertising." He

knows by the key he uses that these inquiries come from advertising he did last year, and it is a daily occurrence for him to get inquiries or orders from advertising he did three or four years ago.

Advertising for one or two times is of no use and should never be used unless one has a limited amount of stock to sell and is willing to make a very low price for it.

No man ever made a success of the poultry business without he had grit enough to advertise through thick and thin and stick to it until results came. Such an advertiser invariably makes a success of it, and it is such advertising that has built up the great business of a Miller, a Fishel, a Cook or any of the hundreds of poultry advertisers who have succeeded.

The incubator makers and poultry supply dealers understand the benefits to be derived from continuous advertising. They advertise in season and out of season because they know the buying public soon forgets unless it is constantly reminded they are still in business.

All the failures ever made in advertising have been made by quitting too soon. Nothing is more certain than that continuous advertising in the right publications will pay in the end.

Those Free Readers

When we set forth our position on the question of free puffs in POULTRY last month we did not suppose we were going to create any considerable feeling for or against us. We merely said our little say in order that all our readers might understand just where we stood and that our advertisers might know that we were going to treat great and small alike. To our surprise our preachment met with a very gratifying response. As an example here is a letter received from a Michigan newspaper man who ought to know something about the free reader business himself. He says:

"I like the stand you take in regard to advertisers, both in 'standing back of them' and in not giving any free puffs that are put in as if they were written by the editor. Some of the journals are about half composed of this rot, and we, the readers, get tired of it. In these days of cheap literature I think we are entitled to something better."

And there you are. The free readers do not fool the subscriber. He sees through them and gets tired of them. He pays for real live reading matter, and filling up with free puffs of the "hot air" variety is not satisfactory to his mental stomach. While we are on this subject we might say that an exchange that has just come to us is made up as follows: Total space in the paper 1040 column inches. Of this regular advertising occupied 526 inches, free readers 293 inches, a total of 819 inches, leaving 221 inches for show notices, of which there are a large number, editorial and real reading matter.

No wonder some of our excellent contemporaries can offer to take subscribers at 10 cents a year and still make money. No wonder readers call free puffs "rot" and "get tired of it."

And Still They Come

The other day, down in Walden, New York, a gentleman handed us 50 cents for a year's subscription to POULTRY. Since that time he has sent us six subscribers and says he will send more. It is such friends that make circulation rapidly and such subscribers that bring results to advertisers. The man who subscribes for POULTRY does so because he wants the magazine, and so many of them are sending in little clubs that we conclude that when once a man begins to read it he wants his friends to share

a good thing with him. Remember that these little courtesies are among the things that impel a sick man to get out of bed to write this appreciative note of thanks. While we can keep such friends as POULTRY has made thus far and add to their number we can have no fears for the future.

Our Cover Page Pictures

We are sorry we cannot furnish those friends who have asked for them with copies of our cover page pictures. We do not print any copies of the pictures except as they are printed on our cover pages, and have none of them except as they appear on the regular issues of POULTRY. We hope our friends will not disfigure the copies they receive by tearing the covers off. The best thing to do is to preserve the copies, and at the end of the year we will be prepared to furnish a cover for the numbers for the whole year at a low price.

Bantam Fowls

We are preparing to publish a series of articles on rearing bantams from the pens of the best breeders in this country. Bantams are very much neglected, notwithstanding the fact that they have a distinct place among the breeds of poultry kept in this country. For the real fancier who has but limited space no fowls can give greater pleasure than two or three pens of bantams. They are intelligent and amusing, and besides being a source of pleasure the hens of a number of breeds are quite good layers. Bantam breeding should receive much more attention than is given to it, and we are going to give them special attention during the coming season.

One Dollar After May First

With the initial number of POULTRY we announced that 50 cents was merely an introductory price and that the price would be \$1.00 a year after a few months. We agreed with ourselves that, when our circulation reached a certain point we would make this increase in price. We have reason to believe this point will be reached sooner than we anticipated, but in order to make a definite announcement we have concluded to fix upon May 1 as the time when the increased price will go into effect. This is to give notice that, beginning with May 1, 1905, the subscription price of POULTRY will be \$1.00 a year. At this time all clubbing arrangements will be discontinued on the present basis, and a new schedule will be arranged. Don't say you did not have fair warning that the price would be raised. We are led to raise the price so soon largely by the advice of present subscribers, whose only note of faultfinding has been that the price is too low for the kind of a magazine we are publishing.

The Sincerest Flattery

"Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," says the more or less wise old saw. This is why we are congratulating ourselves on our wisdom in inaugurating a course in poultry raising, which has been running in these columns since the first number. When so good an editor as Brother Robinson of the Farm-Poultry follows us by starting a similar course in his excellent publication we feel confident that a departure conceived in doubt may be carried on with confidence. We are really glad our brother editors are awakening to the fact that journalistic methods have performed their mission and are ready to be laid on the shelf to a great extent, so far as poultry publications are concerned.

We have had to do with weekly and daily newspapers, magazines and other publications, and have for some time thought the poultry public would relish something out of and beyond the usual lines. Having the courage of our convictions, POULTRY was founded and at this early age has blazed a path which others are following with benefit to themselves and their readers. While POULTRY itself is copyrighted, the ideas that are involved in producing it are subject to imitation and we hope improvement. The good of the poultry fraternity is more to us than any mere financial gain, and if we can do a little good in the way of indicating where improvements may be made in poultry publications as a class, we shall feel that it is worth while to work overtime occasionally. Without competition we might become careless and allow our standard to be lowered to the common level, but while we feel the necessity of maintaining the lead we now have our friends will benefit by our best efforts to help them on the way to a satisfactory prosperity.

Read the Advertisements

Without advertising a publication like POULTRY could not be furnished at the price at which it is sent to subscribers. The advertisements published in our columns are interesting, as they show what the most enterprising and up-to-date people have for sale. Remember that we guarantee that every one of our advertisers will do exactly as he agrees in every particular and that you may deal with any one of them without fear of losing anything. Honest advertisers are the only kind we want, and such as we accept may be relied on to deal squarely. We have already refused advertising from parties who do not seem to have any difficulty in purchasing space in the best papers. We have done this because we had reason to think they have not always lived up their agreements.

Poultry's Poultry Girl

We know our friends will all fall in love with the poultry girl who appears on the cover page of this number of Poultry. Mr. Sam Stoltz, the artist, has made a specialty of poster work for several years, and in this picture he has done a bit of work to be proud of. We wish we were permitted to give the name of the young lady who posed for this picture, but are forbidden to do so. It is enough to say she is as charming as her picture makes her appear.

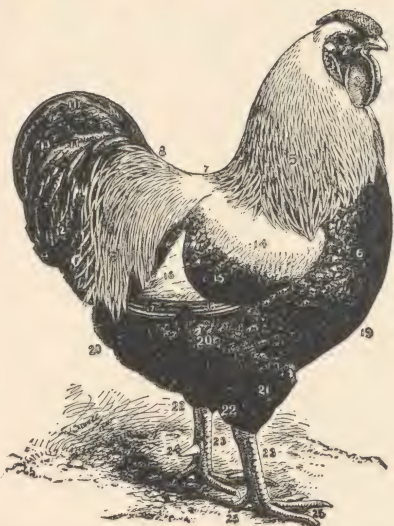
The New Standard of Perfection

We are receiving a large number of orders for the new Standard of Perfection. These will be delivered at the earliest possible moment. We understand the work is being placed in the hands of the printers and that Mr. Sewell is making rapid progress on the illustrations yet to be furnished by him. There seems to be good reasons for believing the work will be ready for delivery by March 1 or very soon there after. Send in your orders and we will fill them in rotation as soon as we can get a supply from the secretary.

Mr. Jager's Articles

Mr. Theo. Jager is probably the best posted water fowl breeder in this country, having had experience both in this country and Europe. The article on "Goose Culture on the Farm" which appears in this number is the first of a series which will appear from him, the series extending through the year, taking up every variety of water fowl and giving explicit instructions how to mate, breed and care for them.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED Standard of Perfection



FOR years poultrymen have called for an Illustrated Standard of Perfection. The American Poultry Association has responded to the demand by going to great expense to issue a New Illustrated Standard of Perfection which is the result of more work by skilled and experienced poultrymen and poultry judges than has ever before been put on a work of this kind. The illustrations are the work of poultry artists of national reputation and represent the various breeds in their ideal form giving beginners and experts visible models after which to pattern. The reading matter describes first the general characteristics of a breed and then in minute detail every section in shape and color. It contains the most complete glossary of poultry terms ever compiled and gives such complete directions to judges that the amateur will be able to select his best fowls without trouble. This book is substantially bound, the cover illustration being reproduced on this page. We also reproduce one of the illustrations from the glossary of the new Illustrated Standard.

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One yearly subscription to POULTRY and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$1.75

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Special Note—The Publishing committee reported at the St. Louis meeting that it would be impossible to issue the New Standard before March 1st, 1905. Book your order now and receive one of the first copies.

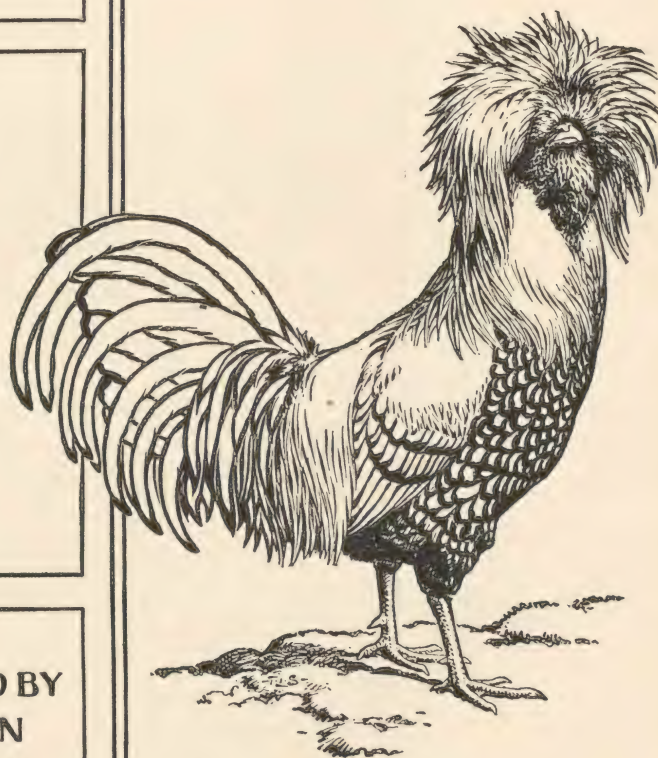
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The regular price of the New Standard alone is \$1.50 and it cannot be bought for less except by taking advantage of this offer. Get up a club of six and get a copy **FREE**. Cash must accompany all orders. Address

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**Annual Poultry Guide and Catalogue
of Thoroughbred Poultry. Ideal Incubators,
Brooders and Poultry Supplies.
THE J. W. MILLER COMPANY.
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.**

It tells how to mate, breed, feed and care for poultry; gives full page pictures drawn from life, of 25 leading varieties, and full of instructions for management of fowls and describes my line of **Ideal Incubators and Brooders** the only incubators and brooders, made by a practical poultry raiser. Ask for our special low prices, thirty days free trial offer on these machines. **We prepay the freight.** Buy no incubator before you investigate our offer.

THE J. W. MILLER Co., Box 100, FREEPORT, ILL.

FEBRUARY, 1905

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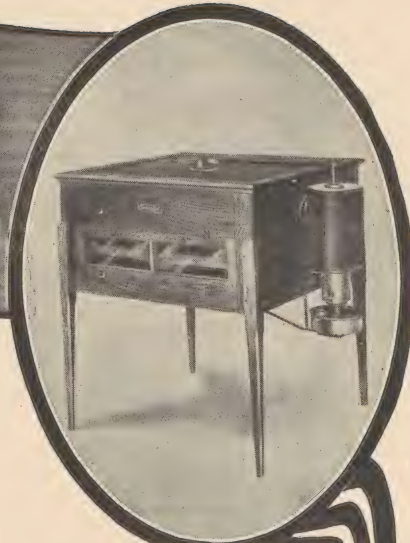
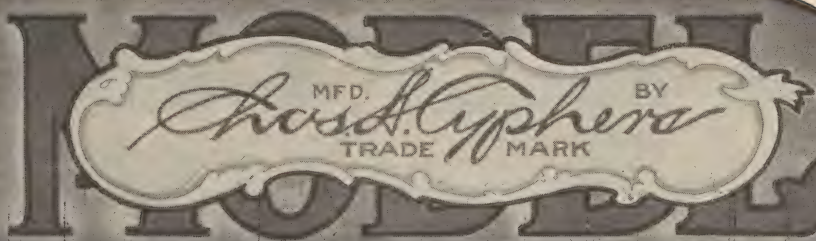


Interior of Madison Square Garden, New York, During the Poultry Show, January, 1905



NEW YORK. BOSTON. MINNEAPOLIS. CHICAGO.

POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS



MODEL

Incubators and Brooders

The Machines That Are Supplanting Other Makes on the Large Utility Farms

Making a Front by extravagant and false claims and **Making Good** are two very different things. The Model **Makes Good** on every point claimed for it.

The chief claims made for the Model Incubator are a perfect ventilating system, and a regulating device many times more active and accurate than any other on the market. These two features, together with minor ones that go to make up a harmonious whole, render the Model Incubator the most efficient hatching device of those now offered the public.



New Thermostat for 1905

Patent applied for.

There can be no stronger evidence in support of my claim for the superiority of the Model over all others than is in the fact of its adoption by the market poultrymen, whose profits are regulated by the percentage of eggs hatched, and who are using it exclusively, replacing other makes at great expense.

Is not the incubator that is actually doing this "Making Good?"

One of the large farms changing over this month is that of Messrs. W. H. & John C. McCormick, Yardley, Penn. Here sixty-seven Cyphers incubators will be replaced with Models.

Mr. William H. Truslow purchased six large Models last season. Now he is replacing his forty-five Cyphers Incubators with the Model Special Duck No. 4.

The Crystal Springs Duck Farm operated twenty-six Models last year. This season fifty-five old Cyphers are being replaced with Models.

The Pine Tree Chicken Hatchery is now changing to use the Model exclusively. More than twice as many chicks are hatched on this farm every year as on any other two farms in this country where the largest in the world are to be found. Mr. Wilson tells his own story as follows:—

PINE TREE CHICKEN HATCHERY

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Single Comb White Leghorns

White Wyandottes

NEWLY HATCHED CHICKS FOR SALE FROM ABOVE BREEDS

Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers, Buffalo, N. Y.

Stockton, N. J., Jan. 5th, 1905.

Dear Sir:—I now enclose you my check for twenty-five more of the new 360-Egg Model Incubators. This lot will make me altogether seventy-two machines. I shall discard the forty-seven old Cyphers as I find that the Model requires less oil to run it than the old Cyphers does, the thermostat is more sensitive, and therefore I can get more and stronger chicks. I have followed hatching as a business for the last eighteen years, have used many different makes. Am using some of my own make now, but find that your machines do better work with less watching than any I have ever operated. It does not take much of a mathematician to figure out that the best incubators and brooders are cheapest in the end. I am well aware that there are a great many makes of incubators that are widely advertised and big inducements given to buy. If those who are inexperienced and intending to buy a machine would note that the Cyphers Incubators have been used by most of the largest poultry plants and experiment stations, and that the Model is now rapidly supplanting the Cyphers in these large plants, and that Chas. A. Cyphers is the inventor of both these machines they would take the advice of those that have tested them and profit by their experience, rather than listen to some incubator manufacturer who sends out a glaring claim that his machine will give a 99 per cent hatch, or something similar. With best wishes that your business will continue to increase, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

JOS. D. WILSON.

Send for my new descriptive catalogue.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS,

331 HENRY STREET, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Aberdeen, Mississippi

We are indebted to Mr. George W. Field, Grenada, Mississippi, for a report of the very successful show held at Aberdeen, Mississippi, during January. Mr. Field writes that the show was a great success in every way. There were over 1000 birds on exhibition and this show will no doubt do a great deal of good in the direction of creating an interest in Standard bred poultry. The climate of Mississippi could not be improved upon for poultry and the markets are within easy reach both north and south. We have long been impressed with the adaptability of the south from a poultryman's point of view. Feed can be grown cheaply, houses may be made of cheap lumber and the egg season lasts all the year.

Barred Rocks—J. A. Rogers c 1 h 3, J. R. Barrett c 2 cl 3 h 1 pen 2, A. J. Alexander cl 3 p 3-tie pen 4, S. H. Bass cl 2 h 2, W. W. Boyd cl 1 p 1 2 pen 1, J. W. French p 3-tie pen 3.

White Rocks—Dr. I. P. Burdine c 1 cl 2 3 h 2 3 p 1 pen 2, E. D. Scales cl 1 p 2 3 pen 1, Dr. J. A. Gay c 2.

Buff Rocks—Addison Brannin c 1 2 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2.

White Wyandottes—J. W. Lee c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 p 1 3 pen 1 2, Oak Lawn Poultry Yards c 2 cl 3 p 2 pen 3.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—F. S. McKnight c 1 cl 3-tie h 1 p 1 pen 1, Oak Lawn Poultry Yards c 2 3 cl 1 2 p 2 3 h 2 3 pen 2, Mrs. Geo. J. Leitwich cl 3-tie.

Golden Wyandottes—P. W. Lusk c 1 2 h 1 pen 2, E. E. Thweatt c 3, Mrs. T. B. Sykes cl 3 h 2 3, A. J. Gregory cl 1 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

Partridge Wyandottes—J. R. Young c 1 h 1 2 3 p 1 pen 1, D. I. Howard cl 1, J. T. Gregory cl 2 p 2 3.

Buff Wyandottes—P. W. Lusk all prizes.

Silver Pencilled Wyandottes—J. R. Young all prizes.

Columbian Wyandottes—D. I. Howard all prizes.

Cornish Indian Games—All prizes to Dr. I. P. Burdine.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—L. K. Terrell cl 1 h 1 p 1 2, M. Esca May cl 2 p 3, Mrs. N. E. Dupree cl 3 pen 1.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—All prizes to Geo. W. Field.

Single Comb White Leghorns—D. I. Howard c 1 cl 1 2 3 p 3 pen 1 2, E. D. Scales cl 2 3 p 1, C. B. Gwin c 2.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—John L. Hay all prizes.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—T. A. Walsh c 1, Earl Anderson h 1 3, A. J. Alexander h 2, J. A. Rogers cl 1 3 p 3-tie pen 1, D. I. Howard cl 2 2 pen 2, John L. Hay p 1 p 3-tie.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Harris & MacLachlan c 1, O. P. Brown cl 2 h 1 2-tie 3 p 2-tie pen 1, C. B. Gwin h 2-tie p 1 3 pen 2, Harry Bailey cl 1, J. M. Brown p 2-tie.

Black Langshans—L. D. Godfrey Jr. h 1 2 3, Mrs. Saine Bass cl 1 p 1 2, L. W. Payne c 1 p 3.

Black Minorcas—J. R. Barrett c 1 h 1 2 3 pen 1, Harris & MacLachlan c 2 cl 1 p 1.

White Minorcas—Harris & MacLachlan c 2 h 1, S. H. Bass c 1 p 1 2 3 h 2 pen 1.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—L. W. Payne all prizes.

Buff Cochins—N. H. Maxwell c 1 h 1, Dr. E. D. Hood p 1.

Buff Orpingtons—J. R. Young cl 1 h 1 2 3 p 3 pen 1, Mrs. E. Drake cl 3 p 1, B. F. Templeton cl 2 p 2.

Pit Games—R. D. Griffin all prizes.

White and Buff Cochins Bantams—E. H. Galusha all prizes.

Rose Comb White Bantams—E. H. Galusha all prizes.

Golden Sebright Bantams—P. W. Lusk c 2 cl 1 h 1 p 1 2 3 pen 1, E. H. Galusha c 1 h 3, W. E. Chapman c 3 h 2.

Silver Sebright Bantams—W. E. Chapman c 1 h 1 2, P. W. Lusk p 1.

Black Breasted Game Bantams—Watt M. Jones c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1, P. W. Lusk c 2 cl 2 p 3 h 3 pen 2.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—Mrs. T. J. Dukemanire pair 1.

White Holland Turkeys—S. H. Berg pair 1.

Toulouse Geese—Earl Anderson pair 1.

White Emden Geese and Pekin Ducks—S. H. Berg all prizes.

We have heard complaints that prepared chick foods at \$2.50 the 100 pounds were too high priced to be fed with profit. To our mind it is often a question of raising nearly every chick by feeding chick foods or losing a large number by feeding cheaper foods. Here is where the question of profits come in. It is not the number of chicks we hatch but the number we raise to maturity that settles the matter profit or loss. After nearly twenty-five years experience, we have adopted prepared chicks food as being best and cheapest in the end.

THEY CAN'T BEAT THE "HAWKEYE"



WE HAVE A QUICK DELIVERY PLAN.

FOR fifteen years manufacturers of incubators have been trying their best to beat the "Hawkeye," but so broad and basic are the exclusive patents on which its superiority rests, that they haven't yet built an incubator that will equal, much less excel it, and in our opinion they never can. We have always kept in the lead in the matter of improvements. Our "Hawkeye Special," which we show in the accompanying illustration, has every improvement and every device that adds value to an incubator, and it gives better results than any other make of incubator on the market at any price. Here's our advertising introductory offer—the best proposition on a high grade incubator that any reliable company has ever made. We will ship you on

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
The "Hawkeye" Special Incubator

of 100-egg capacity—on the results of the trial we cheerfully rest our case. We do this because we want you to see and know that the special features we claim for the Hawkeye are genuine points of superiority. Here are some of the unique and valuable features of the Hawkeye—the foster mother of millions of healthy chicks: Simplicity of design—substantial construction, of the very best materials. Finished like a piece of fine furniture. Ventilation system that solves the all-important questions of moisture and evaporation. Hot water pipe 12-oz. cold-rolled copper heating system that maintains an even temperature—no cold corners. Automatic Regulator, of absolute accuracy. The Hawkeye Special Safety Lamp, Heat Deflector, Thermometer, and other devices give the finishing touches of perfection to this splendid incubator.

215 Chicks from 215 Eggs.

Hawkeye Incubator Company.

Gentlemen:—Enclose fifty cents, for which send me one incubator thermometer, and if this is not enough I will send the rest as soon as I hear from you. In my last hatch from the 240 egg Hawkeye I took off 215 chicks from 215 eggs. Wasn't that good? Send the thermometer at once and oblige.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. D. C. JOHNSON, Maxwell, Ia. July 1, 1904.

Hawkeye Incubator Company.

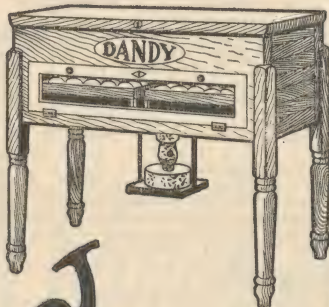
Gentlemen:—You will probably remember that I purchased a 50-egg incubator of you last April. I find the machine is shelling out the chicks so fast that I must have a brooder, so quote me the best price for a machine to correspond in size. I had three hatches in the incubator, which were as follows: First, 50 eggs, 45 chicks; second, 51 eggs, 47 chicks; third, 50 eggs, 49 chicks. Yours very truly,
ALVA HARDY, Blandinsville, Ill., Oct. 24, 1904.

Are You Open to Conviction?

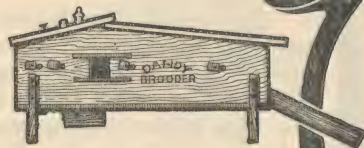
Then let us send you the Hawkeye Special, the pride of our establishment, together with our Complete Hawkeye Instruction Book, telling how to operate the machine and giving invaluable information on how to make money in the poultry business. The Hawkeye Special will please you. A trial hatch will show you it's a profit-maker. Puts money in your pocket every day you keep it busy. Write for 30-day free trial plan—will you?

HAWKEYE INCUBATOR CO., Box 88, NEWTON, IOWA.

They're all Dandys



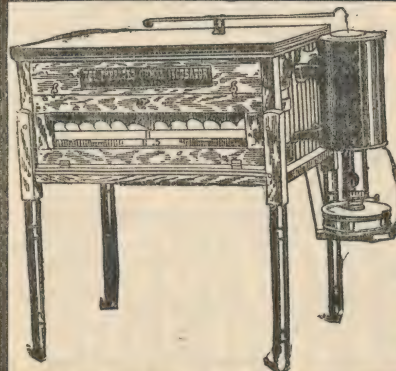
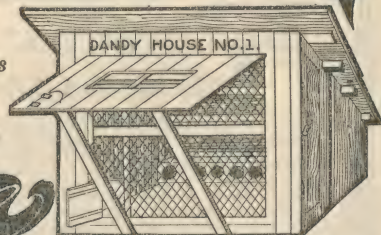
That's what users call them. They are all so simple and effective that beginners are successful from the start and raise "dandy" chickens that bring "dandy" prices with very little trouble and not much labor. The Dandy Incubator—the latest addition to the dandy line—is a new departure in incubators. It is the simplest to handle and operate, the most unique and effective hatching machine ever constructed. Possesses a number of features never before embodied in an incubator. The greatest of these is the heavy one-inch walls of kiln-dried white pine with a one-inch lining of soapstone between. Soapstone holds heat better than any other known substance suitable for such purpose, consequently the



DANDY INCUBATOR

may be operated with a much less lamp flame than any other, at the same time it is better able to stand sudden changes of temperature. It may therefore be run in almost any sort of an outbuilding, does not require a specially constructed incubator house or cellar to insure successful hatches. Another marked improvement is to place the entire regulating apparatus in a compartment within the machine which may be locked up when properly set, and cannot be tampered with or changed accidentally. The Dandy Incubator has many other improvements all fully set forth in our new catalogue. Dandy Brooders, Dandy Portable Poultry Houses, Colony Houses, Exhibition Coops, Trap Nests, etc.—the best line for practical poultrymen and beginners ever built. Each and every one of them has features different, and we think better than all others. Write for free catalogue and let us tell you why we think they are better, and why you can save money and make money by using them. Send for catalog today—now's a dandy time to get it, and get ready to raise a lot of early birds—it's the early birds that bring the best prices.

THE DANDY POULTRY NOVELTY CO.,
Box 15, DANVILLE, ILL.

THE IMPROVED
ORMAS

INCUBATORS from \$7 up
BROODERS from \$4.50 up

Self-Regulators, Self-Ventilators, No Supplied Moisture. Made of best California Redwood. Easy to operate. Fully guaranteed. Automatic Brass Regulator Automatic Ventilation. Send for Free Catalog.

BANTA MFG. CO., Ligonier, Ind.

FREE LICE POWDER

Every poultry-keeper needs Wernich's Lice Powder and Egg Maker. We send you a generous free sample of each if you will send 6 cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing. Besides we send our handsome catalog.

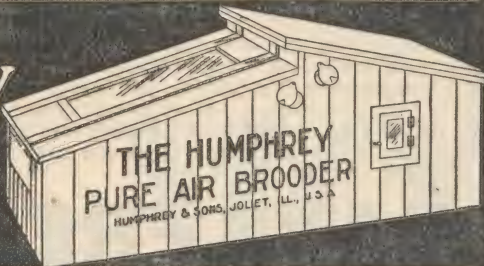
If you think you do not receive twice the value for the 6 cents—say so and we'll send your 6 cents back. Write now.
Wernich Seed Co.
Box 15, Milwaukee, Wis.

EGG MAKER FREE

Don't Let Your Chicks Die!

You can double your poultry profits by raising all the chicks you hatch instead of murdering 75% of them in a death-trap brooder. This means dollars to you. Investigate the newest, most original, scientifically correct brooder ever built—

THE HUMPHREY PURE AIR BROODER



Top heat; perfect regulation of temperature; double circulation of heat and pure air; perfect ventilation; no tramping; easily kept clean; perfectly sanitary; most convenient; most economical in oil, and guaranteed to raise more chicks than any other brooder ever made. We especially urge all poultrymen who have suffered loss and disappointment from poor brooders to investigate. Already used by hundreds of leading poultrymen. Don't waste your time and kill your chicks with old-fashioned brooders—get the latest and best. You owe it to your own best interest to investigate.

World's Fair Winners—Raised in the Humphrey.

HUMPHREY & SONS, Joliet, Ill., North Adams, Mich., Dec. 5, 1904.

Gentlemen:—We are glad to inform you that all the young Orpington stock we exhibited at the World's Fair were raised in the Humphrey Pure Air Brooder. We were very successful at this show where we won first, third and fifth cock, second and sixth cockerel, second, third and fifth hen, first, fourth and sixth pullet and first and third pen in the Single Comb variety, and first cock, first cockerel, second hen, third pullet and first pen in the Rose Combs. We competed against 3 of the foremost breeders, including Wm. Cook & Sons of Eng. We raised about six hundred last season and the most of them in your brooders. We liked them so well that we bought six more of you this year. They are as easy to run as an incubator. You can set them at any degree of heat, 70, 75, 80 or 90, and they will run right there like a clock and without much more trouble.

Truly yours, KNOWLES, YOUNG & CO.

Send for new book, "Poultry Helps," 48 pages. Printed in colors. It points the way to poultry success. It's free, but it means bigger profits for you. Address

HUMPHREY, DREW STREET FACTORY, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

Incubator Book

The Best That Was Ever Written.

If you will write us to-day we will send you the best book ever written on incubators.

It is interesting, fascinating, written by a man who knows, by a man who has spent 23 years on the problem. It tells all he has learned, all the results of hundreds of experiments with every kind of incubator made. It is a book you should read before buying. If you wish to avoid a costly mistake. The writer has spent 23 years in perfecting Racine Incubators and Brooders. The book tells all about them—that is why we send it free. It will lead you to choose the Racine. But it will give you the knowledge you need, and it is fair. It tells you practical facts that no other book ever told. Don't buy without reading it. Write to-day.

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 38, Racine, Wis.

We have Warehouses at Buffalo, Kansas City, and St. Paul.



We Pay The Freight

Nature's Kind of Mother.

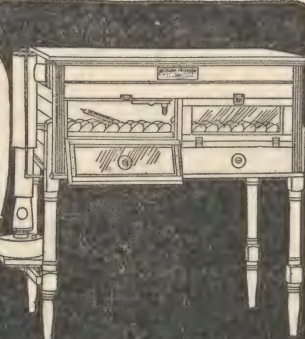
When the old hen is kept "laying" instead of "setting" the machine that does her hatching should follow her instincts. The best of reasons for selecting the

Petaluma Incubator.

It gets closest to Nature's way—comes nearer a perfect fulfillment of all her requirements than any other machine. Cases of redwood, heaters of copper, self-regulating, self-ventilating, supplying moisture where climate requires it. All materials and workmanship the best to be procured.

THE SEQUEL—high per cent in hatches—healthy, strong and vigorous chicks, show conditions are right. So are the prices. Let us tell you all about our famous Incubators and Brooders in latest free catalogue. Remember we pay the freight everywhere in U. S.

PETALUMA INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 95, Petaluma, Cal. or Box 95, Indianapolis, Ind.



FAW6

IF YOUR INCUBATOR IS A

BUCKEYE

1890 It hatches a strong, vigorous chick from every good egg put in it. You raise more of them. 1905 than if hatched in any other incubator or under hens. It is absolutely self-regulating. No supplied moisture.

HUNDREDS HATCH EVERY EGG USED

PRICES BELOW ALL COMPETITORS

Don't take our word, but write our patrons. Among those, doing this with our incubators are: Mrs. Eric Brack, Havensville, Kan.; Mrs. W. F. Graham, R. R. No. 1, New Hartford, Ia.; G. F. Mankin, L. B. 54, Luther, Mich.; Bert S. Robinson, R. 3, Urbana, Ohio. Send for FREE catalogue, giving others in every state.

\$4.50 How is this for a 50-Egg, hot water, self-regulating incubator. Or for a 100-Egg size, of the same, all ready to operate, \$8.50. \$13.75 for a 200-Egg size, which has hatched 196 chicks from 200 eggs. Think of a complete outfit, both incubator and Brooder, 50-Egg size, ready for use, \$7.50.

Don't keep it if it don't suit in every respect. Sold on 30 DAYS' TRIAL from \$3.00 up. BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., Box 9, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

From our friend, Will G. Minich, comes a very enthusiastic account of the poultry show held at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, January 12-14. The show was confined to the county and there are enough fanciers in that small territory to make a showing of 1500 birds, as was proven by the entries as Chambersburg. Mr. Minich, who knows good birds when he sees them, says there were many birds in the show fit to contest in New York. He says one Black Minorca cockerel was the best bird he ever saw or expects to see for "many moons".

Crowds attended the show day and night, and the association made a big financial success of the event. This shows what results when a show, like the one held at Hagerstown every year, is held for a term of years in one place. The fanciers of the county in which Chambersburg is situated are near enough to Hagerstown to attend the show there and by so doing have learned the value of good poultry, taking the lesson home with them, they have practiced what they have been taught. Every poultry show, no matter where held, helps the cause of better poultry.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—E. E. Eckel c 1 2 p 2 3, Gerbig & Miller c 3 h 2 3 cl 2 3 pen 1 2, W. L. Forney h 1 cl 1.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Gerbig & Miller c 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1 2, Miss Clara Fortney c 1, V. L. Fortney cl 3 p 3.

Partridge Cochins—Russell Bollinger c 1 h 1, J. M. Phillips cl 1 p 1. Light Brahmas—D. H. Shoemaker c 1 h 1 2, Luther Campbell cl 1 p 2 3, Samuel Hunsecker cl 2 p 1.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—W. L. Fortney p 1 2, Clide Leshner pen 1. American Dominiques—Chas. Boyle cl 1 2 h 1.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—James D. Gillan c 1, Daniel Dayhoff h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3, F. A. Sonders cl 1, H. C. Clopper cl 2 pen 2, R. M. Renfrew cl 3, L. S. Dayhoff pen 1.

White Plymouth Rocks—J. P. Wadel cl 1, Bert Bard c 1 pen 1, J. M. Phillips cl 2, Jno. Kissel cl 3, L. S. Dayhoff p 1 2 3, W. L. Forney pen 2.

White Wyandottes—Gerbig & Miller c 1 cl 3 h 1 2 p 2 pen 2, Preston Gsell h 2 3 p 3, L. S. Dayhoff cl 1 p 1 pen 1, E. J. Eyer pen 3.

Golden Wyandottes—Harry Greenswalt pen 1. Barred Plymouth Rocks—W. B. Hill c 1 cl 3 h 1 p 1 pen 1, A. C. Seippel c 2, Daniel Dayhoff p 2 3 cl 1 p 2, W. B. Reed cl 2, Chas. Boyle p 3, C. W. Bowman pen 2, A. A. Jonson pen 3.

Columbian Wyandottes—E. E. Eckel cl 2 p 3 2, Frank Sellers cl 1 p 1. Silver Laced Wyandottes—Frank Sellers c 1 cl 1 3 p 1 2 h 1 2 3 pen 1, Gerbig & Miller p 3 h 2.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—C. G. Baer cl 1 p 1 2.

Partridge Wyandottes—W. L. Forney c 1 h 1 2 pen 1.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—Fred Gibbs cl 1 p 1 2.

Pit Games—Frank Dysert c 1 2 h 1 2, Harry Meals c 3 cl 3 h 3 p 3, Frank Sellers cl 2 p 1, J. B. Crowford p 2 cl 1.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Gerbig & Miller c 1 h 1 2, A. C. Seippel c 2, M. Parkinson c 3, H. M. Elliott p 1 2 3, J. E. Fry pen 1.

Golden Penciled Hamburgs—Ed. Shaneybrook c 2 h 3, Chas. Mickey c 3 h 1.

Buff Cochins—H. A. Logne c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3.

Black Minorcas—J. L. Reed c 1 p 1 pen 1, Jno. R. Kerr c 2 h 1 2 p 3, C. Hunninger & Shoneybrook cl 1 2 h 3, Chas. Ridgley cl 3.

White Crested Black Polish—Chas. Dengler c 1 h 1 2.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Frank Sellers cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3, Chas. Weirich h 1 2.

White Holland Turkeys—L. S. Dayhoff old Tom 1 old hen 1 young tom 2 young hen 1, J. B. Wingred old Tom 2, Dr. J. C. Greenwalt young tom 1 3 young hen 2 3.

Bronze Turkeys—W. H. Murphy old tom 1, A. A. Jonson young Tom 1, young hen 1 2.

Pea Fowls—Jno. Kissel c 1. Cornish Indian Games—Berbig & Miller c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 p 1 2 3 p 1, Jno. Gillan pen 2, J. W. Rearick pen 3.

White Indian Games—C. W. Newman c 1 cl 1 h 1 3 p 1 2 3, Samuel Hunsecker c 2 h 2.

Golden Sebright Bantams—W. C. Hunter Jr. cl 1 p 1.

Klondikes—J. W. Reifsnlder cl 1 p 1 2.

Black Breasted Rer Game Bantams—Lawrence Riley c 1, Harry Beck cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3.

Buff Cochins—O. F. Brunner c 1 h 1, L. A. Smith c 2 h 2.

Pearl Guineas—W. L. Creig cl 1 p 1 2.

Colored Muscovy Ducks—Mrs. Edward Weistling drake 1 duck 1.

DEATH TO LICE



For twenty one years Lambert's Death to Lice Powder has withstood the crucial test of every day usage by professional and amateur poultry keepers. If it did not exterminate insect pests better than anything else, it would have gone down and out instead of up to its present phenomenal success. The name

Lambert's

stands for quality, economy, absolute satisfaction. Where Lambert's Death to Lice Powder is used, there no lice can live whether in hennery, on fowls, horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, sheep or plants. A sample can (10 cents) will prove there is nothing so good. Watch and see how fast the pests will leave your sitting hens! 100 oz., by express \$1.00.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.

D. J. LAMBERT, VICE-PRESIDENT
400 Monon Bldg., Chicago

Miller's Roup Cure

"Made by the Man who Knows"

No Cure No Pay

Positively guaranteed to cure Roup in all forms, as well as common colds, "swelled head," canker, catarrh, discharges from the nostrils, etc. An original remedy used successfully by me for 20 years on Millhook Poultry Farm—the largest farm of Standard Bred Poultry in the world. Beware of colds; they lead to Roup. Miller's Roup Cure both prevents and cures. Use it in the fowl's drinking water. One package makes 25 gals. medicine.

It Never Fails

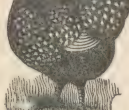
Take no substitute but insist on Miller's. Sent postpaid for

Only 50 Cents

Send Today for big free book, "Poultry for Profit," describing full line of Ideal Incubators and Brooders, Standard Bred Poultry and Poultry Supplies of every description. Address

The J. W. Miller Company
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Freeport, Ills.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY



AND ALMANAC FOR 1905.

There is nothing in the world like it. It contains 224 large pages, handsomely illustrated. A number of most beautiful Colored Plates of Fowls true to life. It tells all about all kinds of Thoroughbred Fowls, with life-like illustrations, and prices of same. It tells how to raise poultry successfully and how to treat all diseases common among them. It gives working plans and illustrations of convenient Poultry Houses. It tells all about

Incubators and Brooders.

It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of Incubators. This chapter is marvelously complete and worth dollars to anyone using an Incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of Incubators, Brooders and all kinds of Poultry Supplies. In fact, it is an encyclopedia of chickenhood and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 15 cents. Your money returned if not pleased. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 907, FREEPORT, ILL.

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are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25-30c; 50-50c; 100-75c. All supply dealers

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When Writing to Advertisers be sure to say POULTRY.

Houdans—J. W. Rearick pen 1.
 White Emden Geese—W. L. Craig
 gander 1 goose 1.
 Toulouse Geese—W. L. Craig gan-
 der 1 poose 1.
 White Cochins—Bantams—Bruce Bit-
 ner pen 1, Gerbig & Miller pen 2, W. S.
 Mitlers cl 1 p 1 2.
 Pekin Ducks—L. S. Dayhoff pair 1 2,
 Fred Phillips pair 3.
 Single Comb White Leghorns—L. S.
 Dayhoff cl 1 p 1 2 3 cl 2 pen 1, J. Beem
 Wingerd c 1 2 h 1 2 pen 2, W. L. For-
 ney pen 3 c 3 h 3.
 Single Comb Brown Leghorns—W. L.
 Borney h 1 p 1 3 pen 1, Fred Hunninger
 cl 3 p 2, W. H. Hess pen 2, Herber
 Henneberger cl 1 h 2, Gerbig & Miller
 cl 2.
 Buff Leghorns—David Metz cl 2,
 Harry Null h 3, Frank Sellers c 1 cl 1
 h 1 2, S. S. Roth pen 2, L. S. Dayhoff p
 1 2 cl 3 pen 1.
 Buff Orpingtons—Coble Heber c 1 h
 1 p 3, W. Tedrick cl 1 p 1 2 Gerbig &
 Miller pen 1.

Lima, Ohio

Single Comb Black Minorcas—Ed-
 ward Helser c 1 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1,
 Samuel Berger c 2 tie cl 2 3 pen 3,
 Rose Lodge Poultry Yards c 2 tie cl
 1 pen 2.
 Single Comb White Leghorns—P. R.
 Pfouts c 1 cl 1 3 h 1 tie p 1 2 3 pen
 1, F. B. Gandy c 2 h 3 tie, S. D. Pocht
 c 3 h 3 tie pen 3, F. S. Hawn cl 2 h
 2 tie pen 2, N. Stevenson h 1 3 tie.
 Light Brahmas—W. H. Irwin c 1.
 Buff Cochins—Thos. Curry c 1 h 1 2
 p 3 pen 2, N. Stevenson c 3, A. Sprankle
 cl 1 2 3 h 3 p 1 2 pen 1 3.
 White Wyandottes—W. H. Willis c 1
 pen 2, C. C. Beatty c 2, W. R. Howard
 c 3 cl 1 tie p 2 3 h 2 tie, Chas. E. Crain
 cl 1 tie h 1, W. E. Webberly cl 2 h 2
 tie p 1 pen 1, Samuel Berger cl 3 h 3.
 Buff Wyandottes—G. C. Kimbark cl
 1 p 2 3, C. C. Beatty p 1.
 Golden Bearded Polish—J. E. Lugi-
 bill cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3.
 White Rocks—Huckereide Bros. c 1
 cl 1 2 3 h 1 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2, W. H. Ir-
 win c 2, H. A. Albrecht h 2.
 Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—H. C.
 Jenkins p 1 2 3.
 Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons—H. C.
 Jenkins p 1 2.
 Partridge Cochins—N. Stevenson c 1
 h 1 2 3.
 Golden Sebright Bantams—N. Stev-
 enson c 1 h 1.
 Houdans—C. C. Beatty c 1 2 cl 1 h
 1 p 1 2.
 Barred Rocks—C. C. Beatty c 1 h 2
 tie, N. Stevenson c 2 cl 1 2, L. C. Blair
 c 3 cl 3 h 2 tie p 1 2 pen 1, H. W.
 Loescher h 1 tie h 2 tie h 3 p 3 pen 3.
 Buff Rocks—Edw. Helser cl 1 h 1 p
 2 3, L. B. Rerse & Bro. p 1.
 Single Comb Buff Leghorns—L. B.
 Rerse cl 1 p 1 2 3 pen 1.
 Single Comb Brown Leghorns—W. H.
 Irwin c 1 2 h 1 p 1 2 pen 1, H. A. Blair
 h 1 2 p 3 pen 2.

Crown Point, Indiana

Buff Plymouth Rocks—C. H. Meeker
 c 1 p 23, Fred Ruf cl 2 3 h 1 p 4, A. H.
 Farley cl 1 p 1.
 White Plymouth Rocks—Fred Fur-
 man c 1 cl 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4.
 Rhode Island Reds—E. E. Beck c 1 cl
 1 h 1 2 3 p 1 2, Mrs. John Fisher cl 2 3
 4 p 3 4.
 White Face Black Spanish—R. G.
 Bielfeld c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1 2 3.
 White Wyandottes—Harry Woods c
 1 cl 1 p 1 2, J. Patton c 2 cl 2 h 1 2 3
 4 p 3 4.
 Partridge Wyandottes—J. P. Young
 c 1 cl 1 2 3 4 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 4, E. E. Beck
 h 3 4.
 Bantams—N. Beers cl 1 p 1 2 3.
 Pit Games—H. C. Wise c 1 2 h 1 2.
 Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Chas.
 Esslinger c 1.
 Single Comb White Leghorns—E.
 Brockhert h 1 p 1 2 3 4, A. H. Forley
 cl 1.
 Single Comb Black Minorcas—Chas.
 Esslinger c 1 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4.
 Barred Plymouth Rocks—T. J. Wood
 c 1 cl 2 4 h 1 2 4, Steed Bros. c 2 3 cl
 1 3, E. Borchert h 3, N. Beers p 1 2 3 4.

Recently we have missed a goodly
 sum of money by refusing some adver-
 tising of a kind that we will not take.
 We have never been accused of being
 fanatical on the temperance question,
 but we are not going to be guilty of
 putting temptation in the way of
 young men by publishing advertising for
 firms that deal in intoxicants of any
 kind. Neither are we going to help the
 sale of nostrums by accepting advertis-
 ing for the proprietary medicines for the
 human family. We have been told
 that we are too particular in this respect
 but we have laid down the lines as
 above stated and are going to adhere to
 them. We do not want to claim any
 particular credit for excluding certain
 lines of advertising, because we believe
 we are following a policy that will bring
 us more of the advertising we want to
 publish than we would get if we were
 not particular about what we accept.

SECOND HAND Cyphers Incubators FOR SALE CHEAP

I have a large number of No. 3—360 egg size Cyphers Incubators, manufactured by the Cyphers Incu-
 bator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., which I have taken to accommodate large operators who have installed Model In-
 cubators (manufactured by me) in their hatching rooms. I will sell these Cyphers Incubators at \$18 each.
 They are guaranteed to be in good working order—in fact, some of them were only bought of the Cyphers
 Incubator Co. late last season and are less than a year old.

RE-MODEL-ED

Some of these No. 3—360 egg size Cyphers Incubators, manufactured and sold by the Cyphers Incubator
 Co., I have had shipped to my factory and fitted with my split bottom diaphragms and my new patent ther-
 mostat, and refinished. These machines I will sell at \$24 each; and inasmuch as they contain my new ther-
 mostat, I will guarantee them to regulate more accurately, with less attention, and give larger average hatches
 than the 1905 Cyphers Incubator, as made by the Cyphers Incubator Co. under its new management, or any
 other make of incubator on the market, except the Model. **This, or your money back.** Here is a genu-
 ine chance to purchase a good incubator that is really cheap.

For Sale By

CHAS. A. CYPHERS

Manufacturer of MODEL Incubators and Brooders
 331 HENRY STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

PAYNE'S ALFALFA POULTRY FOODS

PROPERLY MIXED

Make Eggs! More Eggs! Fertile Eggs!

Payne's Alfalfa Meal is made from especially selected green kiln-dried alfalfa. It contains over twice
 as much protein, the egg-forming element—as clover meal; is much greener; more nearly ap-
 proaches grass conditions, and is selling at the same price, thus a cheaper feed.

Payne's Alfalfa Meal

the greenest, the purest, the best. A high protein feed that makes hens lay. Just the feed to
 mix with grain, table scraps, or animal foods, such as green bone, meat meal,
 etc. If you do not have these feeds, buy

Payne's Alfalmo Poultry Feed

a practical combination of green alfalfa meal, meat scraps, bone, dried blood,
 and every food material that poultry want except grain. It is simply the green
High Protein Mixer, which combines properly with the grain you raise or buy
 cheaper than we can furnish it to you. Alfalmo Poultry Feed is equally good
 for laying hens, chicks and fattening poultry and is cheap. We know from
 numerous testimonials sent to us by our customers that *Payne's Alfalfa Feeds*
 used as directed, give the *best satisfaction of any Poultry Feeds on the Market*.
 Prices, f. o. b. Omaha or Chicago, cash with order. 100 lbs. Payne's Alfalmo
 Poultry Feed \$2.50. 500 lbs. Payne's Alfalmo Poultry Feed \$10.00. 100 lbs.
 Payne's Green Alfalfa Meal \$2.00. Send for ton and carload rates and circulars
 concerning our feeds for dairy cattle, hogs, steers and horses. These feeds are
 the best in the world. **Alfalfa Meal Company, 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.**



The World's Best White Orpingtons

At the World's Fair Show at St. Louis competing with eight
 breeders including Wm. Cook & Sons, of England, we won

1, 3 & 5 Cock; 2 & 6 Cockerel; 2, 3 & 5 Hen; 1, 4 & 6 Pullet;
 1 & 3 Pen in the S. C. variety; 1 Cock; 1 Cockerel; 2 Hen;
 3 Pullet and 1 Pen in the R. C. variety. Stock for sale.

Knowles, Young & Co., North Adams, Mich.

ORPINGTONS

"UNDISPUTED ORPINGTON CHAMPIONS"
 —S.C. BUFF BLACK AND WHITE—
 BREEDING AND EXHIBITION BIRDS FOR SALE
 LARGEST WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN
 SEND FOR 40 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND MATING LIST GIVING COMPLETE RECORDS OF OUR BIRDS
 WILLOW BROOK FARM, BOX 9 BERLIN, CONN. U.S.A.

Lynn, Mass.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—G. E. Dearborn cl 1, E. H. Smith c 1, F. C. Jenners c 3 cl 4, C. H. Stocker c 2 h 3 p 2 pen 2, W. C. Humphrey cl 2 h 1 2 p 3 4, M. Longfellow h 4 pen 1, Rogers & Packard cl 3 p 1, Mrs. C. N. Walsh pen 3.

White Plymouth Rocks—L. A. Cucchi c 1 2 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 4 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1 2 3 4, W. R. Bostock c 3 4 h 3, W. E. Tibbetts cl 4.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—C. E. Hunt c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 2 4 pen 1, Bessom & Craig c 3 cl 2 h 1 4 pen 3, E. W. Edwards h 3 p 1, J. W. Day cl 3 pen 2, L. M. Hindrick cl 4 p 3, R. J. Williams pen 4.

White Wyandottes—W. A. Penheny c 1 cl 4 pen 4, A. F. Dikeman c 2 3 cl 2 3 h 1 2 4 p 3 pen 2 3, H. M. Hacker c 4, E. E. Ling cl 1 p 1 4 pen 1, Jos. M. Clark p 2.

Buff Wyandottes—H. M. Munroe c 1 cl 2 3 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1, M. A. Patten h 3, Chas. Robinson cl 1 p 3.

Black Wyandottes—F. H. Baker p 1 2.

Partridge Wyandottes—H. M. Munroe cl 1 p 1 2.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—H. M. Munroe c 3 h 1, Rogers & Packman cl 1 p 1.

Light Brahmas—F. W. Holden c 1 2 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 4, F. Tangney pen 1.

Dark Brahmas—Grant Bros. c 1 p 3, F. C. Jenners c 2 h 2 3 4 pen 1, L. F. Smith cl 1 h 1, E. L. Macomber p 1 2.

Black Langshans—L. S. Hickford c 2 cl 1 2 3 4 h 1 2 4 p 1 2 3 pen 1, F. W. Foss c 1 h 3 pen 2.

Partridge Cochins—P. Tangney pen 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—C. E. Waterhouse c 1 3 cl 1 2 3 h 2 4 pen 1 2, Arthur Elliott c 2 cl 4 h 1 3, A. Vollin c 4 p 1 2 3 4 pen 3 4.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—F. S. Martin c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2 3 4.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—F. H. Baker c 2 cl 3 p 2 3 pen 2, J. A. Raddin c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 4, I. R. Elliott c 3 h 3 pen 1, C. S. Cook Jr. p 1.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—J. Fritz c 1 cl 1 2 h 2 4 p 1 2 3 pen 1, A. L. Nichols c 2 h 1 3 pen 3, F. W. Usher cl 3 4 p 4 pen 2.

Black Leghorns—E. Evans Jr. c 1 cl 3 h 1 p 2, W. D. Davis cl 1 2 h 2 p 1 pen 1.

Black Minorcas—J. H. Ryan c 1 h 1 2 3 4 pen 4, A. P. Lufkin cl 1 3 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1 3, A. Caless cl 2 pen 2.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—A. Ward p 1.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—G. A. Addison c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs—G. A. Addison c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 pen 1.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—J. A. Raddin c 1 3 cl 1 4 h 1 3 p 4 pen 1, G. F. Wellington c 2 4, G. B. Clark cl 2 3 h 2 4 p 2 3 pen 3, F. C. Jenners p 1, E. Walking pen 4.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—J. E. Davis & Bro. c 1 cl 3 h 2 p 1 3 4 pen 2, H. M. Hacker c 2 h 1, Annie Rockwood cl 2 4, G. B. Clark p 2.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds—G. B. Clark p 1.

Cornish Indian Games—C. W. Dabney c 1 h 1.

White Indian Games—D. F. Richardson cl 1 p 1.

Pit Games—Norton Bros. cl 1 2 3 4 p 1 3 h 1 3, L. M. Hendrick c 1 h 2, McBrine & Patterson c 2 p 2 4, Schaeffel & Anderson c 3.

Faverolles—Chas. Robinson cl 1 2 3 p 1 2.

Black Cochin Bantams—Poch Bros. c 1 2 3 4 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

White Cochin Bantams—Schaeffel & Anderson c 1 h 2 pen 2, L. A. Cucchi c 2 h 1 3 4 pen 1.

Light Brahma Bantams—T. H. Linchan cl 1 2 p 1 2.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—H. Dearborn p 1 3 4 cl 2 h 3 4, J. B. Holmes c 1 2 p 2 h 2 pen 1, G. H. Dexter cl 1 h 1.

White China Geese—L. A. Cucchi old gander 1 2, Old goose 1 2, H. L. Pratt young gander 1, young goose 1 2.

Oak Harbor, Michigan

Barred Plymouth Rocks—E. F. Pierce c 1 h 1 p 1, Edw. Gordon cl 1 h 2 p 2 3, Wm. Bensch cl 2 3 p 1 p 3, Herbert Bauch c 2, Peter Bowersox c 3 h 3.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Wm. E. Graves cl 2 h 1 3 p 1 2, Frank North cl 1 h 2 p 2, G. Bredbeck cl 3.

White Plymouth Rocks—A. J. Rhinemiller cl 1 p 1, Claus Merkins pen 1.

White Wyandottes—Wm. McRitchie c 1 cl 2 h 3 pen 1, O. E. North c 2 p 1 2, Miss Nellie Duroy c 3 cl 1 pen 2, J. C. Hesselbart h 1 p 3, Amanda Wasserman c 2 cl 1 h 2 p 2, E. North pen 2 tie.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—J. C. Hesselbart cl 2 p 1.

Black Langshans—Dr. Charles H. Jordan c 1 2 h 1 p 1 3, Paul Everetts cl 2, Peter Hess cl 3, Monroe Krellick h 2.

Buff Cochins—John Naugle c 1 cl 1 p 1.

Partridge Cochins—All prizes to John Naugle.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—C. J. Fought cl 1 p 1 2, W. W. Brimm cl 1 p 3, C. R. Rosintreter cl 2 p 3, Fred Linder cl 3.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—C. J. Fought cl 1 2 p 1 2 3.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Chas. McRitchie cl 1 2 p 1 2 3.

White Indian Games—Chas. McRitchie cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Henry Everett c h 3, Henry Dube cl 2, Wm. Peters pen 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—W. W. Brimm cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1, Wm. Wittie cl 3.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Wm. Bensch c 1 2 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2, H. L. Dube p 3.

Rhode Island Reds—Miss Nellie Duroy cl 1 p.

White Crested Black Polish—Henry Schultz cl 1 2 p 1, L. L. Crestensen cl 2 p 2 3.

Houdans—L. L. Carstensen cl 1 p 1 2.

Black Cochin Bantams—Lowell Bleckner c 1 h 1.

White Cochin Bantams—Thomas Mawer c 1 h 1, Fred Linder cl 1 h 2 p 1 2.

Rouen Ducks—Wm. Peters cl 1 p 1 2.

Indian Runner Ducks—Will Wittie cl 1 p 1 2 3.

Perkin Ducks—Joan Wolf cl 1 p 1, Fred Jordan cl 2.

Pearl Guineas—Chas. Bredbeck cl 1 p 1.

Bronze Turkeys—Claus Merkins cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 2, Chas. Bredbeck cl 3.

Toulouse Geese—Chas. Bredbeck gander 1 roose 1.

White Wyandottes—W. H. Blair c 1 h 1 2, H. D. Lewis cl 1 2 p 1, Frank Whitacre p 2 pen 1.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—W. H. Warner c 1, John Schipper c 2 h 1 2 cl 1 2 p 2 pen 1, F. J. Shimmmons p 1.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Chas. G. Fuller cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 2 pen 1, J. B. Stuck h 2.

Andalusians—E. J. Sharp c 1.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—L. L. Spreitsma cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 pen 1, Frank Whitacre cl 2 p 2.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—E. J. Sharp c 1 h 1 2 p 1 2, G. F. Lowe cl 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—W. J. H. Co. c 1 cl 1 2 h 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—C. E. Bailey c 1 cl 1, L. Tompkins cl 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

Buff Cochins—Edw. B. Reid c 1 cl 2 h 1 2 p 2, Harry Blaine cl 1 p 1 pen 1.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Mrs. S. C. Guard cl 1, H. D. Lewis cl 2 p 2, John Schipper p 1.

Golden Wyandottes—Frank Anderson c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

Buff Leghorns—W. L. Crepps & Son c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

Light Breams—Mrs. Harry Waldron.

Black Brested Red Games—L. W. Chronister c 1 p 1 2 pen 1.

White Crested Black Polish—Jacob Westveld c 1 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

Blaine cl 1 h 1 p 1 2 pen 1.

Buff Wyandottes—Blair & Diddle c 1 h 1 p 1 2 pen 1.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY

Grant M. Curtis, President.

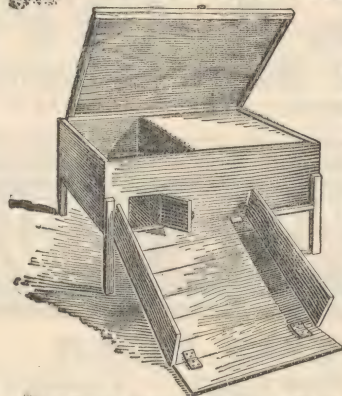
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.

Boston, Mass.
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119-125 Finsbury Pavement, London, Eng.

Extends Greeting and Wishes Everybody a Happy and Prosperous 1905.



Hare-Curtis Hygienic Brooder. 60 to 75 Chicks. Price Complete \$7.50.

New Year, New Goods: not only new goods, but greatly improved old ones. The past year (1904) has been by far the most successful and progressive in the history of this company—and we have made it our business, in the past, to "set the pace."

"Competition is the Life of Trade"

and for the year 1905 we challenge competition, both as to quality and prices. Additional to a removable top diaphragm; a "split" or double lower diaphragm, also removable; a solderless, smoke-proof heater; a rigid bowl, seamless bottom lamp, and a self-locking lamp support, attachable without screws, the

Thermostat and Regulating Device

of the 1905-pattern, Standard Cyphers Incubators embodies the following improvements:

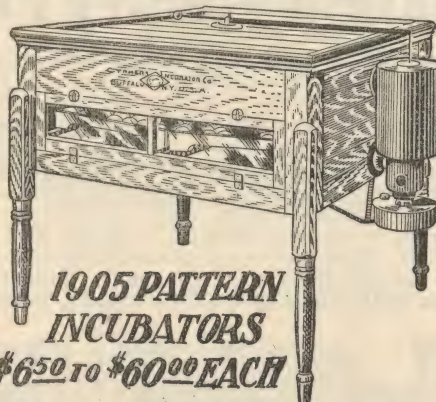
- 1.—It is equipped with an adjustment nut which is instantly effective without throwing the damper wide open.
- 2.—It has a cubical counterpoise weight which is held securely in place by two lock nuts—one on either side—is locked in position at the factory, is not to be moved by the operator and cannot work out of position in shipment.
- 3.—It has a self-placement device for connecting rod so that regulating bar and thermostat may be quickly and infallibly connected.

- 4.—It has a base casting attached in correct position at factory, making it a permanent part of the incubator and rendering it impossible for customers to locate the regulating arm out of line; also holding the arm firmly in the right position.
- 5.—It possesses a perfect alignment of all holes, which are punched with steel dies, rendering misconnections impossible.
- 6.—All parts are made in exact duplicates so that in case of accident or breakage they can be replaced and will fit perfectly.

The Patented, Exclusive Features

guarantee all Standard Cyphers, Patent-diaphragm, Non-moisture, Self-ventilating and Self-regulating Incubators, sold under registered trademark, either by this company or its authorized agents, as follows:

of the Genuine Cyphers Incubators, together with the valuable improvements embodied in the 1905 pattern, place us in a position to positively warrant and guarantee all Standard Cyphers, Patent-diaphragm, Non-moisture, Self-ventilating and Self-regulating Incubators, sold under registered trademark, either by this company or its authorized agents, as follows:



1905 PATTERN INCUBATORS

\$650 to \$6000 EACH

1905 Guarantee.

That each and every Standard Cyphers Incubator we send out will do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial, or it can be returned to us, within (90) ninety days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and purchase price will be refunded.

The Cyphers Company's New Policy.

This company, under the present management, both as a matter of pride and as a matter of profit, is determined to serve faithfully the interests of its customers to the very limit of its ability. In no other way can it hope to win their confidence and retain their patronage. As buyers they are interested in high grade goods at low prices. Therefore, to supply them with first-rate quality, at the lowest prices consistent with safe business methods, is the best possible way for us, as manufacturers, to deserve their confidence and merit a liberal share of their trade.

It is the habit of the business world to try and enlarge its profits to the greatest possible extent—and pocket the proceeds. Cyphers Incubator Company is now conducting its business on a different plan. For the coming season it positively will share its profits with its customers.

As a direct result of the extraordinary progress made by this company during the past fifteen months, we are able to announce for 1905 a very substantial reduction in the prices of Standard Cyphers Incubators. This is made possible by a satisfactory saving in "cost of production," as the result of increased capital, a larger manufacturing plant, improved machinery and better factory organization.

For a number of years the Cyphers Company's Incubators have been leaders in popular esteem, leaders in numbers sold, leaders in increasing results, leaders in quality of materials and workmanship. Of all the leading attributes of Cyphers Incubators the one in which we have taken the greatest pride is quality and this is the attribute we have most carefully guarded in all our manufactures for 1905.

In keeping with this company's new policy we now offer our customers, in the shape of reduced prices on our Standard Incubators, the large savings we have accomplished lately in their manufacture. For 1905, regardless of consequences,

Our \$14, 60-egg size incubator will be sold for \$12.00.
Our \$20, 120-egg size incubator for - - \$17.00.
Our \$29, 220-egg size incubator for - - \$24.00.
Our \$37, 360-egg size incubator for - - \$30.00.
Our \$58, 440-egg size double-decker for - - \$48.00.
Our \$78, 720-egg size, double-decker for - - \$60.00.

In addition to the foregoing we are offering for 1905 two special, low-priced incubators at \$10.00 and \$6.50 each, the Farm-Economy (100-egg capacity) and "Boy's Choice" (50-egg capacity), respectively; also two new styles of brooders, the Storm King Outdoor Brooder, two sizes, which sell at \$6.00 and \$8.00 each, holding 50 and 100 chicks respectively, and the Hare-Curtis Hygienic Brooder, a new departure in brooder construction that we believe will prove a great boon to poultrymen—see opposite page.

Send Today For Complete 1905 Catalogue and Guide,

(228 pages, 8x11 inches) which fully illustrates and describes the more than sixty "Poultry Requisites" now manufactured by us. Please mention this paper and address our nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,

BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Streets.
CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Avenue.

BOSTON, MASS., 34 Merchants Row.
KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway.

NEW YORK CITY, 21-23 Barclay Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Partridge Wyandottes—H. D. Lewis cl 1 h 1, Ray Ellinger cl 2 p 1 2.
Black Minorcas—Harry Blaine cl 1 h 1 p 1.
White Plymouth Rocks—Frank Baker cl 2 h 1 2.
Pekin Ducks—G. W. Hensler drake 1.
Bronze Turkeys—Mrs. Harry Waldron tom 1 2 hen 1, Edw. Rockwell h 2.
White Holland Turkeys—G. F. Lowe h 1 2 young tom 1.

Rockford, Illinois

We rarely have enjoyed a show better than we did the one that was held at Rockford, Illinois, the third week in January. The show was held in the Armory and was beautifully cooped and the arrangement was such that every

bird could be seen in a good light. Besides poultry, the association secured a number of wild animals and foreign birds which added much to the interest among those with whom poultry was not paramount. The writer was unable to be present more than a part of one day, but felt well repaid for going. The association has a good fund at its disposal and is already planning to hold a show next year that will be second in Illinois. We desire to return thanks to Secretary Gilbert for courtesies to us and the representative of POULTRY. Every officer was wide awake and interested, working to

make the show a go—and they succeeded.

Blue Andalusians—Robert S. Lampert cl 2 p 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 pen 1.
Bantams Buff Cochins—E. P. Veale cl 1 p 1 2 h 3 pen 2, C. F. McLain c 1 2 3 cl 2 3 h 1 2 p 3 pen 1 3.
Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—H. C. Sears cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1.
Partridge Cochins Bantams—C. F. McLain p 2 3 h 2 3 pen 1.
White Cochins Bantams—C. F. McLain c 1 2 cl 1 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2.
Black Cochins Bantams—C. F. McLain c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2.
Light Bramas—F. M. Bauder c 1, E. L. Stull cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 p 1 pen 1.
Partridge Cochins—L. H. Valentine & Son c 1 p 1 2 3 pen 1.
Buff Cochins—F. M. Bauder c 2 cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 h 1 2 p 1 2.
Red Caps—John J. Templin p 1 2 3.

Cornish Indian Games—C. H. Fielder cl 1 h 1 p 1.
Black Javas—C. F. McLain c 1 2 cl 2 3 p 1 2 h 1 2 3 pen 1 2.
Black Langshans—Theo. Johnson cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1.
Single Comb White Leghorns—Henry Murphy cl 1, G. A. Sager cl 1 2 3 p 1 h 3 pen 2, I. F. Stevenson p 2 3 h 1 2 pen 1.
Buff Leghorns—C. A. Osborne cl 1 p 1.
Single Comb Brown Leghorns—F. T. Babbitt h 2 p 1 pen 3, F. M. Bauder cl 2 3 h 1 3 p 2 3 pen 2, J. F. Miller cl 1 pen 1.
Single Comb Black Leghorns—F. M. Bauder cl 1 p 1 2 h 1 2 pen 1.
Single Comb White Minorcas—Fred Keisiger cl 3 pen 3, Harry C. Meiselbach cl 2 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2.
Single Comb Black Minorcas—J. F. Armstrong p 1 2 pen 2, S. T. Schreiber cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 p 3 pen 1 3.
Rose Comb Black Minorcas—H. A. Klester c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1.
Barred Plymouth Rocks—W. W. Mackey p 3, S. U. Teeple c 1 3 cl 2 pen 3, G. A. Walker cl 1 p 2 h 3 pen 1, F. T. Babbitt h 2, H. C. Sears c 2 p 1, Alex. Lindell cl 3, L. A. Pressler h 1 pen 2.
White Plymouth Rocks—J. B. Atwood & Son c 1 h 1 p 2, T. R. Heffron cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1.
Buff Plymouth Rocks—F. H. Short c 1 pen 2, W. E. Nordin c 2, C. F. McLain cl 2 h 1 2 3 pen 3, G. H. Jones cl 1 p 1 2 3 pen 1.
White Wyandottes—D. A. Wedge cl 1 pen 2, Frank S. Horner c 1 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1, Geo. H. Chamberlin cl 3 h 2 3, W. E. Fowler cl 2 pen 3, A. T. Torbert c 2 h 1.
Buff Wyandottes—Simon Beuth c 1 3 h 1 3 p 2 pen 1 3, H. H. King cl 2 p 1 3 pen 2, Geo. L. Schlenk cl 2, W. W. Bennett h 2, H. T. Crandall cl 1.
Partridge Wyandottes—Chas. S. Gilbert c 1 h 1 2 3 pen 1.
Golden Wyandottes—C. F. McLain cl 1 2 p 1 2 3 h 2 pen 1.
Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Dr. E. C. Austin c 1 h 2 3 pen 1, A. F. Hill cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 h 1 pen 1 3.
Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—B. W. McHenry cl 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1, T. L. Cleveland cl 3 pen 2.
Single Comb White Orpingtons—J. H. Short c 1 p 1 2.
Buff Orpingtons—C. H. Crocroft h 2 3.
Young Perkin Ducks—H. O. Sears pair 1, W. J. Hamley pair 2, C. A. Osborn pair 3.
Old Perkin Ducks—Dr. P. W. Ranson pair 1 2, C. A. Atwood pair 3.
Blue Sweedish Ducks—H. C. Sears pair 1.
White Call Ducks—H. O. Sears pair 1.
Grey Call Ducks—H. O. Sears pair 1.
White Muscovy Ducks—H. O. Sears pair 1.
White Crested—H. O. Sears pair 1.
Rouen Ducks—H. O. Sears pair 1.
Indian Runner Ducks—H. O. Sears pair 1.
P. W. Ranson pair 2.
Brown Chinese Geese—H. O. Sears pair 1.
Wild Geese—H. O. Sears pair 1.
Emden Geese—H. O. Sears pair 1.
Bronze Turkeys—J. B. Atwood & Son pair 1.
Buff Turkeys—B. F. Schreiber pair 1.

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Grant M. Curtis, President.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

U. S. A.

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FROM
Ocean to Ocean.

Goods Sold By
MORE THAN
6,000 Dealers.

Five Styles of Brooders for 1905.

The Hare-Curtis Hygienic Brooder marks a new departure in brooder construction and we believe will work a revolution in the method of raising chicks by artificial means, both as regards the use of individual brooders and in the construction of brooding house heating systems. This is an indoor brooder for

Mid-Winter and Early Spring Use,

which utilizes perfectly the "diffusive principle" of ventilation, does away with the possibility of "trapped" dead-air and insures safety and comfort of chicks. Specially endorsed and recommended by Mr. Curtis, president of this company, as a device to which he would unhesitatingly entrust chicks hatched from eggs laid by the finest standard-bred stock, no matter how valuable. Dimensions: floor space, 42x32 inches; depth of body, 12 inches; inner cover, 27x22 inches; diameter of hot-air reservoir, 20 inches; inside runway for chicks, 32x15 inches; outside runway, 24x18 inches. PRICE, complete with trade-marked thermometer, rigid bowl, seamless bottom lamp, etc., shipped k. d. at lumber rates, \$7.50. See illustrated description and numerous testimonials in 1905 catalogue. In successful use three years. Twenty thousand chicks raised in them last season.

1905 Portable Poultry Houses:

Hare-Curtis Self-Locking, 4-Section, Portable Poultry House.

The Hare-Curtis self-locking, shipped k. d. in four sections; the Suburban, specially designed for winter use; the Shed-roof, canvas lighted house, much improved over last year's pattern; the Apex, or "boy's poultry house," with runway, and our well-known Colony Roosting Coops—the most complete and valuable line of "movable" poultry houses on the American market. Fully illustrated and described in our 1905 catalogue.

Cyphers Company's Specialties now include more than sixty articles for poultrymen—all goods of our exclusive manufacture. They embrace only such articles as the poultry raiser needs for his best success. Please bear in mind that every article we list here is of our own manufacture—is made in our own factory, mills or laboratory. We know, therefore, all about what goes into these goods and are in a position to guarantee their quality.

Special Winter Ready-Mixed Poultry Foods.

Cyphers Scratching Food.

An all grain, sound grain, balanced ration. Feeding it insures healthy fowls, fertile eggs and lots of them. Is fed in litter and promotes exercise.

NOTE:—These foods are balanced rations for special purposes. Ground and mixed in our own mill by experts in poultry feeding. Guaranteed free from all waste products. Made entirely of sound, wholesome grains and seeds. Put up in sealed bags bearing the Cyphers trade mark. See that lead seal is unbroken.

Full-Nest Egg Food.

60 Feeds for 1 Cent

The success of this tonic and conditioner has been remarkable. It increases egg production, promotes health, insures vigor in fowls and fertility of eggs. In addition to medicinal seeds, vegetable extracts and mineral salts, it contains, in a highly concentrated form, the necessary animal food for egg production. Takes the place of bugs, worms and insects in the fowl's diet and the scraps and pepper "mother used to use."

Cyphers Laying Food.

A palatable ground-meal mixture. Analyzed and balanced for heavy egg yield. In addition to grains, contains meat and clover. Fed as mash.

Cyphers Roup Cure.

Cure Guaranteed.

The one certain remedy for roup in all forms. Prevents and cures common colds, discharge from nostrils, "swelled head," canker, etc., in all poultry. Cure guaranteed or your money back. Is used by dissolving in fowls' drinking water; they take their own medicine. 50c package makes twenty-five gallons of medicine. Sold by twenty-five hundred local dealers. Accept no substitute. Price: small package 50c, large package \$1.00. We pay postage.

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A complete ready-mixed food for chicks. Made of steel-cut, sound grain, free from waste. No other food will raise an equal percentage of chicks.

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Ten standard poultry remedies in a strong, light-tight case. Recommended by the highest medical authorities and used by the regular profession. Remedies are in tablet form and are given the fowls in drinking water. You may avoid a severe and costly scourge by having them on hand. Full directions on each bottle. Guaranteed perfectly safe. Will cure all the common ailments of poultry.

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During the winter months, when fowls are confined in close quarters, there is great need to disinfect their quarters—more so than at other times. Don't neglect this work. We especially recommend:

Cyphers Lice Paint.

It Kills. Not Merely Drives.

Kills all lice and parasites on poultry and other stock. Easy to use, perfectly safe, extra strong, free from adulterations and guaranteed to do the work. Agents wanted in every poultry neighborhood.

Trade NAPCREOL mark

The Standard Disinfectant.

A non-poisonous fluid that kills germs, destroys odors and prevents disease. Used for poultry and in the household. Full strength. Guaranteed positive cure for scaly legs. Ask your dealer or write us.

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Cyphers Series on Practical Poultry Keeping. Endorsed by leading authorities as the best books published to date for poultry keepers. 7 in number. 80 to 112 pages, 8x11. Profusely illustrated. Write for list and particulars. Three Styles of Drinking Fountains; Dry Food Hoppers; Grit and Shell Boxes; Nodi Charcoal (in cartons); Poultry House Heaters; Brood Coops; Chick Shelters; Pedigree Nest Boxes; Water Proof Sheetings; Save-All Egg Preservative; Fumigating Candles; Ovinaphol Nest Eggs; Caponizing Instruments; Anti-Lice Roost Hangers; Leg Bands; Chick Markers; Egg Testers; Drinking Cups; Egg Cases; Egg Packages; Shipping Coops; Food Cookers; Cramming Machines; Spray Pumps, etc., etc., all of which are illustrated and fully described in our 228 page (8x11 inches) 1905 Catalogue and Poultry Guide.

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To facilitate the better handling of our business and to save our customers time and money, we maintain six places of business. Inquiries and orders sent to any of these offices will receive prompt attention. All goods will be shipped from office nearest you, thus saving you time and freight charges. OUR 1905 CATALOGUE: Largest and finest book we have issued; 228 pages, 8x11 inches. Six special chapters on profitable poultry keeping. More than 450 illustrations, including latest portraits of 150 best known authors, judges, fanciers, owners and managers of the world's largest and most successful poultry plants. 120 pages devoted to illustrated description of Cyphers Standard Incubators Farm-Economy and "Boy's Choice," five styles of brooders, our poultry foods, alfalfa and clover products, poultry books and general poultry supplies—by far the most complete line in the world. Complete book will be ready for mailing January 10th, and will be sent free, postpaid, to every reader of this advertisement, who will send us his name and the names and addresses of two friends or acquaintances who are interested in poultry for profit. Mention this paper and address nearest office.

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BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Streets.
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BOSTON, MASS., 34 Merchants Row.
KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway.

NEW YORK CITY, 21-23 Barclay Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Montgomery, Alabama

The recent show of the Alabama State Poultry and Pet Stock Association, held at Montgomery, Alabama, was a great one. It attracted wide attention and was visited by a great many people who bought eggs and stock. The state backs this show and the wisdom of this course was shown by the success of the recent show. It was remarked that a large number of negro farmers were in attendance and became so greatly interested that they bought freely of the birds shown and ordered many eggs for hatching.

The success of the southern shows this year is a most promising feature of the progress that poultry breeding is making. If Alabama would raise ten times as much poultry as it now does and the feed for them, paying a little less attention to cotton, the state would profit largely. We have never been able to understand why states so favorably situated to raise every crop that grows in a temperate or sub-tropical climate should stick so closely to one crop. Diversification of industries leads to wealth and the great interest being taken in good poultry in the South is very encouraging, promising better things in the future.

Mr. F. O. Wellcome knows as much about 200-egg hens as any one in this country and what he says may be depended upon as being the result of practical experience gained while trying to satisfy himself concerning matters on which there is a great difference of opinion, even among those entitled to be called experts.

Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

I am sure need no introduction to you. If you want the best stock obtainable (at the price of stock with no breeding behind them) let me figure with you, please. Our record of

17 World's Fair Prizes 17

has never been equalled by any White Plymouth Rock breeder and proves the superiority of the Fishel White Rocks. I breed my winners and win with my breeders. This proves that our matings are successful. I have something like 3000 birds to sell. Birds that will give you excellent results. With all our winnings my price for

Eggs for Hatching Remains \$5 for 15

Send three two-cent stamps for my new 48-page catalogue. The finest Poultry catalogue ever issued. It is like my White Rocks—

The Best in the World.

U. R. Fishel, Box P, Hope, Ind.

"MAY E"
First and Special World's Fair.



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Originators

of all the Orpington fowls and ducks. The largest and most successful breeders, exhibitors, exporters and importers of prize poultry in the world. Winners of over 7,650 cups and prizes.

Send for our illustrated catalogue finest ever produced, eighty pages 10 cents to cover postage.

For the Best Orpingtons

any of the ten varieties, you must go to their Originators. This season's winnings—only exhibited three times—7 firsts, 5 seconds, World's Fair; 16 firsts, 14 seconds, Herald Square; 15 firsts, 13 seconds, Madison Square.

For \$10 you can get a setting of eggs from the above winners, the finest in existence. Other eggs, from grand stock, \$5 a setting. Buff and White Orpington eggs, from utility stock, \$2.50. All clear eggs replaced if return express is paid. Over 3000 young breeding stock for sale. Write requirements, advice free. Inspection of farm cordially invited. Trains met. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orpington Poultry Journal, single copy 5 cents, yearly 60 cents.

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GRAND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS



I have pens mated for either cockerels or pullets. These pens are of show quality, from prize winning stock. The cocks at head of pens score 93 points and I do not breed any females that score less than 90 points. My breeding birds are big, strong and vigorous and in color good enough to show anywhere.

If you want evenly barred, quick maturing, strong Barred Rocks, you can get them by securing eggs from my pens.

Write for Prices.

M. K. BOHLANDER, El Paso, Illinois.

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively

Do It Now

Send now for our circulars, giving our winnings and describing our matings. We can do you good. Eggs from stock and good enough for anybody. Our yards have in the past produced stock of highest quality.

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of every description. Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire netting, Spray Pumps, Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shell, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for breeding Poultry and Pet Stock. Our Immense Illustrated Free Catalogue gives a complete list. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Sup. Co., W. V. Russ, Prop., Dept. B., 26-28 Vesey St., New York.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas Single Comb

My breeding pens this year contain the best specimens I ever had. Each bird is large, superb shape and fine color. They are from great laying strains and are exceeding expectations as layers. I sell eggs from the same pens from which I raise. The best is not too good for my customers. No more stock for sale. Eggs \$2 per setting of 15.

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WILBER'S Gem-Strain None Better

Single Comb White Leghorns World's Best
33 first, 22 second, 9 third, 4 fourth premiums, 109 specials and 3 cups to their credit in the past 3 years in the largest Southern Shows. Limited number nice breeding cockerels and pullets at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Large illustrated Annual Egg Folder for asking; write your wants. Wilber Bros., Box 1, Petros, Tenn., U. S. A., S. V. Pres. Nat. S. C. White Leghorn Club.

The Winners at Boston

The numerical division of the entries show as follows: Asiatics 195, Plymouth Rocks 277, Wyandottes 418, Rhode Island Reds 198, Dorkings 69, Orpingtons 49, Leghorns 100, Minorcas 84, Andalusian and Spanish 56, Polish and Hamburgs 114, Houdans 28, A. O. V. French varieties 21, games of all kinds 74, water fowls and turkeys 50, bantams 200, exhibition yards 96, displays, etc. 217; Pigeons 1943, Pet Stock and Cats 170, Eggs 74. Total 4431.

Light Brahmas—Hope Farm c 1, H. N. Rollins c 2 cl 2 p 1 pen 1, J. W. Shaw cl 1 h 1 p 2, J. P. Keating h 2 Dr. N. V. Hutchinson pen 2.

Dark Brahmas—Rogers & Packard c 1, Arthur H. Leach c 2 cl 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 L. LeForrest Smith cl 1.

Buff Cochins—Oakland Farm c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

Partridge Cochins—Walter C. Baylies c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2, W. H. Harrison pen 1.

White Cochins—Edward Wyatt c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, C. P. Nettleton c 2 cl 2 h 2 p 2.

Black Langshans—E. T. Gibson c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2.

White Langshans—A. A. Halladay all prizes.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Haldie Nicholson c 1 2, Nolan Bros. cl 1, Whitcomb Farm cl 2, R. W. Wales h 1 p 1 2 pen 2, Walter H. Day h 2, Millville Poultry Farm Co. pen 2.

White Plymouth Rocks—Jordan Farm c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 1 pen 1, Elm Poultry Yards c 2, John A. Frye cl 2 p 2, E. H. & S. H. George h 1 Luciano A. Cucci pen 2.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—W. B. Wood c 1, J. D. Wilson c 2, Melvin Fall Jr. cl 1, A. C. Hawkins cl 2, J. A. Ashline h 1, S. E. Tiffany h 2, Piser & Riddell p 1, P. W. Noyes p 2, H. W. Higgins pen 1, J. P. Keating pen 2.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—W. A. Carpenter pen 1.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—John C. Jodrey c 1 cl 1 p 1 pen 1, Wood & Freeman c 2 h 1 2 p 2, R. G. Williams cl 2, H. F. Chase pen 2.

Golden Wyandottes—Harriet Ratcliffe c 1, Loren H. Brown c 2 h 2 p 1, Wood & Freeman cl 1 2 h 1 p 2, William L. Allen pen 2.

White Wyandottes—Castle Farm c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 2 pen 2, Chas. A. Wheeler c 2, Elm Poultry Yards cl 2 p 1, A. C. Hawkins pen 1.

Buff Wandottes—A. C. Hawkins c 1, Mattison & Dutcher c 2 cl 2 h 1 2 p 1 pen 1, Piser & Riddell cl - pen 2, J. E. Burt p 2.

Partridge Wyandottes—J. E. Eveleth c 1, J. J. Manley c 2 cl 2 h 1 2 p 1 2, W. Jackman cl 1, J. G. Macomber pen 1, M. H. Coffin pen 2.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—W. J. Daniels c 1, W. B. Richardson c 2, Rogers & Packard h 1, Geo. F. Eastman h 2, E. J. Robinson cl 1 p 1, Elman h 2, E. J. Robinson cl 1 p 1, Elwood p 2.

Columbian Wyandottes—W. B. Richardson c 1 2 h 1 p 2, John Evans & Son cl 1 p 1, A. C. Allen h 2, R. G. Richardson & Son pen 1.

Black Javas—Oke & McNeil cl 1 p 1. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Frank D. Read c 1, Lester Tompkins c 2 cl 1 p 1, House Rock Poultry Farm cl 1 h 2, Thomas Hollis h 1, Philip Caswell p 2, Stafford Bros. pen 1, W. A. Blodgett pen 2.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Lester Tompkins c 1 pen 2, Robert C. Tuttle c 2 cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 2, Stafford Bros. h 2 pen 1.

Silver Gray Dorkings—Geo. B. Inches c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 2, Watson Westfall c 2 cl 2, Henry Hales p 1.

Colored Dorkings—Miss L. Goodell c 1 cl 2 p 1, Geo. B. Inches c 2 cl 1 h 1 2 p 2.

Buff Orpingtons—Miss Helen Sharp c 1 2 cl 1 h 1 2 p 2 pen 2, Ewd. J. Goodhue p 1, Banner Poultry Yards cl 2 pen 1.

White Orpingtons—Jordan Farm c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 2, J. Henry Symonds c 2 h 2.

Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons—John T. Morse Jr. c 1 2 h 1 2 p 1.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Henney & Harrington c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 pen 1, Albert O. Preston c 2, C. S. Cook Jr. p 1 2.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Mrs. Geo. B. Inches c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 2, Ernest R. Spencer c 2 p 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—D. W. Young c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1, Elm Poultry Yards pen 2.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—C. F. Ensign c 1 p 2, Oakhurst Poultry Yards c 2 cl 2 h 1, Snow Flake Farm cl 1 p 1.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Geo. H. Woolnough c 1 2 cl 1 h 2 p 1 2, Raymond L. Jacobus cl 2, Rowland G. Bufant h 1.

Black Minorcas—E. L. Tallman c 1, Joseph P. Hilldorfer c 2 cl 1 h 2 p 1 pen 2, Henry Finley cl 2, Geo. H. Dexter h 1 p 2, Dr. Wm. F. Holmes pen 1.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—Geo. H. Northup c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 2 p 1 2 pen 2, Geo. B. Inches h 1, M. V. Allen & Son pen 1.

Blue Andalusians—John Gunning c 1, Thomas F. Best c 2 h 2, John T. Morse

Wyandotte Headquarters

Have bred Wyandottes 24 yrs.

Have helped make the Standard for all eight varieties.

Have mated from two to ten pens for this season's breeding on three farms, the best that long experience as a breeder and judge can select.

Some Silver, Partridge, White and Silver Penciled for sale.

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Name your variety for a free circular.

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is worth dollars in thousands of homes. It tells how to treat diseases, feed and care for poultry with success. It illustrates and tells all about 45 varieties farm raised **Thoroughbred Fowls** and quotes most reasonable prices on stock and eggs. Mailed for 6c in stamps.

To whom it may concern: Mr. J. E. Heatwole, breeder and shipper of fancy poultry is personally known by me, and by the public generally. He is reliable and can be depended on. GEO. E. SHUE, Harrisonburg, Va.

John E. Heatwole, Harrisonburg, Va.

CORETAVIS White Plymouth Rocks

WON AT

West Haven, New Britain, Springfield, Hartford, Danbury.

Four Generations have exceeded the 200 egg mark.

CORETAVIS FARM,

W. G. Cory, Prop. Woodbridge, Conn. Send for Booklet and Prices on Birds and Eggs.

Rhode Island Reds

Barred Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes

Hardy prolific, farm bred pure stock. For birds at moderate prices and

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White and Barred Rocks

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Finest Fox Terriers in America.

SELDOM SURPRISE AT STUD.

Pedigreed pups \$5 and upward. Get one and be rid of rats and varmints.

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Jr. cl 1, Banner Poultry Yards cl 2 p 1 pen 1, Feathery Flats Poultry Farm h 1, R. W. Lovell p 2.
 Black Spanish—G. B. Spring c 1 cl 1 2 p 1, Geo. N. Foss c 2, J. H. Warrington h 1 2 p 2.
 White Crested Black Polish—All prizes to Oke & McNeil.
 Golden Polish—All prizes to Oke & McNeil.
 White Polish—All prizes to Oke & McNeil.
 Bearded Golden Polish—All prizes to Oke & McNeil.
 Bearded Silver Polish—All prizes to Oke & McNeil.
 Bearded White Polish—All prizes to Oke & McNeil.
 Buff Laced Polish—All prizes to Oke & McNeil.
 Golden Spangled Hamburgs—John Lowell c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2.
 Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Robert Treat Paine c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.
 Golden Penciled Hamburgs—All prizes to Oke & McNeil.
 Silver Penciled Hamburgs—All prizes to Oke & McNeil.
 White Hamburgs—All prizes to James H. Lowell.
 Black Hamburgs—Oke & McNeil c 1 p 1, Endicott P. Saltonstall c 2 h 1 2 p 2.
 Red Caps—All prizes to J. H. Warrington.
 Houdans—All prizes to Rev. C. E. Petersen.
 Creve Coeurs—All prizes to Oke & McNeil.
 La Fleche—All prizes Oke & McNeil.
 Faverolles—J. Henry Symonds c 1 cl 2 h 1 2, Horace Porter h 2 p 1 2.
 Silver Duckwing Games—R. G. Harwood all prizes.
 Indian Games—Percy Ward c 1, Henry A. Kirby c 2 h 1 2 cl 1 p 1 2, Chas. A. Willis cl 2, Arthur H. Sagen-dorph pen 1.
 Sumatras—F. D. E. Stowe all prizes.
 Russians—Homewood Farm all prizes.
 Silkies—John Lowell, Jr.
 Rumpless—Benedict & Frost.
 Black or Brown Red Pit Games—H. H. Bumford c 1 cl 1 h 1, Norton Bros. cl 2, Geo. S. West h 2 p 1.
 Silver or Golden Duckwing Pit Games—H. H. Bumford all prizes.
 Any other color pit games—Geo. S. West c 1 p 1, H. H. Bumford cl 1 2 h 2 p 2 3, Norton Bros. h 1.
 Pekin Ducks—J. G. Peters drake 1 2 duck 2, Frank H. Hodges duck 1.
 Rouen Ducks—John Brett Drake 1 duck 2, R. D. Brillon drake 2 duck 1.
 Colored Muscovy—Mrs. Susan G. Job drake 1.
 Aylesbury Ducks—H. H. Wallace all prizes.
 Indian Runner Ducks—Cutting & Estes drake 1.
 Decoy Ducks—R. Woodman all prizes.
 Swedish Ducks—All prizes to R. Woodman.
 Bronze Turkeys—W. A. Blodgett c 1 h 1, Mrs. Susan G. Job c 2.
 White Turkeys—W. A. Blodgett h 1.
 Toulouse Geese—Henry A. Kirby gander 1 geese 1 2, Harry Waldron gander 2.
 Embden Geese—Curtiss Poultry Farm all prizes.
 Brown China Geese—Arthur H. Sagendorph ganders 1 geese 1, F. L. & W. P. Allen ganders 2 geese 2.
 White China Geese—Homewood Farm ganders 1 geese 1, Luciano A. Cucci ganders 2 geese 2.
 African Geese—All prizes to Grant Bros.
 Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—Hermitage Bantam Yards c 1 cl 1 E. D. Jordan c 2, E. W. Cook cl 2 h 2 p 1, W. A. Barnes h 1 p 2.
 Brown Red Game Bantams—F. D. E. Stowe p 1.
 Golden Duckwing Game Bantams—Hermitage Bantam Yards c 1 cl 1 s 1 p 2, E. W. Cook c 2, F. D. E. Stowe cl 2 p 1.
 Silver Duckwing Game Bantams—F. D. E. Stowe cl 1 p 3, Hermitage Bantam Yards cl 2 p 2, H. E. Curtis p 1.
 Red Pile Game Bantams—Frank H. Hodges c 1 cl 2, F. D. Stowe c 2 p 2, Hermitage Bantam Yards cl 1, H. E. Curtis h 1 p 1.
 Birchen Game Bantams—Hermitage Bantam Yards c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, J. S. McCarthy c 2.
 Golden Sebright Bantams—L. E. Palmer c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, H. E. Curtis c 2, C. F. Guild cl 2, Congdon's Bantam Yards h 2, Oke & McNeil p 2.

Silver Sebright Bantams—H. E. Curtis c 1, Oke & McNeil c 2 cl 1 2 p 1 2, Frank H. Hodges h 1, Congdon's Bantam Yards h 2.
 Rose Comb Black Bantams—Oke & McNeil c 1 cl 1 2 h 2 p 1 2, John Lowell c 2 h 1.
 Booted Bantams—Oke & McNeil c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 1, Congdon's Bantam Yards h 1.
 Buff Cochins—Bantams—Marie Hill-dorfer c 1 cl 2, Dr. William Y. Fox c 2 cl 1 h 2 p 2, A. & B. Schilling h 1, Wm. W. Tirrell p 1.
 White Cochins—Bantams—Dr. Wm. Y. Fox c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, Shoeffel & Anderson c 2 h 2, Geo. Helm cl 2, Oke & McNeil p 2.
 Black Cochins—Bantams—Dr. Wm. Y. Fox c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, Wm. W. Tirrell cl 2 p 2, Howard K. Wheeler pen 1.
 Partridge Cochins—Bantams—Dr. A. W. Bell c 1 h 1 p 1, Congdon's Bantam Yards p 2.
 Light Brahma Bantams—All prizes to Walter S. Orr, except Horace Porter pen 1.
 Dark Brahma Bantams—All prizes to Horace Porter.
 White Japanese Bantams—All prizes to Oke & McNeil.
 Black Tailed Japanese Bantams—All prizes to Oke & McNeil.
 Polish Bantams—Oke & McNeil c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 2, Park View Poultry Yards c 2 h 2 p 1.

Australian Laying Competition

Under date of January 1, Secretary Dunclicliffe writes us that the weather has been exceedingly hot in Australia. December 30 and 31 the temperature rose to 105 degrees and during the two days seven hens died from heat stroke—we call it sun stroke in this country. Among these were one belonging to J. Monroe Anderson and one belonging to D. T. Roots, leaving them only five hens each. The pens have been filled with birds bred at Hawkesbury.

The following were the leading pens December 31, this month's returns being given in parentheses:—F. J. Brierley, Burwood, White Leghorns (139), 929 eggs; G. Howell, Wentworthville, Silver Wyandottes (115), 923; J. Lowe, Wentworthville, White Leghorns (138), 910; Mrs. E. Scaysbrook Gosford, Black Orpingtons (94), 909; Mrs. A. H. Hansel, America, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns (94), 889; J. M. Anderson, America, Rose Comb White Leghorns (116), 878; W. H. Peters, Waratah, Golden Wyandottes (75), 976; J. Potts, Wingham, White Leghorns (119), 861; A. J. Byrne, Eastern Creek, White Leghorns (115), 855; Oceanside Poultry Yards, America, White Wyandottes (107), 841; Royal Poultry Farm, St. Leonards, Black Orpingtons (110), 837; C. Briedekirk, Enfield, Black Orpingtons (104), 824; S. Ellis, Botany, White Leghorns (122), 819. Other good totals for the month include: V. J. Zahel, Marsfield, White Leghorns, 143; Bonaventure Poultry Farm, Mount Drutt, Black Hamburgs, 131; A. Arnold, Ashfield, White Leghorns, 123; J. Stewart, Berowra, White Leghorns, 123; Dr. Fiaschi, Sachville, Brown Leghorns, 120; Mrs. J. J. Roche, Bayview, Brown Leghorns, 120.

Dr. Martin stands fifteenth with a total of 807; D. M. Root's total 632; E. G. Wyckoff 616; H. Van Dreser 561.

New breeds still come to notice. Rhode Island Whites, Buff Indian Games and Buff Barred Plymouth Rocks have appeared.

EGGS!

Roof's White Plymouth Rocks

Now is the egg season. Now is the time to book your order. One hundred yards mated to supply demand.

These yards contain my winners at St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland & Pan-American.

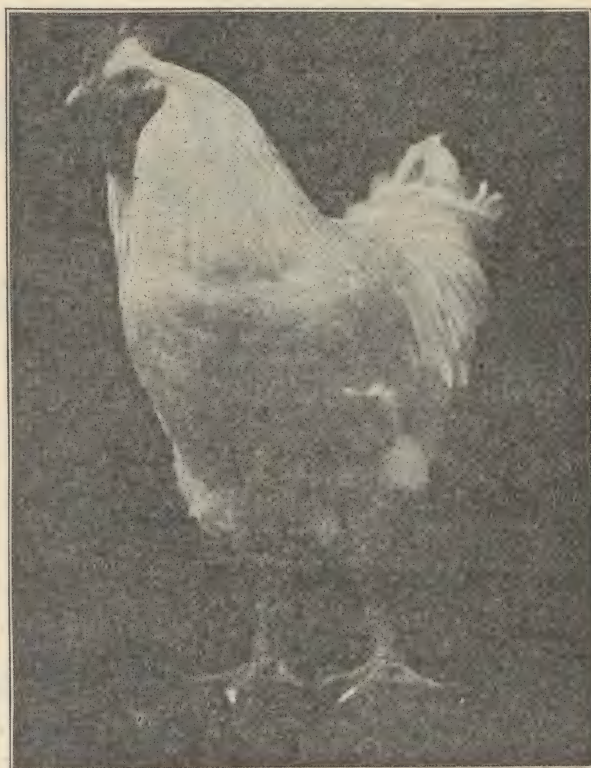
The largest White Plymouth Rock plant in the world.

Single birds, pairs, trios, breeding pens, any quantity. Send stamp for my poultry catalogue—a work of art and full of information. Egg catalogue free for the asking.

May R. Poultry Plant

D. T. Roots

Bx 32, Connersville, Ind.



First Prize Cock, Chicago '04. Score 95 by Russell.

The Greatest Layers on Earth—See Report Australian Laying Contest

Silver Laced Wyandottes

The Laced Wing Bar Kind. The great laying contest held in Australia under the auspices of that government—some 20 different breeds and 70 pens competing—proved that the Silver Laced Wyandottes laid more eggs in twelve months than any other breed.

The Great World's Fair poultry show at St. Louis brought together more Silver Laced Wyandottes and better ones than were ever shown in the world. At this show I won 2nd, 3rd and 5th cock; 1st cockerel: 1st, 2nd and 5th hen; 2nd pullet; 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th breeding pen. I bought the winning Wyandottes in the world. Every bird is a prize winner.

I Will Sell Eggs at \$3.00 Per 13 Straight

No reduction for two or more settings. All orders filled in rotation. No orders booked without the cash. Free circular for the asking. Write to

HENRY STEINMESCH, 309 Market Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. Farm at Normandy, 9 miles west of the city. Reference—editor of this paper.



1st pullet and 1st breeding pen. I have mated 6 breeding yards of the finest and best Silver Laced Wyandottes in the world. Every bird is a prize winner.



This Book Tells How to make money at both ends of your poultry business. We can show you how to save money on your costs and make larger profits on your sales. Write for a copy of "How to Make and Save Money With Incubators and Brooders."

It will show you how to get the New Idea Incubators and Brooders at less than half the cost of other machines. Isn't this worth saving? **Get the Book** It's a true money saver. It is full of good things from cover to cover. It tells you how you can build a "New Idea Incubator" for yourself. The directions were written and plans drawn by the highest expert on incubation in the country. The cream of what he knows is offered you by our book, and all it costs you is a moment's time and a postal card. Isn't it worth while? Read what one customer says:

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 Gentlemen:—My second hatch from the incubators built from your plans is better than the first. I had no trouble in building the incubators from the plans bought of you. Yours truly, JOHN S. HOWEY, Berryton, Kan.
 Save the chicks in a good Brooder. Our Book tells you how you can make a Brooder that will raise chicks better than old mother hen. We cover every phase of the poultry business. No matter how long you have been at it, the book will help you. Other things of interest:
 A Business Proposition—How can you turn your spare time to profit. Give Your Boy a Chance—A suggestion many fathers and mothers will be grateful for. How to Secure a Machine Free and with very little effort—and many more. Write a postal card. Get the Book and see for yourself. Address CHANNON, SNOW & COMPANY, Dept. 180, QUINCY, ILL.

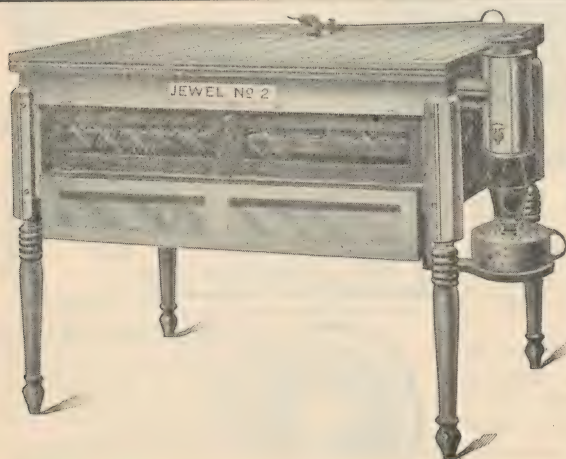
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Are built right, are self-ventilating and automatically regulated. With these machines success is assured. Thousands have used these machines and have not found them wanting in any particular. Our machines are sold on the most liberal terms yet offered. Full particulars in our new 1905 Catalogue. Three valuable books FREE.

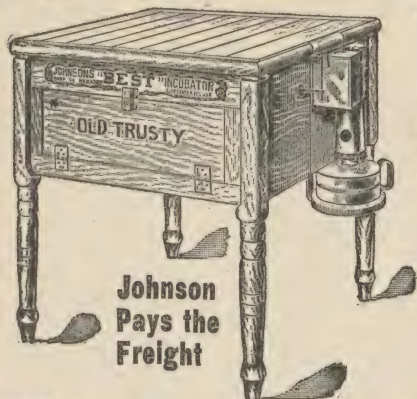
Jewel Chick Feed

Grows a larger number of strong, robust chicks than any other known feed. A perfect balanced ration. Sample free. Send for catalogue at once.

International Stock Food Co., Poultry Supply Dept. Box K Minneapolis, Minn.

Old Trusty Incubator.

The new machine by an old hand. Made by Johnson, the Incubator Man. Only a year old, and it didn't have to be improved for 1905. Johnson made it right to begin with.



Johnson
Pays the
Freight

**You Can't Know Too Much
About Johnson's Pay-for-
itself Hatcher.**

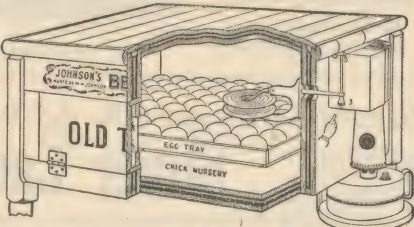
The more you know about it the better you like it. Johnson wants you to know all about it. **Take a square look at the cuts and read:**

Made of select California redwood and 12-oz. cold-rolled copper. Miller Safety Lamp, Taylor Bros.' guaranteed incubator thermometer, double doors, sides, bottom and top. There could be no better material or construction.

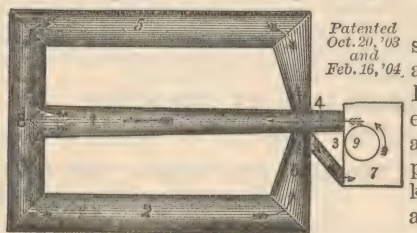
Forty Days Free Trial

And Johnson Guarantees Every Machine 5 Years.

This cut shows the workings. Johnson's system is planned for results and convenience. Note positions. All parts below the level of the lid, leaving the lid for a table. Automatic regulator comes already attached and connected, a single adjusting nut on the outside of the machine. The double wafers well out over the eggs and down close to them. Regulator counter-balanced within itself.



Copper Pipe Heating System

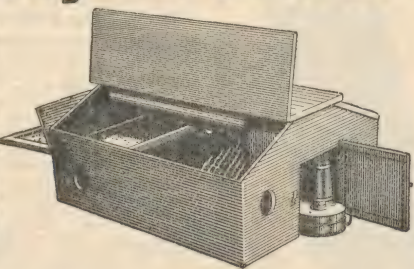


Patented
Oct. 20, '03
and
Feb. 16, '04.

The hot water discharged to opposite end of the egg chamber, divided and returns back to boiler, No. 7. Pipes 2 and 5 and 1 at point No. 4 equal in radiation to pipes 2 and 5 at any point. Boiler No. 7 fitted with patent return hood, saves half the kerosene and draughts of air do not affect the lamp.

The Old Trusty Brooder

Made of best California redwood, never shrinks, swells or pulls apart at joints. Miller Safety Lamp in solid iron lamp box, no gas can enter chick chamber. Inclined floor prevents chicks from piling up. Enough heat under floor to take chill off. Note the hover cloth frame, partly withdrawn. Chicks hover under cloth warmed from above. Chick backs are warmed and sleepy nerves soothed the natural way. Chicks don't pile up, chill or become overheated.



Nearly 13,000 Old Trusties

Incubators and Brooders, used the first season. That's the record for a new machine. The only machine that ever got into the first rank the first year. They went out on Johnson's long trial plan and with Johnson's guarantee. They went at a reasonable price, too, for you know

JOHNSON PUT INCUBATOR PRICES DOWN.

None came back for no better machines can be made at any price. Johnson has made 80,000 Incubators and Brooders. He put all his experience into his new Old Trusty—the only machine he has anything to do with now. Get his new catalog and Advice Book. Over 100 pages, 800 reproduced photographs, records, house and yard plans, etc. Mailed FREE.

M. M. Johnson Company, Clay Center, Neb.

Greenfield, Iowa

The Adair County Poultry Association held a very successful show at Greenfield, January 3-6. The attendance was large because the business men all over Adair county took great interest in the show and by their co-operation helped to make it successful. The receipts were large enough to pay all prizes and leave a comfortable balance in the treasury. Nearly six hundred birds were in line and some very fine bronze turkeys were shown. Iowa poultrymen are up to date in every way and have made Iowa one of the greatest poultry producing states in this country. Farmers and fanciers work together to improve the quality of the poultry of the state and are doing a great work for the state while helping themselves. The winnings were as follows:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—C. C. Pease cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 4 pen 1, Guy Pote cl 4 p 3 pen 2, A. F. Conrey cl 2 h 1 2 3 pen 3, N. Gillette pen 4, W. W. Nealy h 4.

White Plymouth Rocks—N. Gillett cl 1 h 1 2 p 3 pen 1, Mrs. Coffman cl 2 p 1 2 4 pen 2.

White Wyandottes—Mrs. S. E. Alley c 2 3 cl 2 3 h 1 2 4 p 2 4 pen 2 3, N. Gillett c cl 4 p 1 2 3 h 3 pen 1 4, Mrs. Dora Bidleman cl 1.

Buff Wyandottes—C. C. Pease cl 1 3 p 3 pen 1, Guy Pote cl 2 p 1 2 4 pen 2, N. Gillett cl 4 h 1 2 3 4 pen 3.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—John Bauer cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

Silver Wyandottes—Mrs. Mulhern cl 4 p 2 3.

Light Brahmas—John Kissinger c 1 cl 3 h 1 2 p 3 pen 1, E. Vandewater cl 1 p 2 h 3 pen 2, Mrs. Coffman cl 2 p 2 h 4 pen 3.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Fred Darling cl 1 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

Double Comb White Leghorns—Ray Decker cl 2.

Rose Comb Black Leghorns—C. J. Eateringer cl 1 2 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1.

Single Comb Black Leghorns—Ray Decker cl 1 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

White Langshans—Mrs. H. C. Coffman p 1 2 3 cl 1.

Buff Cochins—E. J. Ewing cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 2.

White Crested Bantams—All prizes to Roy Heacock and Ray Johnson.

Bronze Turkeys—J. Andy Wilson cl 1 h 3, C. C. Pease cl 1 2 p 1 2 3 h 1 2 pen 1.

Toulouse Geese—H. C. Coffman won all prizes.

Olney, Illinois

Light Brahmas—M. L. Hinderliter c 1 p 1 2 pen 1, Mrs. E. Mitchell c 2 h 1 2 3 p 3 pen 2.

Dark Brahmas—M. L. Hinderliter c 1 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

Buff Cochins—C. A. Reber c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2 3.

Black Langshans—L. W. McWilliam c 1, L. C. Hale c 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2 3.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Joe Miller c 1 h 1 2 p 2 pen 2, James Colvin c 2, Chas. H. Miles h 3, Glenn Wilson cl 1 2 pen 1, C. L. Dickerson p 3 pen 3, Warren Sloan p 1.

White Plymouth Rocks—Mrs. E. E. Edwards c 1 2 n 1 pen 3, Mrs. C. W. Rapp c 3, Miss E. Schifferstein cl 1 h 2 3 pen 1, M. L. Hinderliter cl 2 3, Richland Farm p 1 2 3 pen.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—H. L. Schaefer h 1 cl 1 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

Golden Wyandottes—Frank Patch c 1 cl 3 h 3 p 2 pen 2 3, John Paggi c 2 h 1 2 p 3, Geo. Stangle cl 1 2 p 1 pen 1.

White Wyandottes—H. I. Morse c 1 h 1 2 cl 1 3 p 1 pen 3, Warren Sloan c 2 cl 2 h 3 p 3, Geo. Horrall c 3 p 2 pen 2.

Buff Wyandottes—J. C. Ritter & Son c 1 h 2 pen 2, W. L. McWilliams h 1 3 cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1 3.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Mrs. C. C. Roberts cl 1 p 1 2 3.

White Leghorns—Howard Hart cl 1 h 1 2 3 pen 1.

Buff Leghorns—C. A. Reber c 1 3 h 1 2 3 cl 2 3 p 3 pen 2 3, Mrs. C. W. Rapp c 2 cl 1 p 1 2 pen 1.

Single Comb White Minorcas—J. F. Miller cl 1 p 1 2.

White Jap Bantam—D. W. Bourell c 1 h 1 2 3.

Pekin Ducks—Richland Farm drake 1 3 duck 1 2, Mrs. C. C. Roberts drake 2 duck 3.

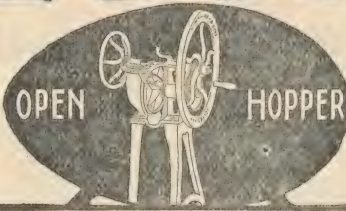
Blue Swedish Ducks—Earl Mitchell Toulouse Geese—Richland Farm gander 1 2 goose 1 2 3.

Bronze Turkeys—Richland Farm c 1 cl 2 p 2, L. C. Hale cl 1 h 1 p 1.

White Holland Turkeys—Geo. L. Horrall cl 1 p 1 2, Mrs. C. W. Rapp cl 2 p 3.

A chick that gets hungry ceases to grow and the chick that stops growing for more than a few minutes never catches up in the race with those properly cared for.

EGGS



THE HUMPHREY GREEN BONE & VEGETABLE CUTTER

Save Feed—Get More Eggs.

Green Bone is, without doubt, the greatest and cheapest egg producer known. You can cut it most easily with a HUMPHREY; the open hopper bone cutter, sold on a positive guarantee to cut more bone, in less time with less labor, and in better condition than any other, or your money back. Then too, we charge you nothing extra for a

FREE TRIAL.

It's the only bone cutting machine free from troublesome partitions; turns easily with one hand; the feed is always under the operator's control. The simplest, most durable, most satisfactory in every way. You will say so yourself when you see it. Try a HUMPHREY and be convinced. Catalogue and special offer free. Send to

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Ask about the Humphrey Rapid Clover Cutter for poultry; makes the finest poultry feed. No long pieces.

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Bred where climate produces the finest stock in the world. Let us suggest the great Ray and Elberta. Plant them for prolific bearing and fruit excellence. All the varieties from first to ninth ripening.



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from your high priced layers would more than pay for a safe basket. You'll have none to replace if you use the

**Burlington
Egg
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Improved for 1905. Straight sides, flat bottom, surest way to get costly eggs safe to your customers. Sizes for 1, 2 or 3 settings, at 40, 45 or 50c per dozen. Address

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You can make more money if you plant intelligently. Write and tell us about your soil. We'll send you our Free Descriptive Book. Over 100 varieties.



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So easy to operate and so certain to please that we send it

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Liberal
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Your Fowls are Sick

Moping, sneezing, rattling in their throats, eyes swollen, breathing with difficulty. You are losing them by dozens. That is Roup—The scourge of the poultry yard—as infectious as diphtheria.

Conkey's Roup Cure

is guaranteed to cure. Placed in the drinking water it kills the germ and cures without effort on your part. Order now and be prepared. If your Druggist or Poultry Supply Dealer has not got it, send direct to us. Post-paid in 50c and \$1.00 packages. It prevents as well as cures Colds, Roup, Canker in chickens, turkeys and pigeons. We refund your money if it fails. Beware of imitations. None so good as Conkey's. Our book on poultry diseases FREE.

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR ALL POULTRYMEN
Fifty Cents a Year
Single Copies Five Cents

POULTRY

Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1904, at the post office at Freeport, Illinois, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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A Duck House at "Dreamwold," the home of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston.

Photo by T. E. Marr.



THESE remarks are inspired by some articles which recently have appeared in the public prints concerning the poultry business. These articles suggest, by intimation rather than in actual terms, that high-class poultry is a delusion and a snare in many respects. They show that common stock pays as well as stock of the purest blood and highest breeding. The pity of it is that some of them come from those whose every interest lies in supporting and trying to build up the poultry industry by advocating better methods rather than in tearing it down and trying to undo the work that has been done by earnest and competent exponents of the more modern and better way of treating our flocks.

We wish it could be possible for every poultryman in the country, every one interested in any way in poultry, every one who might find health or increased revenue in poultry keeping to get away from their fear of the word "scientific". Science is a bugaboo to so many that iconoclasts and reactionaries seize upon it to add to the effectiveness of their diatribes against the better way and the more successful method. Science is only an orderly setting forth of facts that have been established by careful experiments. Practices that are purely empirical today may be established as entirely scientific tomorrow.

The man who feeds his hens so they will produce more eggs than they would under common methods is practicing scientific feeding, although he may never have studied foods or know anything of their component parts. Give us a ration which has proved to be a good one for promoting egg-production and before we know of what it is composed we will hazard the opinion that when we take it into the laboratory and resolve it into its elementary condition we will find it rich in protein, because experiments in feeding have proved that it is absolutely necessary to feed a ration rich in this element before great egg-production is possible.

That this is true every one who has ever given any particular attention to food analysis in connection with feeding experiments knows. Experiments having proven that protein is necessary to egg-production, it has become an established scientific fact of which we may take advantage to our great benefit.

How may we accomplish this and take advantage of the short cut to profit that science has opened for us? By simply feeding a ration which we know is rich in protein. Any experiment station in the United States or Canada will cheerfully send to any one who asks for it a table of the principle food stuffs of the state or province in which it is located, in which all the important elements of nutrition they contain are shown and the percentage of each given. Almost any volume of the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture contains such a list and these are published without money and without price for the benefit of those who are interested in such things.

Aided by the facts that have been established, we need not experiment in compounding rations for our fowls. We have only to select those feeds which are rich in the elements that are found in eggs and the result is certain, within certain well defined limits. And it is important

that these limits be well considered. Unless it is understood where the dividing line lies, failure will follow.

The capacity of a certain fowl or breed of fowls to assimilate food must be ascertained before we can proceed with assurance of success. This capacity is almost entirely a matter of breeding. It is freely admitted that there are exceptions to this rule, due to the well-understood law of variation.

Before improved live stock was the rule, breeders of cattle occasionally found a cow which proved to be a great milker and a large butter producer although she was of the common stock of the country. Or they found here and there a bullock which would thrive and grow fat on less feed than any of his fellows. Sometimes a colt developed great speed although neither his sire nor dam were notable in this respect.

Shrewd breeders noted these differences and breed the best together. Breeders in the Isle of Jersey desired cows for the production of butter and they chose for breeding stock those animals which produced the most and richest milk from the food consumed, and we have the Jersey cow as a result of continuing this practice of selecting the best. Bates desired to produce beef and selected for breeders those of his cattle which made the most weight in flesh for the quantity of food consumed and we have Bates Shorthorns, bred so long in the direction of making great weight that it has become an inherent quality transmitted without fail from sire to son, generation after generation.

The same line of reasoning was adopted by those who took up original Red Leghorns or the Asiatic fowls brought to this country as an incident of our foreign commerce. In the beginning Leghorns, Cochin Chinas, Chittagongs, Shanghais and other breeds of fowls were but common stock. The Leghorns have been bred for egg-production and the Asiatics for size until we have the perfected breeds and varieties of today.

Later skillful American breeders of poultry, interested in molding to their wishes the fowls in their possession, crossed breeds and selected them until we have the American class of today with its long array of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. In England the Orpingtons are a later development of the poultryman's skill and today American breeders who have taken up the breed show the best Orpingtons that appear in our greatest shows. When it comes to the matter of improving poultry, American breeders lead the world.

They have taken this place because they study poultry from a scientific point of view. They profit by facts established by experiment in this country and in Europe.

They have progressed so rapidly that a few would be leaders have been unable to assimilate the facts and put them to the best use, in the same manner that scrub stock of any kind is unable properly to assimilate and put to the best use the food with which it is supplied. They have become reactionaries and instead of pushing forward the car of progress they have halted and are endeavoring to block the way. It is to the credit of the poultry press of the country that these articles are not given place. They have

appeared in the columns of widely circulated magazines and in other publications the editors of which have neither knowledge of nor interest in the poultry industry.

We want our readers to go on without fearing the end. We are on the right road and if we press forward we shall accomplish much good. The interest in pure-bred poultry is well-nigh universal and those who have the patience to continue the work they have begun will receive their reward almost at once. There are those among us who have been working for twenty-five or even fifty years. We feel that we have not worked in vain. Where we crept falteringly and uncertainly a quarter of a century ago, without experiments or precedent to guide us, we are now able to go forward in the clear light of established facts and the poultry industry is now established on a scientific basis rather than on crude theories, isolated experiments and guess work in which failure was the rule and success more than problematical.

REACTION means going backward in one of the senses in which the word is used. Reactionary movements are usually the result of pressing forward more rapidly than the mass of the people are able to move. The public mind is fed on food too strong for it to assimilate and in the end the appetite becomes palled and it revolts for a time. Progress is never permanently stayed. It is an old saying that the tree which has ceased to grow begins to decay, and this is true all along the lines of human effort. We can not stand still. We must go in some direction. Either we make progress or retrograde. When the public stops in doubt or because it has been forced forward too rapidly, reaction begins and very often ground is lost. We may slow down in some way and still make progress, but the instant we stop going forward we begin to fall back.

WE do not think we need to offer proof that our interest in the welfare of the American Poultry Association is a deep and abiding one. We became one of its members because we felt that every poultryman in the country should encourage the Association in every possible way. We have made it a point to attend every regular and every adjourned meeting he'd by the Association since we became a member, with one exception. We believe we are rather familiar with the workings of the Association as exemplified in its public meetings and in its inner and private plans.

We firmly believe that it has a great work to do. We just as firmly believe it has failed to live up to its opportunities and take the place its founders intended it to take.

We say this is all kindness and with considerable reluctance, feeling that our position will be misunderstood by many who have not given the matter thorough consideration. What we shall say will be said in the hope that it may stir up a spirit which will result in more harmony than now exists in the Association.

A house divided against itself can not stand. The American Poultry Association is hopelessly divided against itself. No one has before said this in public, although it is freely talked of in the inner circles.



The Association meets and elects officers without showing any particular interest in the event. Those who want office usually have matters arranged so they will get it and those who are opposed usually sit quietly by while the things previously decided upon are done with neatness and dispatch.

The strongest commentary on the condition of affairs that concern the Association that can be made is merely to say that of about 1,000 members whose names are on the roster of the Association just twenty voted when the secretary-treasurer was elected at the Minneapolis convention. Of these not above six ever attended three consecutive meetings of the Association. Of this half dozen, Secretary Orr, Hewes, Kimmey, Wyckoff and the writer are the only ones present who have acquired the habit of making it a point to be in regular attendance at the meetings of the Association wherever they are held.

Absenteeism in this case is not to be attributed to financial inability to attend the meetings, for many members are amply able to go any distance where their interest calls them. The truth is they are not vitally interested in the Association.

Lack of interest is the mute protest members make over the condition into which the Association has fallen. This lack of interest is increasing. One need not go back very far to reach the place where less than six members were present at an annual meeting and at the much advertised meeting at Charleston fewer than six old members were present.

Some of the faults of the Association are fundamental. Among these may be mentioned the ponderous executive committee, scattered over the whole United States and Canada, which is a mere shadowy name for a board which has nothing to do but vote on the place of meeting and confirm the nomination of new members. As far as having anything to do in deciding the policy of the Association or directing its operations, the members of the executive committee might as well be residents of the farthest planet in the solar system as to have a name and habitation on this little earth of ours.

If the advisory board ever does any advising, their work has not recently been of such a marked nature as to impress itself on the public mind or attract public attention.

Another cause of the woeful lack of interest we have referred to is the feeling that important matters are not given serious attention at the annual meetings, and that certain plans are put through with undue haste and by methods that are not commendable.

Since annual membership has been adopted, there has been a feeling among a good many members that it would be possible to run in enough of such members to carry any measure that interested ones desired approved.

As a matter of fact it has more than once been quite openly asserted that a member displayed a roll of money at a meeting and announced that with that he would pay for annual memberships enough to secure approval of a matter in which he was interested. We did not witness this indiscreet assertion nor do we really believe that it was made in the form and matter in which it was related to us, but the fact that such an

incident can be related with considerable appearance of plausibility shows to what lengths we have gone in matters of vital interest to the welfare of the Association.

In the matter of admitting new breeds it is felt that the Association has been, if not entirely too liberal, at least guilty of acting too hastily. It is the common practice when a new breed is presented for some one who is interested to move that it be admitted and the decision left to a viva voce vote. In no case in recent years has a breed or variety, the promoters of which have complied with the requirements of the Association in the matter of exhibiting at previous shows, been turned down.

Not that some of the recently recognized breeds are not entitled to recognition but because they are not given a thorough examination before being admitted do we protest against the way in which this work of the Association is being done.

At the recent Chicago show an old poultryman, who is interested in the Association and was at one time its president, declared there were in the Standard at this time at least fifteen varieties that were still but little removed from the state of cross breeds and a good many which were so seldom seen that half the members of the Association would not recognize them after seeing them.

We are not pointing out these defects as an enemy of the Association from the outside, but as a member who is vitally interested in a business way in its future and its usefulness.

We have no sympathy with those who think the American Poultry Association should become more practical and pay more attention to the practical side of the poultry industry. It was not founded for the purpose of promoting egg-production or inducing breeders to work for better poultry for the stalls of dealers in meats.

The American Poultry Association is purely a fanciers' association founded for the purpose of improving poultry in shape and color, without regard to its practical value beyond the ideals of the fancier who seeks the artistic rather than the pecuniary rewards that come to those who breed Standard poultry.

It seems to us that it is easy to point out remedies for the condition into which the Association has fallen. We would suggest that the executive committee be reduced in numbers until it becomes less unwieldy. It is small honor now to be elected a member of the executive committee because the honor is so common. Make the executive committee smaller and let it take its proper place as the real executive part of the machinery of the Association. Let the advisory board be allowed to perform its proper functions, taking charge of the financial affairs of the Association and becoming in reality an advisory body upon whom is conferred an honorable distinction. Elect officers who will do the best work regardless of where the meetings are held. Give the secretary-treasurer charge of the correspondence and pay him liberally for his work. Find the proper man and give him a salary commensurate with his position and he will find work enough to do to justify liberal treatment in a financial way. Abolish annual memberships and give the Association a fixed habitation. A

peripatetic association of any kind never succeeds. It must have a place where its records can be kept, its correspondence filed and the office appliances which make it unnecessary for the secretary to rummage through all his pockets during a session to find important papers that should be reached in regular rotation without a frenzied search for them while the result of his quest for missing documents is awaited. Make it a notable event when a new breed is admitted to the Standard and the honor of such admission one that any breeder may be proud of. Cease taking viva voce votes on any question of importance and let every man exercise the prerogative of an American citizen by casting a secret ballot which expresses his real opinion. We have seen the Association despoiled of the contents of its treasury more than once by a viva voce vote that did not represent the opinion of one in five of the members present. Make the meetings of the Association dignified and conduct them decently and in order, instead of hurrying through them as if the only object of a meeting was to dispose as quickly as possible and with the least formality the business that comes before it.

These are but few of the things that need consideration. The fact that an indictment like this can be made to lie is ample justification for making it.

NO one ever gets the full benefit and enjoyment out of poultry breeding who is not proud of the work and especially of his particular branch of it.

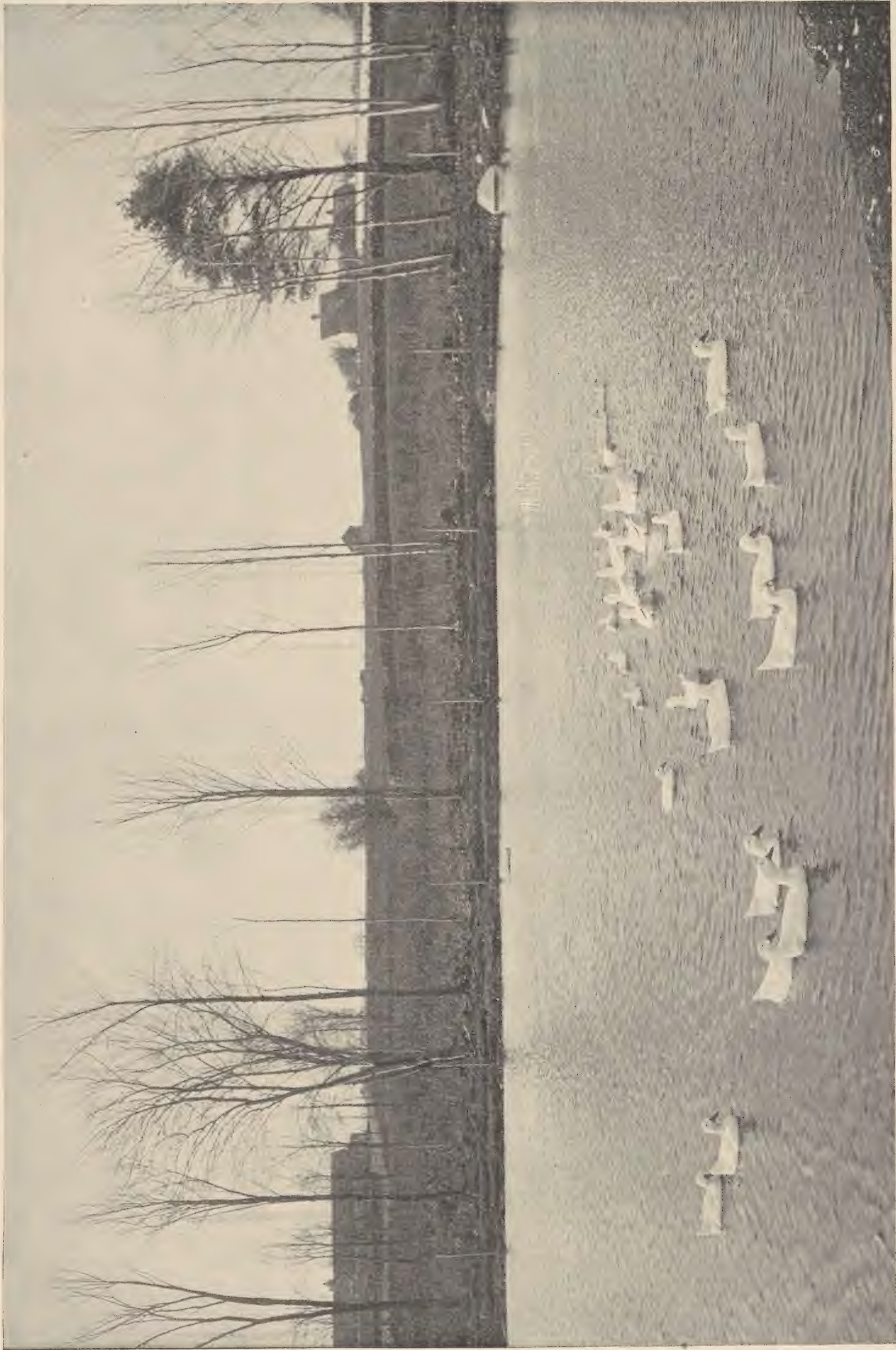
The man who is trying to improve an old variety or perfect a new one must see it in its artistic aspect, in order to do his work with pleasure and at the same time produce the greatest effect.

When Sir John Sebright began his great work of making the Silver Sebright bantams, he had in his mind's eye a bird such as never before had been seen on earth. Without a model to go by, without any previous experience in mating so as to produce such effects, he began slowly to build to the ideal that had been born in his brain. How keenly must he have triumphed when, after more than a quarter of a century of effort, he saw the first Silver Sebright in its dainty beauty perfected in every detail.

He foresaw great things for the poultry industry. He understood better than any other man ever understood up to his day, the possibilities that lie before every man who breeds poultry. He believed and proved that under skillful manipulation the color and shape of fowls might be changed to a degree never before thought of.

Since his day many new breeds have been introduced and perfected and many old breeds have been so greatly improved that their representatives of today are practically different breeds.

Before the fancier of today lies an illimitable opportunity for progress. Not so much in originating new breeds, we take it, for the desire for new breeds is rapidly abating; but in the improvement of breeds and varieties now recognized by the American Poultry Association there is abundant opportunity for improvement all along the line.



Ducks and Duck Pond at "Dreamworld" the home of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston.

When the Boston Stock Exchange closes each day a private train carries Mr. Lawson to his beautiful country home and he drops financial matters until the next day.

Photo by T. E. Marr.

How to Perfect a Strain of Fowls



If we follow the method of nature as nearly as possible, we shall be able to perfect a strain of fowls which will breed true to color and shape or reproduce the qualities which we desire to become characteristic

of the strain we are working on.

Nature works very directly. She selects the best by the most vigorous methods. In the first place she weeds out the weaklings mercilessly. Of a brood of wild birds of any kind the weakest perish from various causes. They may fall behind the others in the search for food and starve, or bad weather may kill them, or natural enemies may devour them. It is only the strongest that live to reproduce themselves. These physically perfect specimens breed in and in and reproduce themselves exactly year after year, one quail being the counterpart of every other one or one mallard exactly like all its kind. This is as true of animals as of birds. We have no reason for thinking the closest inbreeding is not practiced in all animate nature. We know a brood of pheasants or grouse keep closely together until the breeding season the year after they were hatched, and there is good reason for believing members of the same family mate together the next year.

Wild birds and animals are healthy and vigorous and rarely die from disease. This shows that the closest inbreeding is not detrimental to health or reproduction, if only perfect specimens are bred together.

Under the conditions found in domestication, natural selection is interfered with. The weak are furnished with a plentiful supply of food, protected from enemies and the stress of weather and carefully nursed to the age of maturity, so it is often almost impossible to separate the weakest from the strongest and inbreeding under such conditions becomes the open door to disasters of all kinds.

Let us consider briefly why inbreeding is desirable in an effort to perfect a strain. The law of variation is well understood. As a rule like

produces like but occasionally a single individual will show a wide divergence from the normal type and quite frequently will produce the same variation in its progeny. Whether the origin of different species may have resulted from such exceptional variations is not known. All the knowledge we have on the subject is too fragmentary to be used as the base for a positive statement.

Another law that affects the breeder is atavism or the reversion of species. This is a tendency to breed back or revert to the characteristic of some ancestor more or less remote.

Now the progeny of an individual fowl of mixed blood carries in its veins the blood of many ancestors each likely to reproduce its own color or shape, as any descendant of this mixed breeding is likely to revert or breed back to some particular ancestor. The power to reproduce itself is much stronger in some birds and animals than in others. Such individuals are called prepotent and if of high class as individuals are valuable in fixing the characteristics of a strain.

These things have been recognized as established facts. It follows, then, that the fewer ancestors a given individual has had the smaller the liability to breed back to some ancestor of undesirable type of character. With each generation the liability to revert to a given ancestor becomes less.

It is easy, therefore, to conclude that when inbreeding has been carried on long enough the blood of every individual in the strain will become so nearly homogeneous that only one type will be produced as a rule and with still longer breeding in this manner reversion of species and variation from the original type will become rare. This would be true of birds bred in domestication as the breeder would at once detect variations and reject them from among his breeding stock.

One wild bird is like another because untold years of inbreeding has made the blood of both parents identical and variations are so rare that but very few have ever been noted.

Is it possible under conditions of domestication

to perfect a strain in the fullest sense of the word? Upon the answer to this depends much that makes for success. If we must occasionally introduce blood not akin to our stock in order to maintain vigor and reproductive capacity, we can not hope to escape variation from the type we seek and the results of reversion of species. These variations we call culls in breeding poultry and the percentage of culls produced by a given mating in a measure are indication of the number of outcrosses which have been made.

I believe the closest inbreeding may be followed if breeding stock is carefully and intelligently selected. I know of two flocks of fowls in this country which have not had an outcross of strange blood for twenty years or more. One of these is of pure-bred stock, the other began with a flock of mongrel fowls of all colors. From this flock white males were selected at first as breeders and later when white females became comparatively numerous only white fowls were used for breeders. Gradually a white breed was established and later size was considered, until the last time I saw the flock the birds were about as large as Plymouth Rocks. Here was a case of perfecting a strain by very close inbreeding. A mongrel flock was made pure bred merely through the whim of a rather ignorant farmer who was innocent of knowledge of the laws of breeding.

Another way to inbreed closely without danger is to breed numbers of the strain in widely separated localities. A flock might be bred in Illinois and another in New England, or in Maryland, or Oregon. Males from one of these flocks might be used on the other different environment making enough difference in the blood to amount to an infusion of new blood without introducing the liability to revert or vary from the normal type of the strain.

This matter of perfecting a strain is a very important one and one that every poultryman might study with profit, for on his knowledge of the effects of inbreeding and how properly to mate his fowls depends the measure of his success in a large degree.

The Two-Hundred-Egg Hen



On my mind, the 200-egg hen, so called, should be an object of unalloyed admiration, for she has achieved relatively great results among

her kind and generation.

"There are no 200-egg hens in existence" is mere childish twaddle, a negative nothing wholly unjustified by any past, present, or possible future effect a "200-egg hen craze" had, has, or may have upon poultry commercialism.

In point of fact, the various superficial theories regarding "the 200-egg hen" that have attracted more or less popular attention could by no possibility have had any more harmful effect upon the business interests of those who exploit breeding stock and eggs for hatching than do the hundred and one other superficial notions that

As a Commercial Proposition

F. O. WELLCOME

"We are but children, picking up here and there a pebble from the shore of knowledge, while a whole unknown ocean stretches before our eyes."
—SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

are erroneous and popular, yet pass current, for the most part unquestioned.

Comparatively few poultrymen who receive eggs from their hens for nine or more consecutive months, actually know whether any of them laid 200 or more eggs in that time or not. The average yield of the flock sheds no light whatever on that point, unless it be very high. Those who keep records of the work of the individual hens are the only ones who know whether any of them

rank in the 200-egg class or not. Relatively, a small proportion of the millions of poultry keepers in this broad land keep such records or know how they can be obtained.

The whole 200-egg hen question has sprung from the facts discovered by the minority who knew what their hens had done, and disputed by the majority who admittedly did not know. That is, of itself, a pretty strong clue to the

actual situation.

The little 200-egg hen cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, that was discovered hanging over the state of Massachusetts late in the nineties frightened some of our "conservative" poultry observers almost to death and warnings were sent all over the country to hie to the cyclone cellars, but it was a needless alarm. The poultry industry still survives and inflates its lungs with the same kind of hot air as of yore. The tornado of 200-

egg hen advertising has not yet materialized. But how cruel and unjust to the innocent 200-egg hen herself has been the bitter and unwarranted comment and censure she has aroused. Her equally inoffensive owner needs no defense from me.

To the beginner—who is the real bone of all the 200-egg hen contention—I want to say a few words. Advertisers of breeding stock and eggs for hatching breeding stock, are seeking to obtain your favor and patronage by exploiting certain desirable qualities that birds of their breeding, or that they own, are claimed to possess. That is the only way yet known by which customers can be secured. If any beginner can suggest a better way, I am quite sure that the publishers of *POULTRY* would be glad to publish it, for they are very much interested in successful advertising propositions. We all are.

Now some people seem to think that a competitor cannot tell the truth—but I will waive that.

The various desirable qualities possessed by fowls are classified under two great heads:

Fancy and Utility

The fancy, or we may say the qualities of beauty, are standardized. They are determined by a more or less arbitrary law, framed for the guidance of nature, (?) by very human men and laid down in "The Standard of Perfection," a book that is now notorious and may yet become popular. These qualities of beauty are very desirable qualities and the standing of one beautiful bird in relation to other beautiful birds, or to drawings by Sewell, is determined by judges, who are also very human.

These judges sometimes award a certain number of "points" to the specimens they examine. That is called the "score." A high score is a magnificent advertising card. A bird that scores more than 90 standard points is a thing of beauty and may be a joy forever. That depends upon many things that are beyond the accurate control

of the breeder, the judge, or the buyer. It is such birds as these that sell for big money. It is their line of blood and their individual excellence, as judged by the Standard, that makes them valuable.

There is one law of nature that most beginners never appear to have heard of, or else they have forgotten it. Nature never makes an exact copy of anything. No man can tell by looking at a pair of fowls what the progeny will look like.

He must know something of their ancestry years back before he can venture a plausible guess.

And then he would not be able to accurately determine how high any of the progeny would score according to a man-made standard.

The high-scoring birds that win in the show room are exceptional specimens. A 95-point hen mated to a 95-point male would not and could not, by any reasonable interpretation of such laws of inheritance as are as yet known, produce a large number of 95-point progeny.

All breeders of experience know this and they mate together birds that do not score very high, in order that they may run the chance of getting a few specimens that will score high. They don't know in advance whether they will or not. Not for an absolutely cock-sure fact. When they find a mating that actually does produce winners they stick to it like death to a ———.

But although the highest scores and the winning birds are exceptional specimens, not to be expected in large numbers from any one mating, the scores and the winnings are very properly exploited as samples of that breeder's work.

The utility, or we may say the market qualities are meat and egg production for table use. These qualities are not yet standardized. They are not determined by any arbitrary laws of men and are not definitely described in any standard of perfection. The utility qualities are very desirable and the standing of a bird in relation to others of its kind can only be determined by its owner who notes the quantity

and value of the eggs laid, or the cost and profit on each pound of added flesh when fitting it for market.

The 200-egg hen ranks high in egg producing qualities. She may be a very valuable bird in the breeding pen, or she may be much worse than useless there. That depends upon many things. She has proved her economic value in the laying pen by producing an immense number of eggs, but the writer of these lines can assure you from personal knowledge and experience that she may or may not be a good breeder. In this she resembles the prize winner. Her value as a layer of fertile eggs that will produce vigorous chicks equal to or superior to their parents cannot be determined, one way or the other, by the number of eggs we know her to lay.

I would much rather know the dam and sire of the 200-egg pullets than know how many eggs that dam or the sire's dam laid.

For every hundred 95-point hens in this land, there are probably ten thousand "200-egg hens." Yet, for all that, the 200-egg hen is an exceptional hen. The use of 200-egg hens in the breeding pen does not, when considered alone, justify us in expecting a large number of 200-egg pullets among their progeny. That is novice breeding, nothing else.

The 200-egg records are very properly held up by the advertiser, who has won them by hard work and study, as samples of what birds of his breeding have done.

If he is wise, he will not discard any persistent layer from his breeding pens merely because she has not laid 200 eggs within the year. The 150-egg hen has often been the dam of 200-egg pullets. The heaviest layers ought not to be bred from unless they give evidence of splendid health and great vitality in the breeding season. Some "200-egg" do, some do not. The figures themselves mean absolutely nothing, when considered alone, as evidence of breeding value. In this again she resembles the prize winner. Let us sanely admire them both.

The Work of the Specialist



WE do not at this moment recollect a single poultryman who has risen to great prominence as a breeder and winner of prizes who has devoted himself to more than one or two breeds. The specialist has always been the one to make great improvements in a breed, originate new breeds and push the poultry interest forward in the most forcible and tangible manner.

We believe in the specialist most thoroughly. He is the man who gives his whole mind to the one breed, notes and learns all its peculiarities, discovers its merits and failings and works intelligently to increase the one and decrease the other.

The specialist through much thinking along one line evolves plans and methods that improve the breed of which he makes a specialty and perfects it as far as human skill can go in that direction.

Very often it is the specialist, working quietly along the lines he has discovered to be most effective, who breeds the birds that win in the hottest competition, although the winning birds may not be shown in his name. In fact the specialist is very often incapable of selecting show winners because his ideas differ from those of the judges. In such cases the experienced showman may purchase of him birds that will win although he may not think them the best in his flock. In other cases the specialist works along lines that

make him a successful exhibitor and a noted prize winner. It may be heresy to say so but the bird that wins a prize in the show room may be worth about thirty cents as a commercial product, but this is not the fault of the breed nor the breeder. It is the fault of our accepted standards, which make shape and color the dominant factors in determining which bird shall win.

We remember a case in point. A very prominent specialist sold a bird to an equally prominent showman with the result that the man who wanted a bird to win was not satisfied and the bird was taken back without hesitation.

Later a specialist saw and bought this bird, knowing all the circumstances and the defects complained of. The other day down in New York a son of the rejected bird won first and special in his class and was not only a show bird of the highest quality but a typical specimen of the variety he represented so well.

Here was a specialist who could look back over the breeding of a bird and forecast what his progeny would be. He took the chance basing his venture on his knowledge of the breed and won. Not every man is so constituted that he can be a successful specialist. Some of our most successful poultrymen have won fame and a competence by breeding numerous varieties. Such men like variety and a multitude of interests. They often

make a success of their business and are satisfied to breed average birds that sell at average prices. But the specialist has some things in his favor that the other man has not. He is steadily working toward one goal, and it is easier to reach one goal than several. In a way he becomes an expert relative to certain things. He can make a study of his fowls and become the possessor of more information on that particular breed than would be possible if he had other breeds.

Each breed has its own characteristics as to exercise. One breed will hang about the poultry house, no matter how large a range it has, while another is noted for its ranging proclivities. Such things have to be studied and the feeding regulated accordingly. This is but one of many illustrations.

It is a pleasure to take one breed and see what can be done with it. If a man wishes to develop a strain of egg layers of exceptional ability he will need to settle down to one breed. It is by this process that our breeds have been improved. Long before the "hen fever" struck the country, about the middle of the last century, specialists were at work. In the main they did not strive to produce new breeds but only better strains of the breeds they already had. In this way the old jungle fowl of four thousand years ago, which laid 30 eggs a year, has been developed so that she produces five times as many eggs annually.

INSTRUCTIONS IN POULTRY RAISING

In this series we shall take up during the earlier chapters general information concerning feeding and housing, without giving much attention to breeding or mating. We expect to follow this with some talks about feeding chicks and so on through the whole year, covering every phase of the subject before the series is finished. Please do not forget that we shall be prepared to answer any question that may be asked concerning anything connected with poultry raising at any time.

NUMBER FOUR

NO one can succeed in the poultry industry who can not so care for his hens that they will produce fertile eggs strong in vitality. This is absolutely necessary to the production of chicks which will throw and thrive until they mature into strong vigorous fowls capable of bearing the strain of heavy egg-production.

Many beginners fail because they do not properly appreciate the value of eggs containing strong and entirely normal germs of vitality. No part of animate nature is more dependent on the vigor of the parents than are young fowls. Unless the parents on both sides are in good condition and so fed that hens will produce eggs strong in fertility, the progeny will be of uncertain value and often will be found impossible to rear to maturity. In considering the question of selecting breeding fowls, we are met with the fact that hens which have been forced to produce eggs during the winter almost invariably produce eggs low in vitality at the time when hatching is in progress. This has been very clearly demonstrated by experiments conducted by the Central Experiment Farms at Ottawa, Canada. Nearly every poultryman—and more especially those who are raising poultry for market purposes—desires winter layers and is very anxious to perfect a winter-laying strain of fowls. For these the question of securing fertile eggs is hardly less important than the necessity of selecting winter layers for breeders in order to cause the winter-laying habit to become persistent and characteristic of the strain.

The matter in hand concerns particularly feeding for fertile eggs and we are going to pass the matter of fertile eggs from winter layers until we have time to take it up in all its aspects, at which time we shall be able to give the experience of those who have been working on the problem for some time, seeking the most feasible solution.

Every one understands that egg-production depends altogether on good health in the hens. A flock of hens "off feed" for any reason will not—can not—produce eggs. Fortunately the condition most conducive to health is the one most conducive to egg-production, it being one of the laws of nature that reproduction depends largely

on the health of the mother. The first step on the road to the production of fertile eggs is to select for breeders only fowls in most vigorous health. Not necessarily those that are heaviest, but always those with bright eyes, red combs and alert action. The first symptom of sickness in a fowl is a disposition to stand idly around for a considerable part of the time. Even when this idleness is simply a matter of having been fed too much fattening food, it is a symptom of coming debilitation and disease.



Pen of White Plymouth Rocks Headed by Ivory Soap Special Winner at Pittsburg, 1904
Photo by Courtesy of Springer Bros.

The bugaboo of overfatness has caused many a beginner to half starve his fowls and then wonder why they do not lay. Let this be remembered: it is rather difficult to induce hens to become overfat if they are kept busy. I wish every one could keep this in mind. Keep the hens busy from morning till night. It is not necessary to waste any time trying to invent plans to keep a flock of hens busy. Just give them an opportunity to work for their living and they will dig and scratch all day long and enjoy it, for it is their nature to hunt for their food and their disposition to do so has not been lost through the ages that they have been under domestication.

Of course if a flock of hens are given all their grain in a trough or box, they are likely to fill their crops and then take their ease because they become stupid from over-eating. Every flock of hens kept in a breeding pen or within prescribed limits that interfere in any way with their disposition to roam in search of food, should be fed so as to induce them to scratch and at the same time prevent them from securing all the food they require in a short time. Turn a flock of hens

into a field in early spring and watch them for an hour. Not one of them is quiet for an instant. They nip a blade of grass here, pick up an insect there, scratch over the dead grass in search of food and work busily all day to satisfy their appetites.

When we confine a flock we can not hardly arrange for feeding them so as to mix their food as it is done in nature, but we can easily keep them busy. We can feed what green stuff they need at one time and what meat food it is necessary for them to have at another, in the course of the day, but all grain food should be scattered in litter of some kind so they may hunt for it. The litter should be deep enough to force the fowls to use some force in turning it over and the grain should be so thoroughly raked or stirred through it that only a grain at a time can be found.

When feeding for fertile eggs we should endeavor to feed such things as contain an excess of albumen. By excess I mean a larger proportion of albumen than would be necessary to keep a hen in good health during the period of non-production. To secure this excess we must feed meat food of some kind. The best meat is green cut bone and where this can be secured it should be fed. A good substitute is the dried beef scrap that is sold by poultry supply house in almost every town. Where this beef scrap can not be found in the nearest town any of the numerous supply houses in the cities of the country will furnish it at prices which are very reasonable considering its great value. Clover meal, or clover hay cut into short lengths and steeped until the stems swell and soften and then mixed with bran and shorts makes one of the best egg-foods. Alfalfa meal is still

better than clover as it is much richer in protein or albumen. It will probably not be very long before alfalfa meal largely replaces clover meal for this purpose. This is sold at reasonable prices by supply houses.

I am not much in favor of soft food for hens, in spite of the fact that many good poultrymen with experience reaching back as far as does mine feed mash every day. In feeding alfalfa or clover meal it is best fed in the form of a mash. I feed beef scrap in a trough in the poultry house, allowing the hens to eat as much as they like. They will not consume much, if any, more than they should be fed if allowed to have free access to it in this way.

For green stuff any kind of vegetables may be used. Before warm weather begins, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, or beets chopped into small pieces may be fed. After spring opens fresh green grass—such as lawn clippings or sods on which grass is growing—are good, or a small plot may be sown to lettuce and green leaves cut and fed to them. Where there is room enough for two yards it is a good plan to sow lettuce in one

and let it get started and then put the hens on it while the other yard is spaded up and sown to lettuce, using the yards alternately during the season.

Plenty of pure water must be furnished the fowls, as water is a large part of eggs. Good grit, charcoal, or charred corn and other dainties that may be at hand should be supplied in a box in the house where the hens may have free access to it.

For grain feed corn once a day. I prefer feeding this at night, giving wheat or oats mixed for the remainder of the grain food.

I have not given specific directions in the foregoing remarks, because every one must be governed to some extent by his surroundings. A

variety of wholesome foods—green stuff and meal food being most particularly necessary—plenty of pure water, grit and exercise with a clean house and access to out of door air and sunshine will keep a flock in condition to produce eggs strongly fertile, containing germs that will become strong vigorous chicks ready to grow rapidly, mature quickly and become in turn valuable breeders.

Questions Answered.

W. H. M. Hillsboro, Texas, writes: I notice in your magazine that you will answer questions for your subscribers and will greatly appreciate it if you will kindly name the points that make up the Standard for White Plymouth Rocks, I desire, to become a better judge of that breed as I breed them exclusively.

The Standard is the copyright property of the American Poultry Association and we are not per-

mitted to copy it. To get the information asked for you must secure a copy of the American Standard of Perfection. The new Illustrated Standard will be out within a few weeks and with a copy of that you can obtain a very good idea of what constitutes a good White Plymouth Rock. No one can learn to become a good judge by reading. It is necessary to attend shows and watch judges at work in order to be able to apply the Standard to good advantage. To become a judge needs a course of study of the Standard and the best poultry periodicals, practical experience as a breeder and considerable observation of the actual work of judges of recognized ability. The new Standard will be sold at \$1.50 a copy and will contain many illustrations showing ideal birds of the most popular breeds and much information to guide judges, never heretofore printed. The New Standard may be ordered from the office of Poultry and will be forwarded as soon as it comes from the press.

The American Reds



F. D. Baerman.

A STATEMENT from the writer may be helpful in informing your readers respecting the two applications of the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds for admission to the Standard of the American Poultry Association, and in explaining the present status of the American Reds.

The application of the American Red Club was for the admission as American Reds of the "breed of fowls heretofore known as Rose

Comb Rhode Island Reds", under a standard different from the standard under which the Single Comb Rhode Island Reds were admitted to the Standard of the American Poultry Association. The other application was for the admission of the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds under that name and under the same standard adopted for the Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, with, of course, a statement as to the difference in comb.

The application of the American Red Club prevailed and the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds were admitted as American Reds, under which latter name they are now to be known officially.

The motion made at the meeting and passed in the regular way was framed in the following language: "In accordance with the application of the American Red Club for admission to the Standard, under the name American Reds, of the breed heretofore known as Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, I move that the said Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds be admitted to the Standard of the American Poultry Association under the name of American Reds, and with the standard proposed in this application and made a part thereof, the said standard to be modified so as to make it conform with the forms of the said Standard of the American Poultry Association, but not in such manner as to change its meaning in any part."

The motion was carried by unanimous vote and the secretary was thereupon directed to cast the ballot admitting the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds as American Reds, under the application of the American Red Club.

It is proper to say that this movement in the

F. D. BAERMAN

Secretary American Red Club

interest of changing the name of the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds to American Reds and for a new standard separating these birds from the Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, has been advertised as much as possible since last March, when the application for admission was made to the American Poultry Association. Advertisements have been run in several papers on the subject, and it is fair to say that there was scarcely a Rose Comb breeder who did not know of the movement. A systematic plan of giving due notice to every breeder was adopted and each was requested to offer suggestions, or to send in his objection to the

out due deliberation, or that any snap judgment had been attempted. It was thoroughly understood that the writer had not attempted and would not attempt to secure a vote by any bargain whatever, or by offering any poultry editor, or any other person, any support in return for his vote or his influence.

To show the attitude of the poultry press on the question, it is pertinent to state that there were present at the meeting at least nine editors and accredited representatives of poultry papers. Including editors of poultry departments in agricultural papers there were present at least eleven editors and representatives of poultry papers, every one of whom gave the motion his vote and his support.

This club purposes to have no quarrel with the Single Comb breeders. They have their standard and we have ours, and each club will proceed in the way that seems best suited for the advancement of the breed it represents.

There is no valid reason why Single Comb breeders should be admitted to membership in this club, and since one of the main purposes of this movement was to separate the Rose Combs from the Single Combs, in name and in characteristics, it seems to the friends of the American Reds that the interests of both breeds will be better protected by excluding from membership in this club all who breed the Single Combs, at least until such time as the whole country is fully informed

of the differences between the two standards and all breeders have accepted the plan for separating the Rose from the Single Combs. It is much better in any case for one breeder to have but a single breed of birds so nearly alike since it is easy for unscrupulous men to send both combs from the same pen, and the supporters of this movement believe that the best interests of all would be conserved by such a restriction. The plan will tend to decrease the number who breed both varieties, and at the present stage of the development of these birds, a breeder needs to give his careful attention to but one of the breeds in order to bring it forward in the most satisfactory way. The promoters of this plan are in many cases sinking their own interests for the advancement of the breed, and this fact will in the end be fully understood.

The standard is framed for the future and will never need to be changed, and there is set up an ideal which will allow constant improvement and

(Continued on Page 30.)



Home of F. D. Baerman.

plan, but not a single protest against the movement has ever been received by the writer from any exclusive Rose Comb breeder or from any exclusive Single Comb breeder and, so far as the writer is informed, none of these breeders has ever made a protest to any person.

The membership of the club at the time of the Minneapolis meeting was over seventy-five, including most of the best known breeders, and many were waiting to see the result of the application before uniting in favor of the movement, promising their support in case the application succeeded. It is fair to presume that the membership will be doubled within the next two months and the club will proceed on progressive and energetic lines in the interests of this breed, whose destinies have now been placed in its charge.

The greatest pains were taken to have this case decided on its merits, so that, for the sake of the breed, it would not be possible for any person afterward to say that any action had been taken with-

The Great New York Show



THE Madison Square, New York Poultry and Pet Stock Show, which was held the week beginning January 3, was the greatest one ever held in the sixteen years that have passed since the Madison Square show was founded. In quality it was as good as it could be and in numbers probably equal to any other show ever held in the same place.

So many entries were received that it was necessary to range the coops in double tiers. This was a disadvantage in some ways, as double tiering always is, but it had the great advantage of allowing wide aisles through which visitors could pass in perfect ease.

During the whole week, up to Saturday the weather was of the worst. Sleet, rain, snow and extreme cold marked the worst week known in New York for twenty years and this reduced the attendance very materially.

The poultry awards were placed by David Nichols, C. M. Griffing, J. Fred Crangle, J. T. Cothran, P. H. Scudder, George H. Burgott, Richard Oke, T. E. Orr, W. C. Denny, Herbert N. Rollins, Joseph B. Thomas, A. A. Parker, H. J. Quilhot, M. F. Delano, Charles Cornman, George O. Brown, Aug. D. Arnold, Dr. C. J. Andrus, Dr. J. S. Wolfe and W. F. Brace.

In some of the classes there was some fault found with the judges, and justly, we thought, but in the main the judges gave excellent satisfaction. The judging was finished promptly and the marked catalogue out in time for visitors to look over the prize winners.

We were told it was not so good a show for sales as has been held in the garden, but nevertheless some good sales were made. Harry Graves sold two exhibition pens of White Rocks to Wm. Barry Owen for \$1,500 and the buyer got a splendid lot of birds.

E. G. Wyckoff bought two Columbian Wyandottes for \$60 and sold them for \$200 before the show was over and in this case the last buyer got all he paid for, for the birds were as fine as this variety has yet produced. Aug. D. Arnold is the present owner of the birds.

Some fairly good Orpington sales were made, but not at phenomenal prices. There were birds in this class worth all that could be asked for them and we could not but wonder at the wonderful progress that has been made within two years in Buffs and Jubilees. The Whites and Blacks have been about perfect for some years and now the younger varieties are coming along rapidly.

If it had not been for Norwood Farm the Light Brahma show would have been very small. Of course birds from this farm were all right or they would not have been shown. Norwood Farm took first on cock, cockerel and pullet, and first and second on hen, besides minor prize. Klee Bros. came in for second on cock. J. W. Shaw got second place on cockerel and pullet. John Cost, C. P. Nettleton and George Purdue, veteran Light Brahma breeders, were to be found in the Light Brahma alley, but Mr. Cost did not show any birds.

The grand old Dark Brahma seems on the way to extinction only six being entered, these belonging to Arthur Leach and W. A. Fuller. Mr. Leach and Mr. Fuller divided honors where they came in competition.



H. V. CRAWFORD
Secretary Madison Square, New York, Poultry Show

Buff Cochins were represented by twelve entries all told, Charles Mogee, George Ball and Courtney McLean being the competitors and dividing honors quite evenly. It seems a pity that this beautiful breed cannot make a better showing in so great an event as Madison Square.

The veteran George Mitchell was there with his Partridge Cochins and gathered in first and second right down the line with birds that showed the result of many years of careful breeding and mating.

Adolph E. Anderson was the only exhibitor of White Cochins and of course got all the prizes. His birds were quite good.

When one struck the Barred Plymouth Rock alley it began to look as if something were doing. Twenty-seven cocks, forty hens, fifty-four cockerels and forty-five pullets gazed with more or less interest at the judge as if wondering which of them was destined to wear the blue. After it got through it looked as if C. H. Latham was the most numerous exhibitor in the line as he carried off first cock, first hen and first pullet, not making a competitive exhibit in the cockerel class. Grove Hill Poultry Yards maintained its reputation for showing cockerels by taking first in that division. Latham's birds were beauties. Any of our readers looking at the engraving in our January number will see the quality of Latham's females and it was from this lot the prize pullet was selected. Second cock went to Sound Cliff Poultry Yards on a bird worthy of the prize. John Ridgely of H. got second hen with a fine bird and Latham got second as well as first on pullet.



Madson Square Garden Looking From Broadway.

White Plymouth Rocks were not so numerous as we expected them to be, but they were fine. In color and condition they looked beautiful and in quality they would be hard to beat anywhere. First cock went to Greystone Farm with a magnificent bird and second went to a fine bird shown by Peapack Farm. Greystone captured first on hen with a beauty, Millville Poultry Farm Co., coming second with a bird almost as good. Greystone came to the front on cockerels closely followed by Millville, while in pullets Peapack Farm won both first and second, a good win in very close competition.

Buff Rocks were not a large class but some exceedingly fine birds were in line. The first cock shown by J. R. Boyce was easily winner and C. A. Mack's second bird was good enough for most people. Orchard Hill Poultry Farm showed a fine hen which carried the blue and F. C. Shepherd's second hen was good enough to win at most shows. Orchard Hill also took first on cockerel, a victory Hale may be proud of, while the second entered by M. E. Phelps was not far behind. Shepherd came to the front on pullets and Phelps followed closely.

The Silver Wyandottes made up a small class of great quality. They looked like old times to one who bred them when they were called American Sebrights. J. Frank VanAlstyne captured first on cock and pullet and Dr. A. T. Beckett led on hen and cockerel, all the first being birds of great quality. Thomas Harvey took second on cock, Dr. Thomas H. Flynn second on cockerel, Maple Grove Poultry Farm second on hen and Dr. Flynn second on pullet.

Golden Wyandottes do not seem to gain in popular favor as the years pass, although they are very beautiful birds when well bred. George H. Smith came in for first on cock, beating the veteran Ira C. Keller. Keller took the lead in hens and cockerels and Brundage Bros. on pullets. Brundage Bros. also got second on hens and cockerels and Keller on pullets. The birds that won in this class were good enough to win in a much larger one.

The White Wyandotte class was a show in itself. Fifty cocks, seventy-eight hens, ninety-two cockerels and eighty-five pullets were in line, not to mention the thirty-six pens in another place.

Ross C. H. Hallock made a killing by winning first cockerel, first hen and first pullet as well as first breeding pen, an astonishing lot of awards considering the large exhibit. First cock went to F. H. Dillingham and second to Oceanside

Poultry Yards on a bird that deserved at least as much as he got. Orchard Hill Poultry Farm came in for second on hen and also second on cockerel. These two birds were fine ones. Before the judging the cockerel was picked for first by more than one who saw him. F. Y. Wyknoop was given second on pullet, a solid bird of a very useful kind.

Some good sound colored Buff Wyandottes were in line but not many of them. A. C. Hawkins led with a fine cock and Millville Poultry Yards was only a head behind him for second honors. In hens the same exhibitors took first and second in the same order, with birds hard to beat anywhere. In cockerels Henry Ingalls won and deserved first place and J. H. Scott came in second. Scott also won first on pullet with Millville a very close second, so close that transposing

the winnings would not have created comment, even from the wise ones.

The Silver Penciled Wyandottes were good but not numerous. In cocks Aug. D. Arnold took first on a fine bird with very few defects and W. B. Richardson followed with second. In pens E. G. Wyckoff scored for first and A. C. Hawkins followed, both with good birds. Arnold came in ahead on cockerels with Elmer F. Benson a good second. Wyckoff won out on pullets and Hawkins took second place.

Some very fine Partridge Wyandottes were in line. These were the real thing with beautiful mahogany ground color and even penciling. F. A. Keller was first for cocks and F. W. Schofield second. In hens E. G. Wyckoff won easily with a splendidly colored bird and John B. Hadaway took second place. Wyckoff's first cockerel promises to make a grand cock and Hadaway's second was a useful bird, promising to make a fine breeder. Hadaway's pullet, which took first, will with good care show up later among the leaders in the older classes and the second owned by Wyckoff was in the royal class.

There were some fine Columbian Wyandottes in line, but most of them were small and several rather weak in color. Shape seemed to be better than might have been expected. August D. Arnold secured first on cock and Milan A. Brayton second. First hen went to McIntosh & Burgess and second to W. B. Richardson. In cockerels Prof. John Evans & Son led, followed by L. H. Davis. In pullets Evans also led and Brayton followed. While this class was small it showed much improvement in the variety within a short time and the variety seems to be winning golden opinions everywhere.

Black Wyandottes are not gaining in favor. Fourteen were shown. These appear in our report of the winnings.

Black Langshans were a small class. The cockerel which won second at Herald Square appeared here and won first in the hands of Bert M. Bratt. The Langshan type is being changed and we do not find in the eastern shows the kind that appear in Chicago, where the original type has been preserved. We talked with eastern breeders on this question and they would not agree that the west has better Langshans than the east, which being a matter of opinion is not susceptible of argument. First cock went to H. Clarence De Turk, second to E. F. Gibson. E. F. Gibson took first on hen and Rowland P. Keasby second. Henry Cundell got first on pullet and E. F. Gibson second.

The Orpingtons came out in magnificent shape and large numbers. The quality was very high and many of the Buffs were sound and solid in color. Willow Brook Farm was the largest single exhibitor and won the largest number of prizes taking twenty-nine out of a possible sixty, we were informed. William Cook & Sons, Gedney Farm and William Barry Owen also made large entries and won many prizes, as the premium list will show. In Single Comb Buffs, William Cook & Sons took first and Willow Brook second. In hens William Barry Owen was first and Cook second. In cockerels first went to Owen and second to C. E. Vass. In pullets Owen led with Samuel W.

Bradley second. The winners in this variety were all good in shape and color, showing what may be done with this variety.

The Black Orpingtons were a magnificent class. This variety is the original Orpington and therefore the oldest and most perfect variety. It would become immensely popular if Americans could get away from their color prejudice, which is without foundation. Willow Brook Farm took first on cock with a bird that would be hard to criticize in any section. Owen's second cock was a splendid fellow also. Owen was first on hen with a beautiful, massive bird of great quality and Willow Brook came in for second with one that gave the winner a close call. Owen won first on cockerel and Cook second, both birds being good ones. In pullets Cook took both first and second.

Single Comb White Orpingtons presented some fine specimens. Willow Brook taking first with a magnificent bird, Cook taking second place. Willow Brook captured first and second on hens with considerable ease. First cockerel went to Cook and second to Jonas Hayner. In pullets Willow Brook came up very strong, getting first, second, third and fifth, with beautiful birds.



Young White Wyandottes.

Photo by Courtesy of Springer Bros.

The Rose Comb varieties of Orpingtons did not show up in large numbers, but the quality was good for these varieties and showed improvement over any other show yet made. In Buffs Cook took first and A. C. Goodacre second on cocks. But two hens were shown, Cook leading and Roecker & Gebhard following. Two cockerels were shown of which the judge concluded Cook had the best one and J. W. Andrews the next best. Four pullets were in line Cook getting first and Goodacre second. In Rose Comb Black of two cocks shown Cook won first and Charles Edward Faber second. The same number and order in winning is also true of hens. In cockerels two birds were entered, Cook winning first and Owen second.

Four pullets were in line Owen taking both first and second. In any other variety of Orpingtons class Cook had the only entries in cocks and hens and in cockerels and pullets Owen won first and Cook second. In this class were included Spangled and Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons. Cook showed one of the heaviest hens in the show, a Spangled Orpington. Some very good Jubilees were shown and this variety promises to become very popular.

All the Java prizes were won by Oke and McNeil.

Andalusians were a small class, Feathery Flats Poultry farm winning first on cock and J. E. Bliss second. R. H. Quackenbush took first on hen and Bliss second. Banner Poultry Yards won first and second on pullets. Only seventeen of this breed were present, but the birds were quite good in quality.

In Single Comb White Leghorns there was the hottest kind of competition, as there always is in Madison Square. The best breeders in the country entered their best birds and to win in this class means a great deal. In cocks Irving F. Rice took the lead and D. W. Youn ggot second, and in hens the same thing occurred. Mr. Rice made but one entry in each case, which shows that he knows how to select good birds and he had it to do to carry off first honors here. In cockerels Orchard Hill Farm came out ahead taking both first and second, showing that Mr. Hale has also learned something about selecting winners. In pullets S. E. Smith was leader and Young second. Mr. Young made some very good selections, being able to show three second prize winners in this big class.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns were few but the quality was of the exhibition kind. The birds seemed small to us, but this was probably due to the fact that we had been seeing big Leghorns for some time. W. H. Wiebke came in first on cocks with a very fine bird and E. B. Cridler was awarded second. In cockerels John F. Homeyer was given first and Cridler second. In hens Cridler was first and C. A. Sutton second. J. A. Strunk won first on pullets and Cridler second. It may be said of all the winners that the males were fine in color and the females free from defects in back color that is so often found in this variety. Brown Leghorn breeders have discovered that the velvety brown back on a female can be secured, but in our opinion they are getting them rather too dark. Double mating is

responsible for many things we did not have to contend with in this variety a few years ago.

In single Comb Buff Leghorns there was a small showing of very high quality. Thomas F. Peer was awarded first on cock and Wm. F. Brace second. Brace captured first on hens and James Dundas second. Dundas was first on cockerels and E. G. Wyckoff second. In pullets Peer was first and Wyckoff second.

In Black Leghorns E. G. Wyckoff was the only exhibitor, but his birds were fine. A cockerel black as a crow with clean yellow legs was in his exhibit and attracted much attention. However, his undercolor was not of the desirable kind, as is always the case in black fowls with yellow legs.

Rose Comb White Leghorns were few but very good. W. W. Babcock won first on cocks and Rocky River Poultry Yards second. In hens Rocky River came first and Babcock second. First cockerel went to Rocky River and second to Babcock. In cockerels the same parties won, but reversed the order of their winnings. In pullets Babcock took both first and second.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns were quite good

(Continued on Page 29)

The Show At Minneapolis



THE Minnesota State Poultry Association show, held at Minneapolis January 11-13, was the most successful one ever held in the state. It had the advantage of being the American Poultry Association show

of the year, of course, but there is reason to believe that it would have been a good show without this added incentive for the poultrymen of the Northwest to bring out their birds.

The show was held in a room on the upper floor of the big city hall and courthouse, on which Minneapolis and the county in which it lies has spent several millions of dollars. The upper floor had never been finished and was put at the disposal of the Association without other expense than cleaning the room and putting in lights. This was done and room found for something like 1200 fowls, besides numerous pigeons, cats, dogs, and a splendid exhibit of pheasants and wild fowl from Wallace Evans.

The light was not all that might have been wished but the show was well arranged and cooped and Leslie Parlin, who had immediate charge of the floor and of cooping the fowls, is to be congratulated on his tireless efforts to make everything work together for good and to the best interests of those who entered their fowl for exhibition.

The judging was done by Theo. Hewes, T. E. Orr, E. W. Rankin, Frank Heck, Sharpe Butterfield and Geo. D. Holden; and we heard very few complaints and saw fewer reasons for complaint.

The judges claimed the quality of the birds was the best ever shown in Minnesota and one could easily believe this to be true, for some magnificent specimens were shown.

The attendance was very good and at times the crowd was uncomfortably large, especially in the evening, when the city turned out in numbers to see the show.

The officers from President Lawrence Hope and Secretary C. L. Smith down were unvaryingly courteous to visiting poultrymen. Secretary Smith, who is a judge in one of the branches of the county court, was kept on the bench during the day but morning and evening was busily engaged about the show room or in the secretary's office.

The show of Barred Plymouth Rocks was large. While to one just from Madison Square Garden the quality did not seem to reach the high average one sees in the largest eastern shows, there were some very fine birds in line. The winnings were well split up, as will be seen from the list published elsewhere in this number of Poultry. Geo. D. Holden won first on cock, on a very stylish bird of good quality, the second going to H. B. Shamp on a bird he need not be ashamed of. J. B. McPhearson was first in cockerels with a useful bird and Secretary Smith was awarded second place by a fraction if we remember. Only five hens showed in the line and of these the best one was shown by Mrs. Ed. McGrath, while A. Irvine got the second best score. There was a long line of pullets and prizes were won by fractional points. A. Irvine led with a bright colored shapely pullet, and C. O. John-

son followed with a very promising young bird.

In White Plymouth Rocks there was a goodly display, but they were not so clean and white as one would like to see in a big show. Breeders of white fowls should not fail to wash them before taking them into the show room, as color counts largely in these breeds and a dirty white bird never looks anywhere near its best. Z. M. Cole won and deserved first and second on cocks, as his birds were fine specimens. In cockerels Mrs. A. L. Treat led, with Secretary Smith closely behind in the race. In hens Mrs. E. Holloway was first and Mrs. Treat second. Both these birds were fit in every way except as to being dingy with smoke or dust. In pullets Cole came first and Mrs. Treat second.

In Buff Plymouth Rocks, Judge Heck declared there was as good a line as he has handled this season. The first cock, owned by L. C. Langeson, was certainly a fine bird and the second cock owned by H. H. Bonnewell followed closely.

Merril Thurber showed the cockerel which won first and he was a beauty in shape. To our mind he was a trifle light in color, but western breeders seem to be seeking very light shades of buff as compared with eastern experts in this line. Langeson got second in this competition. Langeson landed first in hens and Bonnewell followed, both birds being fine types. Langeson was first and second on pullets, with birds that he may be proud of as far as shape and even coloring is concerned.

There was a good display of Orpingtons for Minnesota, but the quality was not high in most cases. John Kruse won first on cock and J. A. Gibson first on cockerels, although Kruse's fifth cockerel was, to our mind, the best in the line for breeding purposes. The hens were seemingly judged from a Cochin breeder's ideal. We did not learn the name of the winner of first but think A. W. Scott won first and second. The marked catalogue was so badly made up that nothing on this point can be culled from it.

A very good pullet was awarded first, but the name of the owner was not on the coop nor in the catalogue. The second pullet was not so good. In Rose Comb A. W. Gibson made the only entries, the birds not being of high quality, but rather useful from a practical point of view. Two Black Orpingtons were shown by Mrs. Edwards.

In Buff Cochins Leslie Parlin made a full display and his birds were fine enough to win every prize except first cock and second pullet, both these prizes going to A. T. Latta.

In Partridge Cochins John P. Peterson was the only exhibitor. In White Cochins E. J. Kling was the only exhibitor.

In Golden Spangled and Silver Spangled Hamburgs Mrs. Margaret Hope had no com-

petitor, but she had some birds that were good for winnings in a strong class.

There was quite a display of Black Minorcas, F. Carlson leading on cocks with F. W. Prouse second. Prouse was first and second on hens and cockerels. He also took first on pullets with Oscar Turner second.

In White Minorcas A. T. Cleland won first and W. S. Herbert second. Cleland was first in cockerels with L. I. McFarlane second.

In hens Herbert led with Cleland second, and in pullets McFarlane took the lead with Cleland second. The birds in this class were of good shape but most of them were rather small. It was remarked that the coops were too low for them and this perhaps led to the seemingly small size.

Oscar Wolf won every first and second in Houdans, except first cockerel which went to I. S. Beal. The birds were fine specimens of this good old breed.

Only nine Langshans were in line. P. E. Thayer had the only cock. P. A. Reilly was first on cockerel and first and second in hens and pullets.

C. H. Smith had a rather good display of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and won every prize in the class.

There was a good showing of Single Comb Brown Leghorns, most of them good in color but a good many of

them deficient in tail shape and carriage, according to the latest ideals. This is an old and very common fault, which will disappear after the new Standard comes out and describes this variety better. The first cock entered by Sherman & Handel was a good bird and W. McMillan won second on a fine little bird. In cockerels Harold C. Meatyard had a nice little bird that promises to develop grand color as a cock. Sherman & Handel came in for second here also. F. C. Gurknecht showed a hen for first that was of nice color and Meatyard came in for second. Sherman & Handel cleaned the platter on pullets getting first, second, third, fourth and fifth. Their birds were evenly colored and of good quality.

The Buff Leghorns were of very good quality as a class and the exhibit was quite a creditable one. H. A. Nelson had no competition in cocks. In cockerels Harry D. Dunbar was given first place and H. F. Kurth second. Nelson took first and second in hens, and in pullets Nelson was first and G. Paul Pitt second.

There were some really good Light Brahmas on exhibition. If they had been washed carefully they would have loomed up in grand shape. Mrs. Ed. McGrath won first on cocks and H. Hermanson second, both these birds being of good substance. In cockerels Milne Bros. took the lead and S. L. Chapin followed. In hens Chapin took all the five prizes awarded and in pullets all but third prize.

Theo. Hollister showed some Dark Brahmas that ought to have had competition as they were good enough for it.

In Partridge Wyandottes there was a surprising



Judge C. L. Smith
Secretary Minneapolis Poultry Show.



long line and among them a number of fine birds. M. F. Stellwagen took first and second on cocks. In cockerels Mrs. Margaret Hope took the lead, with W. C. Edwards second. The first hen shown by Stellwagen was a good one. We did not learn who won second. Stellwagen was first in pullets and J. W. Nelson second.

The display of Blue Andalusians was good enough for any show in this country or England. We were told that several of the birds were imported and they were delightfully perfect in coloring, being that velvety slaty-blue that is so much sought after. Theo. Hollister was first in cocks and David Wright second, both these birds being royally colored. In cockerels Hollister was first and Albert M. Fleetham second. Hollister won first and second on hens and was equally fortunate in the pullets he showed. There were some fine Silver Wyandottes in line, although the exhibit was not a large one. Some of them were so good that Judge Orr captured them for his own use. First cock went to Mrs. M. Swedberg and second to W. M. Swaggart. In cockerels Mrs. Martin Bender captured both first and second. In hens first went to Geo. Packer and second to Mrs. Swedberg. Swaggart came out with both first and second in pullets.

Only a few Silver Penciled Wyandottes were in line and on these W. C. Edwards won every prize

but one, second cock, that going to Arnold Jungman.

The Buff Wyandotte class was comparatively large and a very good one. Mrs. Swedberg won first on cocks and H. T. Kuth second. Henry Hess took first and second on cockerels. H. A. Lusk had the best hen and Mrs. Swedberg came in for second best. In pullets Mrs. Swedberg took the lead and E. S. Pearson came next.

Golden Wyandottes were well represented and Judge Orr called our attention to some very fine birds in this class. In cocks Clive H. Owen won first with a big finely colored bird and H. M. Sorenson was second with one that was of fine quality. Sorenson was first in hens and Owen second. In cockerels and pullets Owen came with a very strong exhibit and won both first and second in both divisions.

There was a fine lot of Rhode Island Reds in line, not many but good ones. In cockerels C. L. Bryant was first and Wm. L. Windom second. In pullets Judge Windom came first with a bird hard to beat, red all over and down to the skin, a fine wine color that is hard to find and harder to hold. E. Bockman was second with a very good bird.

Clive H. Owen got all the first in Columbian Wyandottes.

White Wyandottes were as usual out in large

numbers and birds of high quality was not hard to find. As with other white breeds, these birds had not been properly prepared for the show room and were dingy in color on this account. F. L. Wright won out on cock and H. H. Benjamin took second, both birds being of high quality.

In cockerels Ralph Whitney was leader with a massive bird that promises much in the breeding pen, second going to E. H. Smith.

In hens F. Carlson was first and Whitney second. In pullets H. H. Benjamin won out, with Geo. M. Kline a close second.

White Leghorns were out in considerable numbers, H. D. Schutte having the best cock and Mrs. McGrath second best. In cockerels Schutte again came to the front and Chas. L. Brown came next. In hens Brown first and second, while Schutte took the first two prizes in pullets.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds were shown, as also were Buckeye Reds. These two varieties were admitted to the standard, under the names of American Reds and Buckeyes respectively. Mrs. Frank Metcalf showed some Buckeyes, which attracted considerable attention, as they were new to most of those in attendance.

The displays in the smaller and less popular classes were very good. The winnings in these classes are shown in the list of winnings, which we publish elsewhere.

Meeting of American Poultry Association

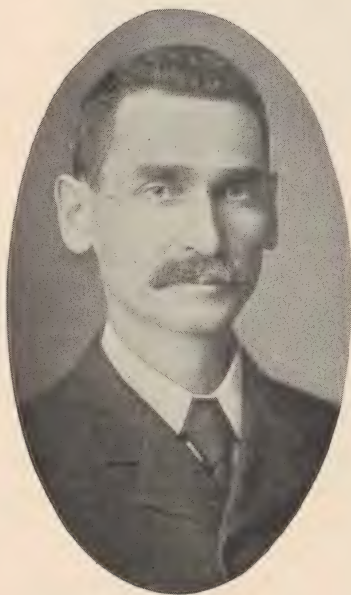


HE annual meeting of the American Poultry Association at Minneapolis, January 15, was not in any way a remarkable one. In fact it was the most commonplace meeting which has been held for several years. We had intended to publish a verbatim report of the meeting, but it would be waste of valuable space to publish in full a report in which there is nothing that cannot be told in a brief resume.

It was the general opinion that things would be done at this meeting and there was considerable evidence of fermentation before the first session began; but from the time President D. Lincoln Orr called for order until the final adjournment, everything went so smoothly that the outsiders who attended lost interest.

It was openly declared that the precedent of electing a president from the state in which the meeting is held would be broken, but it was not. It was openly declared that Secretary Orr would be replaced by another man and he was not.

One thing that was done deserves commendation of the strongest kind. It has been the fashion to vote new members into full membership in time to allow them to vote for officers for the ensuing year. This has led to some heart-burnings in the past and to the open assertion that enough annual members have paid for to elect certain officers although such talk has not been based on sufficient evidence. At the Minneapolis meeting, the Executive Committee deliberately broke its quorum in order to make it impossible to confirm applicants for membership until after officers were elected.



GEO. D. HOLDEN
President-elect American Poultry Association.

This was a good move for two reasons: First, it will discourage annual memberships, the average annual member joining the Association only for one year and never after making his appearance. Second, it will prevent the possibility of packing a meeting in order to put through certain measures or electing certain officers, as life memberships are too costly to buy for political reasons.

When nominations for president were called for, Geo. D. Holden of Owatonna, Minn., and H. V. Crawford of Montclare, N. J., were nominated. Mr. Crawford's name was

withdrawn immediately and Mr. Holden was unanimously elected.

For secretary, T. E. Orr and W. C. Denny were nominated and Mr. Orr was elected by a vote of fifteen to five. This vote showed the number of members present at the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to attend a banquet tendered members of the Association by the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, which proved to be a very enjoyable affair.

After the banquet the Association re-convened in the spacious parlors of the Commercial Club and finished the business of the meeting.

At this session the famous "Committee of Five" was called on to state the contract price of the New Standard. Mr. Orr resolutely refused to give the desired information thus defying the Association, which instituted the committee and is entitled to any information in its possession. Mr. Orr took the ground that such information would be disseminated through the poultry press and work untold harm to the financial interests of the Associa-



T. E. ORR
Secretary-Treasurer American Poultry Association.

tion. Some one remarked that the managers of the poultry press knew enough not to say anything that would be detrimental to any interest of the Association and Mr. Orr expressed a doubt on the subject which brought forth a protest.

Then Mr. Kimmey volunteered to give the desired information if Mr. Orr would impart it to him and the two conferred in whispers, after which Mr. Kimmey gave the waiting audience the figures as nearly as they could be remembered.

In the matter of increasing the salary of the secretary-treasurer from \$300 to \$600 a year, Mr. Wyckoff moved that it be laid on the table and getting a second it was so ordered. After Secretary Orr had declared the Association bankrupt, the members were in no mood to increase salaries.

In the matter of paying the expenses of the president to the St. Louis meeting it was ordered that this item be paid, although at Rochester it was expressly stipulated that no expense of this kind should attach to the meeting.

The matter of the claim of the printers of the Standard under the Bridge administration for between \$500 and \$600 was brought up and argued at length with considerable vigor. While the debt is of doubtful legality it was argued that it is morally due from the Association. No definite conclusion was reached.

On the question of admitting new breeds and varieties to the Standard, F. D. Baerman proposed that Rhode Island Reds with rose combs be admitted as American Reds. This was seconded

(Continued on Page 31.)

Boston—The Largest Show of the Season



THE ninth annual exhibition of the Boston Poultry Association was not quite so large in the number of entries as was their last exhibit. Having dropped out for one year rather disarranged matters and perhaps kept away

some who did not feel assured early enough to get ready their exhibit for Boston, but the manufacturers of incubators, brooders and appliances more than made up for all this, there being a much larger gathering of these than we have ever met with, not excepting St. Louis. In addition to the side wall space that has always been allotted to them, there was a twelve foot space two hundred feet long divided between the new Model, the Star and the Prairie State exhibits. The Cyphers and Cornell incubator companies had their usual location along the dividing line between the two halls.

As a whole, the Asiatic classes were not quite so large as formerly at Boston, the Buff Cochin classe the best shown in years. In Light Brahmas the cock bird which won first and the blue ribbon pullet were remarkably fine. Dark Brahmas were strong in quality. The Buff Cochins had among them some of the best specimens seen in years, the cock bird which won the blue ribbon in the challenge cup being beyond all doubt the best male Cochin that we have ever seen. The most attractive specimen among the Partridge Cochins was the cup winning male bird. A most remarkably good Partridge Cochin hen came all the way from Iowa, but reached her pen in the show room too late to be considered in placing the awards. She ranked about third in the class. Some grand White Cochins in the display, no Black Cochins at all. In Black and White Langshans some remarkably fine birds in fact the whole display of Langshans better than at New York.

In Barred Plymouth Rocks there was a nice entry of good quality. Judge Scudder was detained at home through sickness and the classes were divided, Mr. May taking the cock birds, Mr. Drevenstedt the hens and pullets, Mr. Butterfield the cockerels and Mr. Bonfoey the breeding pens. The handling of these classes gave general satisfaction in all but the cockerel class, in which class there seemed to have been some ground for complaint as five exhibitors held an interview with the management.

In White Plymouth Rocks the quality was remarkably good. The Buff Plymouth Rock classes were said to be the best of the year by the judge who passed upon this variety at St. Louis, New York and Boston. Silver and Golden Wyandottes outclassed in quality the display of these at either of the great shows of the winter. Such open lacing, Wyandotte form and color is seldom seen.

In White Wyandottes the cream of the whole season seemed to have been brought together here. One enthusiast remarked that finally the awards had gone to specimens of true Wyandotte type, that had most beautiful white plumage. There was a perfect regularity in the type of the birds selected as the winners, the color beautifully white. In Buff Wyandottes the cham-

T. F. McGREW

pion breeders of the east had gathered to do battle royal and to decide the problem of quality with them. All admit that this was the best selection of the variety that has come together in many years, perhaps never before was there such an array of good ones. The prizes were well distributed among them all. In all the novice Wyandotte classes there were some birds of quality.

The winning Partridge Wyandottes from the principal eastern shows were gathered here for a final settlement of which was the best. The same was true of the Silver Pencilled Wyandottes. In Columbian Wyandottes the same party that won the two blue ribbons in New York on two entries and sold the specimens had two more here and again won the blue ribbon. There is a wonderful amount of enthusiasm shown over this new variety. The most surprising classes to those not familiar with the ways of New England are the Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Red classes. More of these perhaps are shown each winter at Boston than at all the other shows combined and the quality a wonderful surprise to those who have never seen the best of this breed. Size, shape and color remarkably good. Dorkings very large classes and splendid in color. Orpingtons, Leg-

horns and Javas not large in number. Single Comb Black and Rose Comb Minorcas very strong in numbers and quality. Blue Andalusian and Black Spanish the best classes of their kind gathered in years. Polish and Hamburgs about the same as at New York. In Houdans surprisingly strong classes as to quality, Creve Coeur and La Fleche but small classes.

The game classes including Indian Game and Pit Game fowls remarkably good. Many of the same Indian Games shown at New York were shown at Boston. The display of Sumatra and Russian Games was a novelty. In Pit Games there were some of the very highest character shown and a large number of them, a few excellent capons and so many other varieties of poultry, which included Lakenvelders and some German Antlers which were valued at \$150 per pair, looked somewhat like a La Fleche only they had reddish brown colored plumage. In water fowls there was a fairly good representation of all the several standard varieties of ducks and geese. In turkeys the display was not



SAMUEL H. ROBERTS
Secretary Boston Poultry Show.

large, quality good.

The display of bantams included a fine lot of Game bantams, a remarkably fine lot of Cochin bantams, fairly good Sebright bantams, very high class Rose Comb bantams and Japanese bantams as well. Three Buff Polish bantams shown, of these one cockerel and one pullet very attractive.

The pigeon display was a wonder to all especially interested in this department. There were more cups given away than could be conveniently placed upon a table large enough that ten or a dozen might dine at it. Being especially interested in the squab growing proposition, we carefully examined all of the several kinds that were shown as squab producing specimens or we might say breeders for producing market squabs. Among all these there was nothing so attractive as were the hen pigeons or as some would call them Florentine Runts. These were shown eight to twelve dozen pair in a large coop or cage, and attracted the attention of all who have any inclination towards squab growing. If the time ever comes when this kind of pigeons can be sold at a reasonable price, they will certainly become very popular as squab producers. There was quite a display of record Homers that have flown from one to five hundred miles each, and they looked as if they would love to dart away home upon the merest chance to escape from their cages.

Rabbits, guinea pigs and cage birds fairly good classes. The exhibit of cats is always one of the remarkable features of the Boston show. We do not remember ever having seen such large crowds visit any poultry show before. It was stated that over twelve thousand passed



White Leghorn Pullet Exhibited at Chicago by Studebaker Model Poultry and Egg Farm

through the gateway into Mechanics Hall during Thursday of show week.

Tuesday night the informal banquet was tendered the visiting brethren who were exhibitors in all the departments of the show. After the collation had been disposed of, Secretary Roberts gave the glad hand of welcome to all the visitors, invited them to enjoy their cigars and the vaudeville performance that was provided for their

amusement. It was publicly announced at this gathering that the Boston Show would be held during the week of January 16, 1906. The management of the Show was most perfect. There was the least amount of friction but little dissatisfaction and a world of praise on every side for the management under the direction of Secretary Roberts who had supreme control of same. As stated in the opening, the display of every

kind and character of poultry appliance was a wonder. There was even a stand at which souvenirs, perfume and chewing gum was sold with a well conducted restaurant in one corner of the main hall. The special attraction outside of the regular exhibit was a few wild animals brought from the Zoological Garden and placed in cages in several parts of the hall. Plenty of seats were scattered throughout the building.

Cayuga—The Only American Ducks



LAKE DUCKS, or black lake ducks, often also named black river ducks, a migratory species which stop in the Seneca, Cayuga and Canandaigua Lake Section of New York State and certain parts of New England

annually upon their return from their breeding haunts in the far north and again in Spring upon their return to the north enroute from the sunny south, are the ancestors of our Cayugas.

The wild tribe is, of course, much smaller. They have a smutty black plumage, very long graceful necks, short thin legs and the drake has a green bill. A peculiar characteristic in the wild male is the entire absence of the curly tail feathers. No other breed shows the absence of the commonly called sex-determining feature. The female's bill is black, or black moderately, spotted or splashed with olive green. As food products they stand third on list of game ducks, Canvas backs being first, closely followed by Redheads as seconds.

The domesticated Cayugas improve the meat quality of their ancestors by furnishing it in larger quantities. The shyness of the wild bird has changed to a docile and trusting disposition and, if fed liberally, will for that reason fatten quickly and remuneratively.

Cayugas are the only marketable variety that can successfully boast of genuine American production. The fallacious claims of an English writer that the Bishop or Parson duck—a reddish black bird of Rouen type and size, having a large white breast and white primaries (collar and cuffs of the bishop or parson)—has aided in giving Cayuga size and quality, do not hold water, as a recrossing of the types will prove. The mottled breast or the whitish gray feathers often found in aged birds or ailing specimens, are simply an outward sign of nature's protest against inbreeding or the many wrong modes under which a breeder may have kept his birds. Let us study the cause and rapid progress will result.

Though there is some prejudice against black as a color for market fowls, the objections urged are but trivial if compared with the benefits to be secured in this case. We have it from good authority and every day proves it to us, if we keep our eyes open and digest mentally what we see, that the abundance of color pigment in animal physique indicates a commensurate proportion of vitality and vigor, also that the black pigment is indicative of a stronger nature than any lighter color. One naturalist found, that all black plumaged birds and all black pelted animals are wilder, hardier and, if ferocious, fiercer, because nearer to nature's strong color. Another investigator cited the case of the black leopard and the black rabbit as examples of exceptionable abundance of vigor, in which the visible result is excess of pigment. I cite this only to show that black on a duck, or any bird

THEO. F. JAGER

for that matter, if a deep, solid, iridescent emerald green black is an outward sign indicating health and reproductive powers and these two combined mean almost always quick growth and easy fattening, and this again is essential for a good market bird. Meat quality being good, Cayugas will stand the test and doubters should give them a trial.

In the same ratio as a Cayuga ages, is abused, or loses vigor, caused by lack of food or inbreeding, will the emerald green black make room for a smutty black with lustrous blue stripes running parallel to each other. Time and a little more neglect only are needed to get a mottled effect of gray and white on head, breast and lower body. Hence my advice, keep up the color and the breed will keep itself.

The Boston Cultivator of 1862, is my authority, that in 1847-'48 large flocks of almost entirely black ducks roaming in semi-captivity between the shores of Cayuga Lake and the nearby homesteads of their owners, first attracted the attention of the interested outsiders. The same agency further says: "J. R. Page, of Sennett, Cayuga county, New York, who has bred these ducks many years, states that he has had them weigh sixteen pounds to the pair at six months old. Mr. Page observes there usually is more or less white on the breast of these ducks, but he thinks they could be bred perfectly black. The quality of their flesh we know is excellent. They are unquestionably a very valuable variety."

Mr. C. W. King of New York state one of the staunchest Cayuga advocates of the present generation has bred them for some thirty-six years; first showed them the first time Cayugas ever were shown in Farmersville, New York in 1871, when a clear white breast free from mottles or ragged edge was considered a very pretty typical requirement in a show bird. White in any part of plumage is now a disqualification. Older birds of low vitality are apt to throw single gray or white feathers on neck or near lower mandible. Our Standard would be truer to nature, as we find nature in this breed today and a better aid in developing the same, if light off colors in aged birds were made subjects of cuts and not of disqualification.

Exports to Europe through the hands of Mr. T. K. Fowler, of Aylesbury, England, are additional proof of the fact of white fronted Cayugas being common. Mr. Weir in describing them said: "The birds had much white on the throat and part of the breast, the rest of the body being a rich brownish black. The head, neck and back, especially of the drake, was lighted by a brilliant, iridescent, emerald green." English fanciers demanded at this time, in the '60's and '70's, an orange green bill with a black bean in the drake,

and a dark green, approaching black, bill in the duck. Today we want black, solid black bills for both. We also demand, that the formerly required color of legs—blackish purple, a light orange tint shining through—be turned into black or slate color, the former preferred.

Cayugas to meet our approval now, must be black in all sections and in every particular and our present call for "dark hazel" eyes is nothing but the shadow of a future demand—the black pupil.

Yearling birds in breeding condition carry eight and seven pounds of weight to male and female respectively. As mentioned above they are easily fattened and in close confinement apt to become sluggish and inactive.

For best results a pond or creek abounding in watercress, frogweeds and other vegetation should be had and in such a place on a moderate ration of whole oats in water once per day and equal portions by measure of corn chop, middlings, bran and crushed oats with 8 per cent. of bloodmeal added as a well mixed moist night feed, ducks will produce from sixty-five to ninety strongly fertilized eggs. One drake to six ducks is good mating until May, when he can accommodate seven or eight females.

They usually start to lay a little prior to the first warm days in April, depositing at the rate of from four to six eggs weekly. They become broody two or three times as soon as fifteen or eighteen eggs are laid. The ducks are poor sitters and mothers.

The eggs are medium size, have a thick dark green shell and often an additional top coat of a smutty black oil. If to be used for hatching, set them as found, removing with tender wiping only coarse dirt that may adhere. Do not use water for cleaning eggs as the shell oil, so essential to hold the moisture of the eggs, runs out easily, especially in lukewarm water, thereby impairing the hatch. To the farmer or suburbanite desiring to enliven his waterways with something rare and racy looking, something that will at the same time furnish an excellent roast, appetite provoking even in the dog days, I cannot help but strongly recommend the Cayugas, which with their splendid plumage form an interesting picture against any green background.

The need of development still remains, and hence the poultry specialist is still needed. As long as, in a laying breed of hens, some of them lay 200 eggs a year, others 100 and others 50, there is still room for improvement, in weeding out the tendencies that permit the production of only the smaller numbers of eggs. The hen that lays 50 eggs a year has in her makeup a large element of the primeval fowl. It is the force or tendency called atavism—the tendency to revert to the old form that is the cause of inferiority. The man that has a specialty in poultry must continually resist this tendency in fowls and must try by selection to eliminate it as much as possible.

The Poultry Show at Chicago



WE think the universal verdict will be that the show held by the National Fanciers and Breeders' Association, January 23-28 was the best ever held in Chicago. It was not the largest in the number of exhibits, not the largest in point of door receipts but it was the best without a doubt ever held by the Association. It was a clean, well cooped and perfectly managed show. Enough birds were on exhibit to fill the great Coliseum to the limit possible by single tier cooping and the quality was all that could be wished. The aisles were comfortably wide, the arrangement was such as to give the best light to the largest number of coops and the attendants kept the floor in apple pie order, while the sanitary arrangements were perfect. The officers did everything that could be done to make the show pass off pleasantly and so far as we could see there was no friction anywhere, everything passing off smoothly and pleasantly for all concerned.

It does not require large numbers to make a good show. What is desired is high quality in the exhibits and satisfaction on the part of exhibitors. That the exhibits were of high quality everyone was willing to concede. That visitors were pleased it was easy to see.

Best of all the show was financially successful in that it paid expenses in spite of very bad weather the first three days of the week. The attendance was large enough to make the show second in this respect to any one ever held in Chicago.

Most of the classes were well represented, as far as the popular breeds were concerned. Chicago has never had a very large display of bantams, nor have the Hamburgs, Polish and French classes ever made a great display here. In the more practical and popular breeds Chicago always brings out some fine exhibits and this year was no exception to the general rule.

We are very reluctant to criticise any department of a show at which we have been treated with such cordiality as was shown us at Chicago, but it seems to us that we would not be doing our whole duty if we were to neglect to enter our protest against the hiring of comparatively unknown judges, who showed themselves incompetent to judge, as was the case at this show. Most of the judges selected were among the best in this country and their awards were not questioned by exhibitors or spectators, but there was some poor judging in some of the classes. It is to be hoped that the committee having charge of the department

of the show which arranges for the judging will see to it hereafter that a prize awarded at Chicago carries with it the weight of the authority of a judge of acknowledged reputation.

This seems an ungracious thing to say but in a case of this kind the truth should be told in order that a serious error may not be repeated.

President Eddy and Secretary Kimmey were untiring in their efforts to give a good show and as far as their duties extended they succeeded in a most admirable manner. To continue them in office for another year would only be recognizing their entire fitness for the positions they now hold.

The judges were: Frank Heck, Chicago, E. W. Rankin, St. Paul, Geo. H. Burgett, Lawtons Station, N.Y., D. J. Lambert, Apponaug, R. I., Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor, Ont., T. E. Orr, Beaver, Pa., Dr. O. P. Bennett, Mazon, Ill., Chas. McClave, New London, Ohio, Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa, S. B. Johnson, Fairland, Ind., Henry Trafford, Springfield, Ohio, T. C. Morgaridge, Como, Ill., U. J. Shanklin, Waubeck,

Iowa, B. F. Hislop, Milford, Ill., Oscar Herbster, Ottawa, Ill., W. C. Ellison, Pewaukee, Wis.

The incubator and supply firms were out in full force. Beginning at the north end of the room the exhibit of Charles A. Cyphers was installed and was in charge of Fred Maunders and Fred Phillips, who were busy explaining the merits of the Model Incubators and Brooders.

On the east side was the big exhibit of the J. W. Miller Co., where Ideal Incubators and Brooders were shown in full operation by J. W. Miller and Roy Miller. South of this Cavanaugh Bros. showed Ormas Incubators and Brooders and took subscriptions for all the poultry papers.

At the south end of the room was to be seen the big exhibit of the Vaughan Seed Store which is agent for Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. Here Mr. Betts of the Prairie State Co. was to be found at all times ready to show his machines.

In the southwest corner was the exhibit of the Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., where H. H. Blackman hatched chicks and explained the workings of his machines.

Extending across the center of the room the Cyphers Incubator Co. made a large exhibit of its Incubators, Brooders, coops, colony houses, fixtures of all kind and poultry foods.

Near the northwest corner was to be found the Axford, with its inventor ready to explain why his machine should receive attention. Mr. Axford always succeeds in interesting a crowd.

Humphrey & Sons had an exhibit of bone mills, brooders and attracted their share of attention.

The poultry papers were given space along the east side and the various booths were very nicely decorated. This was the lively side of the show and a large amount of business was done by the various papers during the week.

Notes

Secretary Kimmey was going day and night. He was the first one on hand mornings and the last one to leave at night.

The catalogues were delayed until Friday, but were well printed when they did come.

The poultry men did not take kindly to having the pigeons cooped in the center of the



"The Best Show We Ever Held."
Fred L. Kimmey, Secretary Chicago Show.



First Prize Partridge Cochins Hen, Chicago Show.

(Continued on Page 27.)

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

Sunflower seeds are very valuable to laying hens and a large quantity can be produced on a small plot of land. If you have a place where they can be planted, don't forget them this year.

Clover meal is going to be a scarce article in the near future on account of the short crop last year. Alfalfa meal, however, is in full supply and easily obtained and is as good or better than clover meal.

The golden jubilee of the Hagerstown fair will probably be the occasion of the greatest fall show of poultry ever held in this country. We hope western breeders will prepare to take their proper place at this great show.

This month marks the end of the show season of 1904-1905 and should mark the beginning of the season of 1905-1906. Successful shows are those which managers plan for from the end of one show to the beginning of the next.

We desire to impress upon the minds of our readers the fact that *POULTRY* is stopped when the time paid for has expired. We can not afford to give it away, nor can we afford to lose friends by sending it where it is not wanted.

The incubator manufacturers report that their business is much better at this season than ever before at the same time in the year. Poultrymen, even when they breed for market only, have learned that the early hatching bird is the one that is most profitable.

The National Fanciers and Breeders Association should come out and make the great Chicago show a comparison show. It seems to us that after the recent experience this is the only thing to do. The score card certainly was knocked out at the show this season.

Don't forget that the laying season for the little red mites begins with the first warm days and that as egg producers they make 200 eggs a year look like thirty cents. Begin on them by thoroughly whitewashing the poultry house and then keep after them with good lice killer.

We are glad to have our friends send us photographs in which are scenes with poultry a conspicuous feature. We want artistic pictures only. We do not care for pictures of single birds, unless they are exceptionally fine in position and treatment.

Tens of thousands of chicks are killed by being kept in an overheated brooder. Give the little fellows a chance to get out of the brooder during the daytime and do not stew them with too much heat at night. Be sure that your brooder is so built that pure fresh air is constantly furnished the chicks.

Do you think incubator chicks are as strong and make as good grown fowls as those hatched with hens? This question comes to us at least once a day. If we did not think incubator-hatched and brooder-raised chicks were better in every way than those hatched under hens and reared by hens, we would not own six incubators. The best incubator? We have six and can not tell which is best and we are going to try another make this year, just to prove that it is as good as the others.

¶ A correspondent writes us concerning the score card as compared with comparison judging and suggests that dropping the score card and replacing it with comparison judging would leave nothing for the beginner to be guided by in estimating the value of his birds. This is an old argument and good under certain conditions. These conditions no longer prevail. The score card as now interpreted by many judges is of no use to the beginner. This is because the best modern judges have no use for the score card and the poorest ones do not know how to apply it. For instance at the late Chicago show a judge, who had never judged a show before this winter and never had judged one before he was selected to judge at Chicago, scored the birds in a certain class in such a manner that it did not require an expert to discover that he knew nothing at all about applying the score card. He scored birds at about 90 points when the same birds under such a judge as McClave had been scored up to above 94 points. This new judge cut the birds in sections where they were perfect and passed other sections that might have been cut with justice. An old judge said to us at the Chicago show that he never knew the time when he would score the same bird twice in the same day, because he knew he could not repeat a score and make it twice alike. Before us as we write are two score cards made for the same bird by the same judge. These scores were made a week apart and total exactly the same. To the superficial observer this would prove that score card judging is a matter of exact judging, but when we come to analyze the two cards we find the cuts for color and shape are not alike in more than two sections. This gives the whole thing away. Moreover we have known one of the best—if not the very best—judges in the United States to be trapped into judging the same bird twice in one day and make a difference of three points in the score. One of the oldest and best judges in North America recently began on a long line of birds to judge them by the score card. It happened that this line had all the best at one end and all the poorest at the other. It also happened that the judge began with the poor birds. These he scored so high that before he got to the other end of the line he was confronted with the necessity of scoring some fine birds down below where they really belonged, or giving them a score of more than 100 points. The result was that the best birds in the line were left in low positions, and the very best bird in the line was passed while some very ordinary specimens were prize winners. The owner of the birds laughed about the awards and offered to sell his prize winners for one-fourth the sum he would ask for some that were left out. In another class in the same show the owner of two birds, one of which got first and the other second, was advised to change the cards on the birds for his own credit but declined saying he could sell his first prize bird for a good price and keep the second and yet keep the better bird of the two. It has freely been admitted to the writer by a good judge that when he goes to judge a score-card show he looks over the birds, picks out the best ones and makes his score cards fit his judgment. We know this is telling tales out of school, but it is time the ancient fraud known as the score card was given up for the better way, comparison. Not that judges never could properly place the awards by the score card. There was a time when no man would be asked to judge who had not proved himself competent. There are judges today who can go down a line of birds and score them with approximate correctness, as long as they judge only those varieties with which they have become familiar by breeding them, but no man can go into a show room and correctly judge all the varieties of birds that are recognized in the Standard. When birds are judged by comparison, it is a rare thing to find the poorest one or one of the poorest given a high place. Judges make mistakes, give second to the best bird and first to the next best and when it comes to giving fourth or fifth place there is a greater liability to mistake, but as a rule comparison judging gives the best bird the best place. As to the beginner, he is in no danger of losing anything. In England the score card is not known and beginners do not ask for further information. When their birds lose by comparison, they soon discover wherein they were deficient and remedy the trouble. Score card judging is guessing on each of a large number of sections, while comparison judging is guessing on all the sections at one comprehensive glance. The chances are that the one guess will be most nearly correct. We use the word guessing in the sense that as long as no two men can see alike there will be a difference of opinion and one of the observers at least must stand accused of guess work without any chance to defend himself. After all, judging a bird is only getting the opinion of an expert and judging by comparison is giving the expert the best possible opportunity to give a correct opinion. The score card has been dropped in judging all classes of live stock except poultry and it is time that poultrymen take this advanced step.

News and Notes

Don't expect to get rich in one year keeping poultry, but plan to make it a life work. This is the one certain road to success.

Separation of the sexes should be the rule in the poultry yard, except during the hatching season. This is better for the males and results in more and better eggs.

The best specimens of the greatest egg-laying strain of fowls will fall short of expectations unless they are fed on egg-producing food. Better a well-fed mongrel than an ill-fed pure-bred.

If the male bird at the head of your breeding flock is not all right in every respect get a good one, even if you must make a sacrifice to do so. No breeder can afford to breed from a poor sire.

Remember that good layers are made by giving good care to the chicks. Care for the young stock so it will mature early and begin laying young, and this characteristic will soon become fixed in the strain.

When we speak of a strain of fowls, we should remember that it is impossible to produce a strain by constantly introducing new blood into a flock. A strain is only produced by constantly breeding in line.

The price does not prove whether eggs are dear or cheap. It is the quality of the birds which produce the eggs that we must look to before we determine whether we pay too much or not for eggs. Some breeders sell eggs too cheap and others get all they are worth.

This year promises to be the greatest ever known in the poultry business. We have said this last year and the year before, and the promise of success has been fulfilled. The man who begins to breed poultry and sticks to it, will find that within a few years he is engaged in business that overtops any other industry in the land.

The National Fanciers and Breeders Association has in contemplation a laying contest for which prizes will be awarded at the next show of the association. Particulars will be given as soon as the details of the competition are prepared. Here is an opportunity for those who desire to make a reputation for their stock to secure wide publicity at small cost.

For dishing out left-handed compliments we freely acknowledge that Brother Robinson takes the cake. We really had hoped that we could make a success of *POULTRY*, in fact had begun to consider it a success already, when along comes the Bostonese Brother and knocks out our hopes and reduces our beautiful air castles to glittering fragments. He has now prepared himself to say "I told you so," but we hope he will not hold his breath until the opportunity arrives. If he tries it, the poultry world will lose its best counter-irritant and most pessimistic advocate. According to Brother Robinson nothing is a success unless it is born, lives, moves and has its being somewhere between West Newton and Boston Harbor. We shall try to struggle along and die gracefully, if die we must.

Windsor Park Poultry Yards

The largest poultry plant in Chicago. Thirty-one prizes at the two Chicago shows this season. We have

Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.
Single and Rose Comb White, Black and Buff Leghorns.
Single Comb Black Minorcas.
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks.
Silver, Golden, Buff and White Wyandottes.
Light Brahmas.
Buff and White Cochins.
English Red Caps.
Black Langshans.
Silver Spangled Hamburgs.
Toulouse Geese.
Bronze Turkeys.
Pekin Ducks.

Our plant is always open to visitors, who are invited to inspect our stock. **Stock For Sale. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Turkey and Goose eggs \$3.00 per setting. Orders booked any time. Satisfaction guaranteed.**

Arthur G. Vierling,

75th and the Lake, CHICAGO.

Golden Pheasants

\$15.00 a Pair

Cocks of 1903 hatch in full plumage. \$6.00 each for birds of 1904 hatch.

Eggs \$10 a Setting

Write at once for full particulars about these beautiful birds that are becoming so popular. Address

B. C. SAMMONS,

Blue Island, Illinois.

Chief Oshkosh Strain Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

World's Fair Winners

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, acknowledged superior merits in both both laying and standard qualities. Write to the owners and breeders.

Walter E. Holmes, **William Chase,**
Oshkosh, Wis. Hudson, N. H.
Member Rhode Island Red Club



White Crested BLACK POLISH
St. Louis
World's Fair Winners
First prize at Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota State Fairs. Eggs \$3 for 15. They are worth \$5. If you want the best write **J. C. SCOTT,**
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Brown Leghorns

SINGLE COMB, WITTMAN STRAIN

Choice Cockerels up to Standard. Bargains for early buyers.

JOHN METLAR,

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"Little Chicks"

Is the title of a new book which tells how to successfully hatch and raise little chicks. The only book published on the subject. Over 160 pages. Price 50c postpaid. Descriptive circular free. Agents wanted.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co.
Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

The Poultry Show at Chicago

(Continued From Page 25)

room. The dogs were also given the center of the stage but the cats were up stairs. This was one arrangement that met the approval of all poultry and pigeon breeders without exception.

The following is a list of exhibitors:

Anacondas—Henry Scheyer cl 1 p 1
Blue Andalusians—Ray Poultry Yards c 1 h 4 p 4 5, E. L. C. Morse c 2 h 1 2 cl 1 2 p 1 2 3.
Black Cochins Bantams—K. J. Muir c 1 h 2 3 5, F. A. Prager c 2 h 1 2 p 1 3 4 pen 1.
Buff Cochins Bantams—Dehr & Kubicek cl 3 4 5 h 5 p 4 5, W. W. Zike cl 1 p 1, Albert Heitman h 2 3 4, Dr. O. P. Bennett c 1 cl 2 p 2 3 h 1 pen 1.
White Cochins Bantams—Frank A. Shunk cl 1 h 1.
Game Birchen Bantams—C. A. & F. Y. Parfrey c 1 cl 2 p 2, Frank C. Sites cl 1 p 1 h 1.
Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—C. A. & F. Y. Parfrey c 3 cl 4 p 2, Don C. Doolittle c 4 h 2 3 p 1, Brook, Hoffman & Piepper c 2, R. R. Voris c 1 cl 1 h 1 n 3, John Watkins cl 2, Windsor Park Poultry Yards cl 5.
Brown and Red Game Bantams—C. A. & F. Y. Parfrey p 1, R. R. Voris h 1.
Silver Duckwing Game Bantams—C. A. & F. Y. Parfrey p 2, Ray Schoonhoven c 2 h 2 3 p 3 4, Brook, Hoffman & Piepper cl 1, R. R. Voris c 1 p 1.
Red Pyle Game Bantams—C. A. & F. Y. Parfrey c 2 3 h 3, Frank C. Sites p 2, Brook, Hoffman & Piepper cl 3, R. R. Voris c 1 cl 1 2 4 h 1 2 p 1 3.
Black Japanese Bantams—Frank W. Radford c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2.
Black Tailed Japanese Bantams—All prizes to Frank W. Radford.
Japanese Golden Bantams—Frank W. Radford cl 1 p 1.
Japanese Silver Bantams—All prizes to Frank W. Radford.
Japanese White Bantams—All prizes to Frank W. Radford.
Polish White Crested Bantams—Carl H. Kripping cl 1 h 1 p 1.
Rose Comb Black Bantams—All prizes to Mrs. A. J. Kimmey.
Golden Sebright Bantams—F. A. Harrison h 1, Albert Heitman c 1 h 2 4, Windsor Park Poultry Yards h 3.
Dark Brahmas—Warren Rothgeb c 1 cl 1 h 2 3 p 2 4 pen 1, Wm. Berberich h 1 p 1 3.
Light Brahmas—C. L. Duffeld c 1 h 2 4 pen 2, Simon Lynch & Son c 2 h 5 cl 1 p 3 5 pen 3, C. H. Collins cl 4 5 p 4, David P. Ward cl 2 5, Geo. A. Tossy c 3 4 5 p 1 2 pen 1, Dr. Brinkerhoff h 3 pen 4.
Buff Cochins—Henry J. Jenner cl 3 pen 4 5, Hugh Wyatt c 4 cl 1 4 5 h 4 p 2 3 5 pen 2, Thomas Curry c 3 h 1 2 5 pen 3, F. A. Hefner c 1 cl 2 h 3 p 1 4 pen 1, C. L. Duffeld c 2, C. W. Case c 5.
Partridge Cochins—James A. Maxwell c 4 h 5, U. J. Shanklin c 1 2 3 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 4 p 1 2 3, C. L. Diefeld c 5 h 3 p 4 5.
White Cochins—Warren Rothgeb c 1 h 3 p 2 4 pen 1, F. A. Prager p 1, W. O. Swain cl 1 2 h 1 p 3.
Birchen Games—W. H. Thompson c 1.
Black Breasted Red Games—W. H. Thompson c 1 3 cl 1 3 h 1 2 p 1 2, Brooks, Hoffman & Piepper c 2 4 cl 4 h 3 4 p 3, H. D. Schreiter c 5 cl 2 5 h 5 p 4 5 pen 1.
Brown Red Games—All prizes to W. H. Thompson.
Golden Duckwing Games—W. H. Thompson h 1 p 1.
Silver Duckwing Games—W. H. Thompson c 1 2 cl 1 3 h 1 2 p 1 2, Brooks, Hoffman & Piepper cl 2.
Red Pyle Games—W. H. Thompson c 1 cl 2 h 1 p 1, Brooks, Hoffman & Piepper cl 1 p 2.
Pit Games—Edmund Robinson c 1, E. H. Macoy c 3 4 5 cl 3 4, Henry A. Ayars c 2 cl 1 2, Dr. H. P. Clarke h 1.
Cornish Indian Games—Wm. Sawyer Jr. c 1 h 3 p 1 4 pen 1, Brent & Eddy cl 3 5 p 2, Rev. H. A. Huey c 2 cl 4 h 1 p 3, Barnard Cummings cl 1 p 5.
Golden Penciled Hamburgs—D. Van Reenen c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2.
Silver Penciled Hamburgs—All prizes to D. Van Reenen.
Golden Spangled Hamburgs—Paul Meeske h 1 2.
Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Frank Kuechenmeister cl 2, J. E. McClain cl 1 h 4 p 1 2, J. E. Armstrong cl 3 h 2 3 p 3, A. P. Thorns h 1 p 4, Windsor Park Poultry Yards c 1 h 5.
Houdans—Otto Claus h 1, Fred Graf cl 3 h 2 p 1.
Black Langshans—F. W. Michaels p 1 2, Daniel Thomas h 2 4, E. W. Colton cl 1, Margaret C. Daly cl 2 h 1 p 3, Windsor Park Poultry Yards c 1 h 3.
White Langshans—Rees F. Matson c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 3 p 1 2.
Rose Comb Buff Leghorns—Harry McDonald cl 1 2.
Single Comb Buff Leghorns—C. H. Collins p 5, Geo. S. Barnes c 2 cl 3 h 1 4, Frank M. Clark cl 5 h 3 5, Nate K. Cornwall c 1 3 4 5 cl 1 2 4, h 2, p 1 3 4, G. L. Pendroy p 2.
Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—F. A. Lord c 1 cl 2 3, Dr. F. M. Reed cl 1 h 1 p 3, John Dupee c 2 cl 4 5 p 1 2 4, Windsor Park Poultry Yards h 2.
Single Comb Brown Leghorns—J. E.

Lauterbach h 1 2, Fred Motte c 4 cl 4 5 p 3 4 5, Mrs. M. E. Ratcliff c 3, H. F. Becker cl 1, Ray Belsley c 1 5 cl 2 h 4, W. H. Wiebke cl 2 3, Scott Billman h 3.
Rose Comb White Leghorns—W. W. Wood p 1, Fred Miller cl 5, E. L. Kappleman c 2, Chas. H. Rose c 5, Rocky River Poultry Co. c 1 2 4 h 1 2 4 5 p 4 5 pen 1 2.
Single Comb White Leghorns—White Leghorn Poultry Yards c 1 c 5 cl 1 4 h 2 5 pen 1, H. M. Morse c 2 3 h 1 3 cl 2 p 2 pen 2, J. E. Lauterbach c 4, Studebaker Model Poultry Farm cl 5 p 1 5 pen 3, Edward Sieggrosser pen 4, Dr. W. A. Gibson h 4 cl 3 p 3 p 4.
Black Minorcas—A. B. Kaye c 4 cl 2 5 h 2 p 1 2 45 pen 2, J. G. Armstrong cl 5 h 4, Chas. Esslinger h 1, Chas. G. Pape c 1 cl 1 h 3 p 3 pen 1, Luny Reynolds c 3, Rose Lodge Poultry Yards c 2 pen 3, A. Didricksen cl 3 h 5.
Rose Comb Black Minorcas—S. T. Campbell c 1 4 cl 1 2 3 h 1 3 p 2 4 5 pen 1 3, E. R. Sherman cl 5 h 2, A. Didricksen c 2 3 cl 4 h 4 5 p 1 4 pen 2.
White Minorcas—Henry Dunne pen 5, Harry C. Meiselbach cl 4 p 2 pen 4, S. A. McWilliams c 1 4 cl 1 2 3 5 h 2 3, 5 6 p 1 3 4 5 pen 1 2 3.
White Orpingtons—C. S. Byers p 1.
White Rose Comb Orpingtons—F. C. Bailey all prizes.
Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons—Harry Betscher all prizes.
Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—F. C. Bailey c 1 cl 1 p 5, C. S. Byers c 2 cl 4 p 1, W. H. Bushell c 3 cl 2 3 h 1 p 4 pen 1, J. R. Keath cl 5 p 2 3, Frank C. Sites h 2.
Black Orpingtons—Theo. Ambrosius cl 1 2 p 1 2, C. S. Byers cl 3 4 p 3 4.
Buff Plymouth Rocks—Robt Larmer c 5 p 2 h 3, S. Bergslien c 3 h 1 p 4 pen 2, Abbott & Duntion cl 1, S. D. Lapham c 1 cl 3 5 h 5 p 1 pen 1, John Dupee h 4, W. E. Russel c 2 h 2 p 5 pen 3, Den LeGore cl 4 W. H. Mercer pen 1, James J. Elliott cl 2, Harry McDonald pen 2, Success Poultry Yards c 4 pen 5, Simon Lynch & Son p 3 pen 4.
Barred Plymouth Rocks—F. H. Stanwood p 4 5, Dan'l Christian & Son c 4 cl 5 pen 4, E. F. Pierce cl 4, B. F. Weymer c 3 h 1 cl 2 p 3 pen 3, Edgar G. Simpson h 3 pen 5, O. P. Bennett c 2 h 2 cl 3 p 1 pen 2, R. E. Haeger & Co. c 1 4 5 h 5 cl 1 p 2 pen 1.
White Plymouth Rocks—Chas. H. Bing c 1 h 1 5 p 1 3 pen 1, W. A. Greene c 2, E. A. Holsworth c 3 cl 5, G. E. Read h 2 4 cl 3, Fred Furman cl 2 p 4, Ames L. Orr cl 1, Oscar E. Brooks cl 4 p 2 pen 2 c 4.
Partridge Plymouth Rocks—Frank J. Randall c 1 p 1.
White Crested Black Polish—Will J. Kelly c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1 2.
Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—E. E. Beck c 1 2 cl 2 5 h 4 p 3 pen 2, L. L. Conn cl 1 h 3 p 2, Gabriel Bros. cl 4 h 1 p 1 4 5 p 1 4 5, Wm. B. Richardson c 3 cl 3 h 2.
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Wm. B. Richardson c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 3, F. M. Malone p 1 2, Elmer B. McGaw h 2 p 4 5.
Silkies—Frank W. Radford all prizes.
Black Spanish—R. G. Bielefeld all prizes.
Black Wyandottes—Frank C. Sites c 1 cl 1 3 1 2 3 p 1 pen 1, W. R. Hinz cl 2 p 2.
Buff Wyandottes—Ackley & Page c 1 5 cl 3 4 p 1 pen 1, D. D. Haines c 4 h 3, A. Wilson p 2, Dr. G. W. Wheeler cl 5 p 4 pen 4, Frank A. Shunk p 5, Waterman & Son cl 2 pen 3, Success Poultry Yards c 3 p 3 h 5, E. W. Morene h 2 4 pen 5, W. R. Wooden c 2 cl 1.
Columbian Wyandottes—Olive H. Owen c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 3, Wm. B. Richardson c 2 3 cl 3 4 h 1 3 p 1 4, John Evans & Son cl 2 p 2.
Golden Wyandottes—Geo. T. Huson c 1, Wm. J. Fox c 5, B. F. Hislop c 3 h 4 cl 1 2 5 p 2 pen 2, A. W. Davis c 2 4 h 1 p 1 3 pen 1, Ira C. Keller c 3 h 5 pen 4, R. E. Jones h 2 cl 3 p 5 pen 3, Clive H. Owen cl 4, Jeston Whiteseh h 3 p 4.
Silver Wyandottes—Calvin Ott p 2, W. H. Millard c 2 3 h 1 5 cl 1 2 p 1 3 pen 1 3, Wm. J. Fox c 5 cl 5, M. H. Randall p 5 John A. Shaw c 5 cl 4, R. E. Jones c 1 4 cl 3 h 2 3 4 p 4 p 4 pen 2 4 5.
Silver Penciled Wyandottes—W. R. Hinz c 1 h 1 3 cl 4 p 2, J. E. Armstrong cl 1 h 2 4 p 1 3 pen 1, S. J. Sorensen cl 2 3 4 p 2.
Partridge Wyandottes—Clarence Ward c 1 pen 1, Theo. Ambrosius c 2 5 cl 1 3 h 1 5 p 1 4, Emma B. Poultry Farm cl 2 4 p 2 pen 2, H. P. Wightman h 3, J. G. Hickcox c 4 p 5 pen 5, Mrs. M. Hall c 3, B. S. Hume cl 5 pen 3, Otto O. Wild h 2 4 pen 4, A. J. Smith p 3.
Silver Penciled Rocks—W. R. Hinz h 1.
Silver Spangled Wyandottes—J. E. Armstrong cl 1.
Partridge Rocks—Chester P. Aldrich cl 1 2 h 1, W. R. Hinz p 1.
Wild Ducks—Frank J. Hicks cl 1.
White Pekin Ducks—Theo. Ambrosius c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2, Frank C. Sites cl 3 p 3, Mrs. N. E. Nibbe cl 4.
Bronze Turkeys—Warren Rothgeb c 2 h 1 4 cl 4 p 1 3, Mrs. William Rogers c 4 cl 5, Mrs. Chas. Jones c 1 h 3 p 4.
White Turkeys—All prizes to Frank J. Hicks.

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Lowest Priced, First Class Incubator on the Market.

No second grade machines—a poor man's friend. The very best to poor and rich alike. It is built of first class material throughout, is heated by Hot Water Tubular Tank and has a regulator that is at all times reliable. The machine supplies all needed moisture. Sizes 3 and 4 have combined brooder on top of machines, also nursery under egg tray, can be furnished with or without brooder. Can also furnish indoor or outdoor brooders at right prices.

This Speaks for Itself:

While I have no patience with the "Carrie Nation Hatchet" or its results, the "Carrie Nation Hatchet" is altogether another proposition—and a most excellent one in every way. The results being entirely satisfactory, with no broken heads but many demolished shells and rafts of lovely little "fuzz balls" or "Biddies" as we called them in my home by the sea. I have two of these Hatchers and find them good in every sense of the word. Have been using incubators since my first, 100-egg size cost me \$26 at factory. This 100-egg size, \$7.50 at your door is just as good.

Everything Complete and Guaranteed

No. 1-50 egg size, \$5.00

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"It Makes Poultry Pay."
It's the great condimental food for poultry of all ages and all kinds, inducing health, vigor, eggs and profits. It is both vitalizing and nutritious, taking a place in the ration nothing else will. A larger package for the price than any other—two sizes, 50 cents and 25 cents.
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If your dealer does not handle the Standard, take no substitute but send to us for special trial offer. We also make Standard Insect Powder.
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IT CURES ROUP



I personally guarantee that
Eclipse Roup Cure
will positively prevent and cure all forms of roup, canker, "swelled head," catarrh, colds, discharges from nostrils, etc. in poultry of all kinds. If you don't find it entirely satisfactory you get
Your Money Back.
No trouble to use—simply put it in the fowls drinking water. One package makes 35 gallons of guaranteed medicine. Use it now and prevent colds and sickness. Price 50c.
I pay the postage.
Send to-day.
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Show which Hen laid the Egg.

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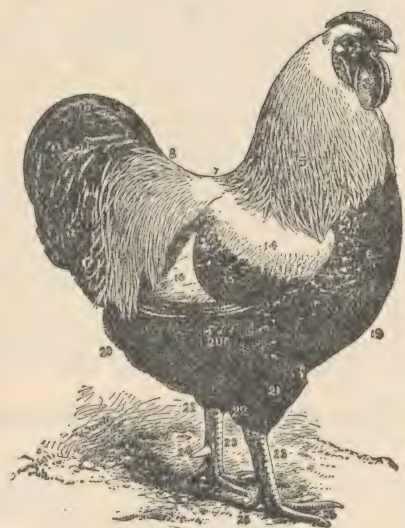
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FOR years poultrymen have called for an Illustrated Standard of Perfection. The American Poultry Association has responded to the demand by going to great expense to issue a New Illustrated Standard of Perfection which is the result of more work by skilled and experienced poultrymen and poultry judges than has ever before been put on a work of this kind. The illustrations are the work of poultry artists of national reputation and represent the various breeds in their ideal form giving beginners and experts visible models after which to pattern. The reading matter describes first the general characteristics of a breed and then in minute detail every section in shape and color. It contains the most complete glossary of poultry terms ever compiled and gives such complete directions to judges that the amateur will be able to select his best fowls without trouble. This book is substantially bound, the cover illustration being reproduced on this page. We also reproduce one of the illustrations from the glossary of the new Illustrated Standard.

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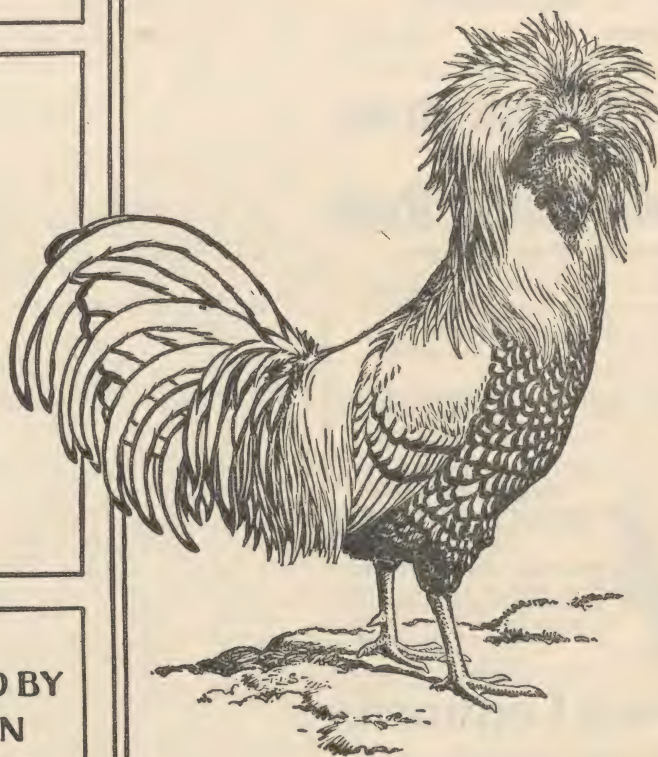
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POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

The Great New York Show

(Continued from Page 20)

W. W. Kulp was first in cocks and Mrs. Geo. B. Inches second, both having fine birds. In hens Kulp was able to carry off both first and second honors. In cockerels E. D. Pierson came to the front with the first and second bird, both good in color and shape but not large. Kulp led on pullets and Wm. T. Liddell followed.

It would be hard to find better Single Comb Black Minorcas than were lined up at this show. The very best breeders came out and brought world beaters with them. There were not very many of them, but nearly every one shown was a top notcher. Greystone Poultry Farm was first with a splendid cock and Arthur Trethaway was second. In hens Trethaway was the leader and Greystone followed. In cockerels there was a very strong competition Greystone leading and Trethaway following, either bird being fit to go into the winning class anywhere. In pullets Greystone again came to the front with Trethaway close behind.

A few White Minorcas were shown Henry Dunne getting every first and second excepting second cockerel which went to J. Edgar Waite.

In Rhode Island Reds, Kentucky came to the front when C. N. Hansen won first on cock with a bird red all over and down to the skin. Wm. B. Richardson was second. Mr. Hansen was also first on hen, cockerel and pullets, all his birds being good in every way. This shows what may happen to eastern breeders at any time that those in the west conclude to try conclusions with them at Madison Square. Lester Tompkins followed Hansen in hens, cockerels and pullets. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, now known as American Reds, were not numerous but some of them were fine. Robert C. Tuttle won first on cock and F. H. Wells, second. In hens Tuttle was first and Louis Anderson second. In cockerels Tuttle was very strong and took the two best prizes. In pullets F. D. Baermann won first on a beauty and Tuttle second. This was probably as good a class as ever appeared in the east.

This concludes all the classes where large variety shows were made. In the French, Polish, Hamburg and Dorking classes there were very full exhibits and many very fine birds, especially in Silver Spangled Hamburgs and Houdans. Our list of winners will show where the prizes fell.

In bantams there was a magnificent display, some of the Golden and Silver Sebrights being as fine as silk. Clyde H. Proper was very strong on Sebrights. D. Lincoln Orr had some fine Light Brahma bantams in line. Geo. W. Hillson accounted for himself well in this class. We did not quite agree with the judge in one or two awards in the bantam class, but when Charlie Cornman selects the best from his point of view, very few have any license to criticize him. We did not hear any complaint except in one case and it that we agreed with the judge, although there was very little difference between the first and second bird.

Exhibition Yards

We call these breeding pens in the west, but the name does not matter. The display was a grand one. Klee Bros. showed a yard of Light Brahmas that made us wish to own some of them again, and a pen of Spangled Orpingtons

shown by William Cook & Sons attracted much attention. Willow Brook Farm came to the front with a magnificent yard of Buff Orpingtons, and the yards of Jubilee Orpingtons shown by Cook and A. C. Goodacre were the best we ever saw. We thought the Goodacre females considerably the best, but Cook had the best of it on the male and won out. In Single Comb Black Orpingtons, Willow Brook had the lead with a pen that in shape and color were good enough to make them worth all Mr. Davis might ask for them. Willow Brook also captured first on White Orpingtons, with a pen that was a credit to the Farm and to Mr. May the poultryman who has charge of them. In Barred Plymouth Rocks Grove Hill Poultry Yards had the leaders and in White Rocks Greystone Poultry Farm took front place. M. E. Phelps led on his yard of Buff Rocks, which shows that Maryland knows things about poultry as well as other states, for the Buff Rock class was a warm one. John B. Hadaway had the best of it in Partridge Wyandottes and Spangler Bros. in Silver Penciled, which is a pretty good winning for two young fellows who are not yet veterans in the business. In White Wyandottes Ross C. H. Hallock led and in Buff Wyandottes Delano took front place with a yard from Millville Poultry Farm. E. G. Wyckoff had the first yard on Single Comb White Leghorns, E. B. Cridler the first in Single Comb Browns and Wm. L. Howell in Single Comb Buffs. The Black Leghorn yard shown by E. G. Wyckoff was as fine in color and shape as could be wished. W. W. Kulp had the better of the two yards of Rose Comb Browns. Santee came down from Greystone Poultry Farm and got first on a great yard of Black Minorcas and F. D. Baerman carried off the honors with a yard of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

Notes From the Floor

E. G. Wyckoff showed for exhibition a yard each of Silver Duckwing Leghorns and of Pyle Leghorns which were imported. The Silver Duckwings were certainly as beautiful as any variety of Leghorns ever shown. In color they are exactly similar to the Silver Gray Dorking and in shape Leghorns. Like all Leghorns from the other side, the male had a rather large comb but it was of good shape.

The Madison Square people certainly were good to the poultry press. They gave them space without cost and arranged it so every one had an equal chance. It is different in Chicago. There we buy our space and advertise the show free, which is a rather onesided arrangement. It shows that in New York they appreciate what the poultry press does for them and in Chicago they do not. The poultry press booths were nicely decorated and were occupied by The American Poultry Advocate, The Feather, Reliable Poultry Journal, Poultry Success, American Poultry Journal, Inland Poultry Journal and Poultry in the order named.

John L. Cost was in attendance during the whole, week working up enthusiasm for the great golden jubilee poultry show at Hagerstown next fall with much success. It is the intention to give a five-dollar gold piece as a special in each class in the show, which ought to attract a large number of entries.

The Columbia School of Poultry

Culture had the most pretentious booth in the Garden.

The exhibit displayed by the Lathrop Manufacturing Co. and George L. Harding was the most tastefully arranged one in the show. Chas. A. Cyphers had large space, as also did the Cyphers Incubator Co. and the Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co. Adair was ready to explain the merits of the Chatham incubator and Bache was on hand to show the good points of the Star Incubators and supplies. The Pineland was also in line. The Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co. showed Empire State Incubators and Russ Brooders as well as everything else needed by poultrymen.

Fred Phillips had a rather bad accident. A hammer slipped and struck him in the mouth breaking three of his teeth, which before had been perfect.

Dr. Wolfe had a non-competitive yard of Silver Spangled Hamburgs that were very large and very perfectly marked.

Thursday evening of the show the Costly Fishing Club gave its annual banquet at the Ashland House at which the editor of Poultry was a guest. Several kinds of "bait" were thoroughly discussed and Drenvested made the hit of the evening. He hit "Deacon" Sparks. It was a very enjoyable occasion, Dick Oke adding his share to the general hilarity.

Our thanks are due to Secretary Crawford for several courtesies. As a secretary he has been a success and the growth of the show is largely due to his absolutely impartial way of conducting the business of the association which gives it.

The display of pheasants made by the Homer Davenport Farms was a considerable part of the show. The Vulturine Guinea Fowls and the Impeyan pheasant were especially attractive.

A. M. Halstead, Rye, N. Y., the first breeder of Brown Leghorns in this country to give them prominence, was at the show and told us about his first birds bought away back in 1846. It is an interesting story which we are going to give our readers in another place.

The veterans declared it the greatest New York show ever held, and we did not feel like doubting their word.

The awards:

Light Brahmas—Norwood Farm c 1 4 cl 1 4 h 1 2 3 5 p 1 5 pen 4, Klee Bros. c 1 pen 1 3, Woodcrest Farm c 3, J. W. Shaw c 5 cl 2 5 h 4 p 2, Black & Brown cl 3, C. P. Nettleton pen 2, Philander Williams pen 5.

Dark Brahmas—Arthur H. Leach c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 2 W. A. Fuller c 2 p 1. Buff Cochins—C. Courtney McLean c 1 cl 2 h 2 p 1, George Ball c 2 h 3 cl 3 p 3, Chas. Magee c 3 cl 1 h 1 p 2.

Partridge Cochins—George W. Mitchell c 1 2 3 4 cl 1 2 3 4 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4 R. John Davey cl 5 8 5.

White Cochins—Adolph E. Anderson c 1 2 3 4 cl 1 2 3 4 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4, C. P. Nettleton pen 1, E. S. Freeman pen 2.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—C. H. Lathan c 1 h 1 3 4 p 1 2 5 pen 4, Sound Cliff Poultry Yards c 2, Gardner & Dunning c 3 5 cl 2 4 pen 5, John Ridgley of H. c 4 h 2 p 4, Frank D. Ham h 5, Grove Hill Poultry Yard cl 1 5 pen 1, L. H. Peters cl 3, C. W. Welles pen 3.

White Plymouth Rocks—Greystone Poultry Farm c 1 cl 1 h 1 pen 1, Peapack Farm c 2 5 h 3 5 p 1 2 3, Millville Poultry Farm Co. c 3 4 cl 2 3, 2 4 p 5 pen 2 3, Chris C. Burrough cl 4, J. D. Kuntz cl 5, Fred A. Andrews p 4, A. L. Bonfoy pen 5, Point Pleasant Poultry Yards pen 4.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—J. R. Boyce c 1 C. A. Mack c 2, Wilson & Hall c 3 Edgewood Farm c 4 cl 5 pen 3, Plymouth Poultry Farm Co. c 5 cl 3 h 5 pen 4, Orchard Hill Poultry Farm c 1 h 1 pen 2, F. C. Shepherd h 2 p 1, C. C. Sparks h 3 p 3, M. E. Phelps cl 2 4 pen 1, Jonas Hayner h 4, A. W. Dakin p 5, William Holmes pen 5.

Silver Wyandottes—J. Frank Van Alstyne c 1 cl 3 p 1, Thomas Harvey c

2, Flushing Poultry Yards c 3, Geo. W. Weed & Sons c 4, Albert Lindstorm c 5, Dr. A. T. Beckett cl 1 h 1, Thomas H. Flynn M. D. cl 2 p 2, Philip E. Morgan cl 4 p 4, Arthur J. Fisher cl 5 p 5, Fernwood Farm h 3 p 5, Maple Grove Poultry Farm h 2, E. L. Tallman h 5.

Golden Wyandottes—Geo. H. Smith c 1 cl 3 p 3, Ira C. Keller c 2 cl 1 h 1 p 2, Brundage Bros. c 4 cl 2 h 2 p 1, Hillside Poultry Farm h 3 Fernbrook Farm h 4, E. L. Tallman p 4.

White Wyandottes—F. H. Dillingham c 1, Oceanside Poultry Yards c 2, Horace Havemeyer c 3 p 5 pen 3, Mack, Witters & Britton c 4 h 4, D. Lincoln Orr c 5, Ross C. H. Hallock cl 1 h 1 p 1 pen 1, Orchard Hill Poultry Farm h 2 5 cl 2 5 p 3 pen 2, F. P. Pulsifer cl 3, Abigail Adams Poultry Farm cl 4 h 3, F. Y. Wyankoop p 2, Rumson Farm Poultry Yards p 4, A. C. Hawkins c 1 3 cl 3 5 h 1 p 2 pen 2, Millville Poultry Farm Co. c 2 cl 4 h 2 pen 1, Geo. W. Weed & Sons c 4, R. Brooks Robins c 5 h 4 5 p 5, Henry Ingalls cl 1 p 3, J. H. Scott cl 2 h 3 p 1.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Aug. D. Arnold c 1 3 4 cl 1, Wm. B. Richardson c 2, F. R. Vernon c 5 h 3 p 3, Elmer F. Benson cl 2 4, A. C. Hawkins cl 3 h 2 p 2 pen 3, W. Theo. Wittman cl 5, E. G. Wyckoff h 1 p 1 pen 2, Spangler Bros. pen 1.

Partridge Wyandottes—F. A. Keller c 1 cl 5, F. W. Schofield c 2 h 5 p 4, Fernwood Farm c 3 cl 3, John B. Hadaway c 4 h 3 p 1 pen 1, Brundage Bros. c 5 p 5, E. G. Wyckoff cl 1 h 1 p 2, Poole & Rutherford cl 2 pen 2, A. P. Groves cl 4 h 4.

Columbian Wyandottes—August D. Arnold c 1, Milan A. Brayton c 2 5 cl 4 h 3 p 2 4, Wm. Richardson c 3 cl 3 h 2 4 p 3, Dr. C. J. Andruss c 4 h 5 pen 1, Prof. Jno. Evans & Son cl 1 p 1, L. H. Davis cl 2 5 pen 2, McIntosh & Burgess h 1 p 5.

Black Wyandottes—Geo. L. Mahr c 1 2 cl 3 4 h 3 4 5 p 1 3, Dr. J. T. Gilchrist cl 1 pen 1, Frank C. Sites cl 2 h 1 Geo. W. Weed Sons h 2 p 2.

Black Langshans—H. Clarence De Turk c 1 cl 2 h 3, E. F. Gibson c 2 cl 3 h 1 p 2, Rowland P. Keasbey c 3 cl 4 5 h 2 5 p 4 pen 1, Henry Cundell c 4 h 4 p 1, Bert M. Bratt cl 1, N. C. Reynal p 3 5.

White Langshans—N. C. Reynal p 1. Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—Wm. Cook & Sons c 1 3 h 2 pen 2 4, Willow Brook Farm c 2 4 cl 3 h 3 5 p 3 4 pen 1, Worthington Poultry Yards c 5 pen 3, Wm. Barry Owen cl 1 4 5 h 1 p 1, C. E. Vass cl 2, Alfred Boulton h 4, Gedney Farm p 5, Samuel W. Bradley & Co. p 2, A. G. Goodacre pen 5.

Single Comb Black Orpingtons—Willow Brook Farm c 1 4 cl 4 h 2 3 4 p 4 5 pen 1, Wm. Barry Owen c 2 h 1 p 3, Wm. Cook & Sons c 3 5 cl 2 5 p 1 2 pen 2 3 4 5, Woodstock House Co. h 5.

Single Comb White Orpingtons—Willow Brook Farm c 1 5 cl 3 5 h 1 2 4 p 1 2 3 5 pen 1, Wm. Cook & Sons c 2 3 cl 1 h 5 pen 2 3, J. Henry Symonds c 4 cl 4, Jonas Hayner cl 2, Mrs. A. H. Williams h 3, Samuel W. Bradley & Co. p 4, Adelslea Farm pen 4.

Spangled Orpingtons—Wm. Cook & Sons pen 1.

Rose Comb White Orpingtons—Wm. Cook & Sons pen 1.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons—Wm. Cook & Sons c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, A. G. Goodacre c 2 p 2, Roecker & Gebhard c 3 h 2 p 3, J. W. Andrews cl 2 4 pen 1.

Rose Comb Black Orpingtons—Wm. Cook & Sons c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, Charles Edw. Faber c 2 h 2 p 4, Wm. Barry Owen cl 2 p 1 2 3.

Blue Andalusians—Feathery Flats Poultry Farm c 1 cl 4 h 3 4 p 5, J. E. Bliss c 2 h 2, R. H. Quackenbush c 3 cl 2 h 1 p 3, Banner Poultry Yards cl 1 3 p 1 2 4 pen 1.

Single Comb Jubilee Orpingtons—Wm. Cook & Sons pen 1, A. G. Goodacre pen 2.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Irving F. Rice c 1 h 1 pen 4, D. W. Young c 2 cl 5 h 2 3 p 2 pen 3, White Leghorn Poultry Yards Co. c 3 cl 4 h 5 pen 5, Orchard Hill Poultry Farm c 5 cl 1 2 h 4 p 3, H. J. Blanchard c 5 pen 2. (The official list evidently is in error as there are two fifths on cock) E. G. Wyckoff cl 3 pen 1, S. E. Smith p 1, Edwards & Williams p 5, Theodore F. Tompkins p 4, Hampshire County Poultry Yard pen 6.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—W. H. Wiecke c 1 p 3, E. B. Cridler c 2 5 cl 2 3 4 5 h 1 4 5 p 2 5 pen 1, T. S. Imlay Jr. c 4, John F. Homeyer cl 1, C. A. Sulton h 2 3 p 4, J. A. Strunk p 1, A. M. Young pen 3.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Thomas Peer c 1 4 cl 3 5 p 1 pen 4, Wm. F. Brace c 2 cl 4 h 1 5 p 3 4 pen 2, E. G. Wyckoff c 3 cl 2 h 3 p 2 pen 3, James Dundas cl 1, Wm. L. Howell h 4 p 5 pen 1.

Single Comb Black Leghorns—E. G. Wyckoff all prizes.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—W. W. Babcock c 1 4 cl 1 5 h 2 4 p 1 2, Rocky River Poultry Co. c 2 3 cl 2 4 h 1 3 p 3 4, E. L. Tallman c 5 h 5 p 5, Snow Flake Farm cl 3, Flushing Poultry Yards pen 1.

A Satisfied Customer

is the best advertisement. Read the following letter. It speaks for itself:

Mathews, Ind., Dec. 11, 1904.

Dinsmore & Co.,
Dear Sirs: Th one hundred W. W. eggs I bought of you proved the best investment I ever made. I hatched 53 nice chicks. I just returned from Marion poultry show where I won 1 (94), 2 (94), 3 (93) cockerel; 3 pullet (93), 1-2 pens, 17 specials and \$10 silver cup for best display of any one variety. If you will sell me eggs that same price I will take 500 or 1000 next Spring. Wishing you success, I am, yours truly,
B. R. Little

Eggs from the best pens, \$2 per 15 \$10 per 100 and we guarantee 75 per cent fertile.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards,

Breeders of high class White Wyandottes,
Dinsmore and Co., Proprietors
Kramer, Indiana.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Bred True to Standard

Winners at the New York State Fair 1903; Rochester 1903; at the Great Herald Square Show I won 1 and 3 pen; 2 and 3 hen; 2 and 5 pullet; 3 cock and 3 cockerel. Eggs from special matings at \$3 per 15. Incubator eggs from first class matings \$10 per 100. Stock For Sale,
Dr. E. Whittier, Kent, N. Y.

Orpingtons

Awarded 35 regular and several special prizes at

Herald Square, New York
November, 1904

First and Special on Pen S. C. Buff
First and Special on S. C. Black Pullet

These birds are all bred by me and competing against recent importations.

A. G. Goodacre, Pleasantdale, Essex Co., N. Y.
Stock For Sale. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Plymouth Poultry Farm

3500 Barred Buff and White

Plymouth Rocks

for sale. Fine as they grow. \$2 and up. Send for our new catalogue. Printed in colors. Free to every one.

Plymouth Poultry Farm
Route 33 York, Penn.

Roosevelt Strain Buff Plym. Rocks

are noted for their fancy points as well as their excellent laying qualities. Eggs for 1905, \$2 and \$3 per 15.

Roosevelt Poultry Yards,
C. L. STANLEY, Prop. Port Huron, Mich.



Riverside Poultry Farm
Eggs for hatching 16 years breeding the most noted strains in Barred P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Lt. Brahmas, S. & R. C. R. I. Reds S. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. White and Brown and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per 15 \$5 per 100. Send for catalogue. K. C. B. Huff, Delaware N. J.

The New Illustrated Standard Will Be Out Soon

Take advantage of our liberal offers on page 28 and be one of the first to get one.

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns—Flushing Poultry Yards pen 1.
Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—F. C. Tabor c 1, Mrs. Geo. B. Inches c 2 cl 5, E. D. Pierson c 3 cl 1 2 h 4 5 p 2, W. W. Kulp c 4 cl 4 h 1 2 3 p 1 4 5 pen 1, E. B. Pearson c 5, Wm. T. Liddell cl 3 p 3, Flushing Poultry Yards pen 2.

Black Minorcas—Greystone Poultry Farm c 1 5 cl 1 4 h 2 p 1 pen 1 2, Arthur Trethaway c 2 cl 2 5 h 1 p 2 3, Wallace E. J. Collins c 3 h 5 Gedney Farm c 4 h 4 p 5 pen 5, Klee Bros. h 3 pen 3 4, Orchard Hill Poultry Farm cl 3 p 4.

White Minorcas—Henry Dunne c 1 3 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2, Wm. Sapper c 2 cl 3 h 4 p 4, J. Edgar Waite cl 2 p 3, Peter Van Buskirk h 3, Frank H. Hodges h 5 p 5.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—Wallace E. J. Collins c 1 h 1, John J. Yelton c 2 h 2 p 1, Geo. B. Inches c 4, Brevoort Farm Poultry Yards cl 1, T. F. Sykes p 2.

Golden Polish Plain—W. H. Card c 1 cl 1 p 1 h 1, Cyril Grimmins c 2 3 h 2 3.

White Crested Black Polish—Louis M. Meir c 1 cl 3 h 2 p 3, Chris. Kirschler c 2 cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 2, Dr. J. T. Gilchrist c 3, Ward R. Bond cl 4 p 4, Homer Bros. cl 5 p 5, Leon Helferich pen 1.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs—Oke & McNeil all prizes.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Dr. J. S. Wolfe c 1 4 h 5 p 5, Robert Treat Paine Jr. c 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3, Oke & McNeil c 5 cl 4 h 4 p 4, Otto Budwesky cl 3, W. Tunnichiff cl 5, Mrs. Rowland P. Keasbey pen 2.

Golden Penciled Hamburgs—Oke & McNeil all prizes.

Silver Penciled Hamburgs—Oke & McNeil all prizes.

Black Hamburgs—Oke & McNeil all prizes.

Rhode Island Reds—C. N. Hansen c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, Wm. B. Richardson c 2 cl 4 p 5, Shady Lawn Farm c 3, Edw. Walking c 4 p 4, Lester Tompkins cl 2 h 2 p 2, D. C. Raymond cl 3, DeWolf Farm cl 5, F. H. Wells p 3.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Robert C. Tuttle c 1 3 cl 1 2 h 1 4 p 2 pen 2, F. H. Wells c 2, Louis Anderson h 2 p 4, F. D. Baerman cl 3 h 3 5 p 1 3 5 pen 1 3 4 5, D. P. Shove cl 4, Annesley Anderson cl 5.

Colored Dorkings—Henry Hales c 1 h 2, Geo. B. Inches h 1 p 1.

Silver Gray Dorkings—Watson Westfall c 1 cl 4 h 2 3 p 2 4, Geo. B. Inches c 2 cl 1 h 4 p 3, Henry Hales c 3 cl 2 3 h 1 p 1 5.

White Dorkings—Henry Hales c 1 h 1.

Houdans—Henry Cundell c 1, Harry Breck c 1 p 1, B. H. Delavan cl 1 p 2, T. J. Bradley cl 2, The Glen Brook Poultry Farm h 1, Nelson Doubleday h 1, D. P. Shove pen 1.

Creve Coeur—Oke & McNeil all prizes.

La Fleche—Oke & McNeil all prizes.

Silkie—Eugene Sites all prizes.

Black or Brown Red Pit Games—D. G. Hetfield cl 1, Robert C. Cornell cl 2, D. Bonnet Jr. cl 3, Daniel A. Quinn cl 5, Top Notch Poultry Yards cl 4, Howard B. Rathbone p 1, Windholme Farm p 2, Silas Wodell p 3.

Silver or Gold Duckwing Pit Games—Windholme Farm c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 2, Brevoort Farm Poultry Yards p 1.

White Pit Games—Graffenberg Farms all prizes.

Any other color Pit Games—D. G. Hetfield c 1 4 h 3 4, G. W. Dufour c 2, Robert C. Cornell c 3 h 5, F. W. Loew c 5, Rowland P. Keasbey cl 1 D. Bonner Jr. cl 2, Daniel A. Quinn cl 3, Irving Somerindyke cl 4 5 h 2, Windholme Farm h 1 p 2, Silas Wodell p 1 3 4.

Indian Games—Henry A. Kirby c 1 3 5 cl 1 3 h 1 2 5 p 1 2 3, H. M. Carpenter c 2 cl 2 p 5 pen 1, Oakland Poultry Yards c 4 h 3 Brent & Eddy cl 4 5 p 4, Dr. C. H. Shelton h 4, Alta Crest Farm pen 2.

White Indian Games—Chas. Morrison all prizes.

Black Breasted Red Pit Games—Top Notch Poultry Yards pen 1.

Black Breasted Red Games—W. H. Mudge c 1 cl 1 h 3 p 1 2, James Glasgow c 2 cl 2 h 4 5 p 3 4, W. J. Greenman h 1 2.

Silver Duckwing Games—F. X. Kienzle c 1, H. & J. G. Smith h 1.

Golden Duckwing Games—W. J. Greenman c 1 2, F. X. Kienzle c 3.

Red Pyle Games—James Glasgow c 1 h 1 p 2, F. X. Kienzle c 2 h 2 p 1.

Birchen Games—F. X. Kienzle h 1.

Old English Games—Davenport's Farm c 1 h 1 2 cl 1 3 p 1, Brevoort Farm Poultry Yards cl 1 3 p 1.

Anconas—Henry Scheyer h 1 cl 1 p 1, Wm. Barry Owen cl 2 p 2 3.

Faverolles—J. Henry Symonds c 1 cl 1 2 h 2 5 p 3 5, Dr. A. H. Phelps c 2 3 5 cl 4 5 h 3 4 p 1 2, Wiseacres Poultry Farm c 4 cl 3 h 1 p 4.

Lakenfelders—Dr. A. H. Phelps c 1 4 cl 2 h 3 4 p 2, Newfield Farm c 2 3 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1.

Black Breasted Red Games—A. A. Barker c 1 4 cl 2 h 1 p 4, E. C. Ricker pen 1, Havemeyer Bros. c 2 5 cl 1 5 h 3 p 1 3, Wm. Hammal c 3 cl 3 h 5, Hermitage Bantam Yards cl 4 p 2, John Filkin h 4, C. W. Price h 2 p 5.

Brown Red Games—Havemeyer Bros. c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 3, G. M. Carnochan Jr. cl 3 p 2, Fred A. Wilcox p 1.

Red Pyle Game Bantams—Havemeyer Bros. c 1 cl 2 3 h 2 3 p 3 4, Congdon's Bantam Yards c 2 h 1 5 p 5, Frank H. Hodges c 3 4, Hermitage Bantam Yards cl 1 4 p 1 2, H. B. Spangler h 4, Wm. Hammal cl 5.

Golden Duckwing Game Bantams—Wm. Hammal c 1 cl 1 h 3 p 4 5, E. C. Ricker c 2 h 1 2 p 3, Havemeyer Bros. cl 2 h 4 p 2, Hermitage Bantam Yards cl 3, Congdon's Bantam Yards h 5, A. A. Barker p 1.

Silver Duckwing Game Bantams—Congdon's Bantam Yards c 1 h 5, Fred A. Wilcox c 2 p 2, Jno. S. Thompson cl 1 h 4, Hermitage Bantam Yards cl 2 p 5, Havemeyer Bros. h 1 p 4, E. C. Ricker h 2 3 p 3, A. A. Barker p 1, F. D. E. Stowe pen 1.

Birchen Game Bantams—Hermitage Bantam Yards c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 3, Havemeyer Bros. c 2 4 cl 3 h 2 4 p 2 4, H. J. Condit Jr. c 3 h 3 p 5.

White Game Bantams—Congdon's Bantam Yards c 1 h 2, Havemeyer Bros. c 2 cl 1 2 h 1 3 p 1 2, Maunders & Shall p 3.

Buff Cochins—C. S. Purdy c 1, Chas. M. Smith c 2 cl 3 h 1 4 p 1, Oke & McNeil c 3 h 2, Thomas I. McLeod c 4, John F. Homeyer c 5 cl 1 h 3 p 3, L. S. Crandall h 5 cl 4 p 5, Chas. Jehl c 5 p 2, Roose Bros. cl 2, Coulthard Kissam p 4, Clyde H. Proper pen 1.

White Cochins—Edmund R. Collins c 1 h 3, Oke & McNeil c 2 cl 1 p 1, Walter Roesler c 3 cl 2 4 h 5, Chas. M. Smith cl 3 h 1, Fernwood Farm h 4, C. & P. Peters h 2, John A. Kistler pen 1.

Partridge Cochins—J. F. Kirkpatrick c 1 3 cl 4 h 3 p 4, C. M. Diffenderfer c 2 4 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 3, Elmwood Farm c 5 cl 3 p 2, Congdon's Bantam Yards h 4 cl 5 p 5, Theo. Haight Jr. h 5.

Black Cochins—R. J. Ruliffson c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, C. Kissam c 2 cl 2, C. S. Purdy c 3 h 2, C. & F. Peters c 4, L. S. Crandall c 5 cl 4 h 3 p 3, J. F. Kirkpatrick cl 3 p 2, Frank H. Hodges h 4.

Golden Sebright Bantams—Clyde H. Proper c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 3 5 p 1 3 pen 1 2, L. S. Crandall c 3 h 2, Hanson R. Duval c 4 cl 4 p 4 5, Congdon's Bantam Yards c 5 h 1, Oke & McNeil cl 3 h 4 p 2, C. F. Guild cl 5.

Silver Sebright Bantams—Oke & McNeil c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 4, Clyde H. Proper c 2 3 cl 2 3 h 1 3 p 1 2 pen 1 2, Frank H. Hodges c 4 h 5 p 3, Hanson R. Duval cl 4 p 5, Congdon's Bantam Yards h 4.

Rose Comb Black Bantams—Oke & McNeil c 1 cl 1 h 3 p 2, Edmund R. Collins c 2 h 2, Miss Selma Wiener c 3 h 1 4 p 3, Wellington Kennedy cl 2 3 h 5 p 1.

Japanese White Bantams—Oke & McNeil c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, Wm. F. Albers cl 2 p 2, Frank H. Hodges p 3.

Japanese Black Bantams—Wm. F. Albers c Edmund R. Collins p 1.

Japanese Silkie Bantams—Edmund R. Collins c 1 h 1.

Japanese Black Tailed Bantams—Oke & McNeil c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 1, Linden

Poultry Yards c 2 cl 2 h 1 p 2, Frank H. Hodges cl 3 p 3.

Light Brahma Bantams—D. Lincoln Orr c 1 5 cl 3 h 2 5 p 4 5 pen 2, Geo. W. Hillson c 2 4 cl 2 4 h 1 p 2 3 pen 1, A. N. Hickok c 3 h 3 4 Warren Hayden cl 1, Elmer C. Cary cl 5, Diedrich Heinrichs p 1.

Dark Brahma Bantams—Lone Oak Bantam Yards all prizes.

Cornish Indian Game Bantams—Spangler Bros. h 1 cl 1 p 1, Maunders & Shall h 2.

Barred Plymouth Rock Bantams—All prizes to C. H. Latham.

Bronze Turkeys (prior to 1903)—Mrs. U. R. Fishel c 2 3 4 h 2 3 4, Excelsior Poultry Farm c 1 h 1.

Bronze Turkeys (1903) Mrs. U. R. Fishel c 2 3 4 h 1 3 4, Excelsior Poultry Farm c 1 h 2 pen 1.

White Turkeys—Frank H. Hodges c 1, Worthington Poultry Yards c 2 h 1. Slate Turkeys—Mrs. Sara A. Little h 1.

Toulouse Gander—Spring Field Farm 1, Clarence W. King 2, Rev. Wm. Phin Mackay 3, The Glen Brook Poultry Farm 4 5, (bred 1904) Clarence W. King 1.

Toulouse Goose—Clarence W. King 1, Elmvale Poultry Yards 2, Spring Field Farm 3, Rev. Wm. Phin Mackay 4, The Glen Brook Poultry Farm 5, (bred 1904) Clarence W. King 1.

Emden Gander—Spring Field Farm 1 goose 1, E. L. Tallman gander 2 goose 2, Cyril Crimmins gander 3 goose 3.

Chinese Gander—Alta Crest Farm 1 2 goose 2 3, Spring Field Farm gander 3 goose 1.

Pekin Ducks (prior to 1904)—South Side Poultry Farm drake 1 4 duck 2 3, Chas. Morrison drake 2 duck 4, Orchard Hill Poultry Yard drake 3 duck 1, W. R. Curtis & Co. drake 5, Carl Mackay duck 5.

Pekin Ducks (1904)—South Side Poultry Farm drake 1 2 duck 3, Orchard Hill Poultry Farm drake 3 duck 1, W. R. Curtis & Co. drake 4 duck 2, L. O. Quigley drake 5 duck 5, Red Hill Farm pen 1.

Rouen Ducks (prior to 1904)—John Brett drake 1 2 duck 2 3, Edwin H. Morris drake 3 duck 1, (1904) John Brett drake 1 2 duck 2 3, Edwin H. Morris drake 3 duck 1, Spring Field Farm pen 1, Clarence W. King pen 2.

Cayuga Ducks—All prizes to Clarence W. King.

Muscovy Ducks—H. M. Carpenter drake 1 duck 2, South Side Poultry Farm drake 2 duck 1, R. P. Keasbey drake 3 duck 3, E. A. Haring drake 4 duck 4.

Aylesburys—All prizes to H. H. Wallace.

East Indian Black Ducks—Edwin H. Morris drake 1 duck 1.

Mandarin Drake—W. B. Sherry drake 1.

The American Reds

(Continued From Page 18)

make it impossible to breed from year to year to a definite plan. And, being framed for the future, in some respects the standard makes it hard for breeders at present to sell specimens satisfactory to themselves, yet there is but one way to develop fine poultry, and that is to work to make every specimen as good as the best ideal specimens that have been or can be produced.

The weights will not please some, but those weights were not established in the interests of the writer, several men of the best reputation already having found it advisable to place the birds at a weight which will allow them to compete as market poultry with the large American breeds, one man even having gone so far as to suggest that the weights should be put near those of the Orpingtons. These men also claim that the eggs producing qualities of the birds are more satisfactory in the larger specimens than in the smaller ones. Certainly it seems as though the breed should maintain a standard for weight equal to that of the Rose Comb Black Minorcas. Take also the matter of the black in the hackle (erroneously called "ticking", since the black almost always appear as a lacing.) Some will find it hard for a year or two to get rid of this, and the writer will be among the number, but several breeders known to the writer have very much less of this black in their birds, some having it almost entirely eliminated simply because they have not taken pains to preserve it.

The Single Combs now have the name and can make the most of it, and they

have certainly no reason to complain of the new movement in favor of the Rose Combs. The Rose Combs have their own name, American Reds, and a distinct standard, and the breeders of this fowl will soon find, if they have not already discovered, that the separation of the breeds will mark a great step in advance for the Rose Combs. Reds, and if there is any opposition which has not become known to the writer, it will certainly disappear in the light of future progress.

We take some pride in furnishing our readers with some excellent views from "Dreamworld" the home of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston. These were sent to Poultry in order that we might show what occupies the attention of this great fancier when he cuts out the board of trade and gives himself over to other forms of activity. We believe these are the first pictures of this beautiful farm ever published in a magazine. Notwithstanding his great financial interests, Mr. Lawson takes keen delight in his farm with its splendid equipment of live stock, poultry, flowers and other things that make a country home beautiful and desirable.

"Oh, a chicken is a chicken," said a lady to us the other day, "and one is as good as another." Yes, and a bank note is a bank note, and one is as good as another," we replied, "but some of them are much more valuable than others." Whereupon the lady sniffled and passed on, contented with her lack of information.

Meeting of the American Poultry Association

(Continued from Page 21.)

and the new breed declared of sufficient merit to have a place in the Standard.

Then a motion was made to admit Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds but it was promptly voted down, thus settling the matter, perhaps, for all time.

A new breed called Buckeye Reds was offered for admission and was accepted under the name "Buckeyes," in honor of the state of their origin.

It was moved and carried that when the Association adjourn it adjourn to meet at Hagerstown, Maryland, during the fair and poultry show which occurs the week of October 15th next.

After some unimportant matters had been talked over the meeting adjourned, forgetting to tender thanks to anybody for the courteous treatment that had been accorded visiting members and the American Poultry Association. This defect was remedied later, when most of the members got together and expressed as a body the feeling of appreciation for the treatment which was accorded every member of the Association who attended the meeting.

"Slates" don't go with the American Poultry Association, nor will anything disturb the hold of the ring until the Association gets beyond the rural school district debating club plan of doing business. It has become a rule for members to go long distances at great expense to attend meetings and then act as if they must rush through business, all talking at one time, and get away at the earliest possible moment.

The election of officers, the admitting of new breeds and other similar matters of importance, which go by vote, should be decided by ballot. It is a safe bet that any motion that can get a second will go through without protest.

In the matter of paying the expenses of the president to the St. Louis meeting it was ordered that this item be paid, although at Rochester it was expressly stipulated that no expense of this kind should attach to the meeting.

The matter of the claim of the printers of the Standard under the Bridge administration for between \$500 and \$600 was brought up and argued at length with

considerable vigor. While the debt is of doubtful legality it was argued that it is morally due from the Association. No definite conclusion was reached.

A ride around Minneapolis in the private car of the president of the street railway company and a trip to St. Paul, with a dinner from the St. Paul Commercial Club, was a pleasant incident of the next day after the meeting. The Minnesota State Poultry Association presented each member of the American Poultry Association with a beautiful badge, a reproduction of which appears in this number of POULTRY.

P. V. Collins acted as toastmaster at the banquet. He was the only one present who dared to face that crowd in evening dress.

The Awards at Minneapolis

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Geo. D. Holden c 1 5 h 5 p 5, H. B. Shamp c 2 cl 4 h 3, J. McPherson c 3 cl 1 3 5, A. Irvine c 4 h 2 p 1, C. L. Smith c 2 p 3 4 5, Mrs. Ed. McGrath h 1, C. D. Johnson h 4, C. O. Johnson p 2.

White Plymouth Rocks—Z. M. Cole c 1 2 p 1, Anders Olson c 3 h 5, N. H. Benjamin c 4, L. B. Losey c 5, Mrs. A. L. Treat c 1 3 h 2 p 2 3 C. L. Smith c 2 p 3 4, Mrs. E. Holloway c 4 5 h 1 p 5, Victor A. Neil h 4.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—L. C. Lange c 1 cl 2 h 1 p 1 2, H. H. Bonnewell c 2 3 cl 4 h 2, Merrill Thurber c 1 3 h 3 4 5 p 3 4 pen 5, F. A. Groezinger c 1 5.

Colored Dorkings—Geo. Kingsley c 1 cl 2 h 1 3 5 p 1 2 4 5, G. Hood Thompson h 2 4 p 3.

Silver Gray Dorkings—G. Hood Thompson c 1 3 cl 1 2 4 h 3 4 5 p 1 2 3 5, F. W. Prouse c 2 cl 3 h 1 2.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—John Kruse c 1 2 cl 5 h 5 p 4, G. A. Gibson c 1 4 h 3 4 p 2 3, A. W. Scott c 2 h 1 2 p 1, H. B. Fletcher c 3 p 5.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons—G. A. Gibson c 3 cl 1 h 2 p 1, A. W. Scott h 1.

Single Comb Black Orpingtons—Mrs. Edwards p 1.

Buff Cochins—L. Parlin c 1 3 5 cl 2 3 4 5 p 1 3 4 5, A. T. Latta c 1 p 4, Leslie Parlin h 1 2 3 4 5.

Partridge Cochins—All prizes to John P. Peterson.

White Cochins—All prizes to E. J. King.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—F. Carlson c 1 cl 4 h 4 p 1 3, F. W. Prouse c 2 cl 1 2 5 h 1 2 3 5 p 4, Oscar Turner c 3 p 2 5.

White Minorcas—A. T. Cleland c 1 cl 1 4 h 2 3 p 2, L. I. McParlane c 2 p 1 4 5, W. S. Herber c 3 cl 3 h 1 p 3.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—H. A. Nelson c 1 cl 3 h 1 2 4 p 1, Harry D. Dunbar c 1 h 3 p 3 5, H. F. Kurth

cl 2, G. Paul Pitt c 4 h 5 p 2 4, Cris. Miller Jr. c 1 5.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs—All prizes to Margaret Hope.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—All prizes to Margaret Hope.

Houdans—Oscar Wolf c 1 cl 2 h 1 2 3 5 p 1 2 3 4, I. S. Beal c 1 p 5.

Black Langshans—P. E. Thayer c 1 h 3 p 3, P. A. Reilly c 1 h 1 2 p 1 2.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—C. H. Smith all prizes.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Sherman & Hendal c 1 ck 2 4 p 1 2 3 4 5, W. McMillan c 2, F. C. Guttnecht c 3 4 h 1 3, Harold C. Meatland c 5 cl 1 3 5 h 2 4 5.

Red Pyle Games—All prizes to Milne Bros.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—F. W. Prouse all prizes.

Mottled Anconas—J. Henry Bennett all prizes.

Silver Sebright Bantams—All prizes to A. T. Latta.

Buckeyes—All prizes to Mrs. Frank Metcalf.

Polish Bantams—John P. Peterson p 1 2.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—All prizes to Mrs. F. May.

White Cochins Bantams—All prizes to R. R. Roberts.

Pit Games—E. V. Bogart c 1 4 cl 1 2 h 1 5 p 3 4, Sam G. Anderson c 2 3 cl 2 3 4 5 h 2 3 4 p 2 5 1.

Buff Cochins Bantams—L. Parlin c 1 2 3 4 5 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 4 5.

Light Grahams—Mrs. Ed. McGrath c 1, H. Hermanson c 2, S. L. Chapin c 3 cl 2 3 4 5 h 1 2 3 4 5 p 1 2 4 5, Model Poultry Yards c 4, Milne Bros. c 1 1.

Dark Brahmas—All prizes to Theo. Hollister.

Partridge Wyandottes—M. F. Stellwagen c 1 2 5 cl 4 5 h 4 p 1 3 5, Mrs. R. M. Sullivan c 3, Arnold Jungman c 4, Margaret Hope c 1 p 4, W. C. Edwards c 2 3 h 3, Louis M. Jung h 1, J. M. Nelson h 5 p 2.

Blue Andalusians—Theo. Hollister c 1 cl 1 3 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 5, David Wright c 2 4 h 4, F. H. Williams c 4 5, Albert M. Fleetham c 1 p 4.

Black Cochins Bantams—All prizes to R. R. Roberts.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—Mrs. M. Swedberg c 1 h 2 3 4, Wm. M. Swaggart c 2 cl 5 h 5 p 1 2 5, Mrs. Martin Bender c 3 cl 1 2 3 p 3 4, Geo. Packer h 1.

Black Wyandottes—F. W. Prouse c 2 h 2 3 p 2 3, F. G. Stoudt c 3 h 1 p 1.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—W. C. Edwards c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 3 4 5 p 1 2 3 4 5, Arnold Jungman c 2.

Buff Wyandottes—Mrs. M. Swedberg c 1 n 2 p 1, H. T. Kuth c 2, H. A. Lusk c 3 h 1 4 5 p 4, E. H. Dunham c 4 5 p 5, Henry Hess c 1 2 h 3, E. S. Pearson c 3 4 p 2 3, Hubert Spurr c 1 5.

Golden Wyandottes—Clive H. Owen c 1 h 2 3 cl 1 2 3 p 1 2, H. M. Sorenson c 2 3 4 h 1 5, Arnold Jungman c 5, R. C. Haynes c 4 5 h 4 p 3 4 5.

Cornish Indian Games—T. H. Williams c 1, G. A. Loth c 2 cl 3 4 5 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 3, E. E. Hills c 1, J. W. Kallmann c 1 p 2 4 5, F. M. Spencer h 5.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—C. W. Bryant c 1 5, L. W. Windom c 2 3 p 1 3 4, G. C. Lillie c 4, E. Bockman p 2 5.

Pea Comb Rhode Island Reds—R. B. Thompson c 1 p 1.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—G. C. Lillie c 1 h 2 3, C. W. Bryant c 2 p 1.

Columbian Wyandottes—Clive H. Owen c 1 cl 1 3 h 1 p 1 2 4, T. J. Worthman c 2 p 3 5.

White Wyandottes—F. L. Wright c 1, H. H. Benjamin c 2 cl 4 p 1, Anderson Edwards c 3, Ralph Whitney c 4 cl 1 3 h 2 3, F. S. Pearson c 5, E. H. Smith c 2 5, F. Carlson h 1, Mrs. Ed. McGrath h 4, Felix Cesewski h 5, C. W. Naas p 3 4 5, Geo. M. Kline p 2.

White Indian Games—C. Y. Gibbs c 1 cl 1 h 1 5 p 1 3, Aleck Ostby c 3 h 3 4 p 2 4, Model Poultry Yards h 2.

Buff Indian Games—All prizes to Phil Sweitzer.

Single Comb White Leghorns—H. D. Schutte c 1 cl 1 h 4 5 p 1 2, Mrs. Ed. McGrath c 2, R. R. Roberts c 3, Arnold Jungman c 4, Cris. Miller Jr. c 1 2 3 4 p 3 4 5, Chas. L. Brown c 5 h 1 2.

White Crested White Polish—All prizes to J. P. Peterson.

White Crested Black Polish—All prizes to I. S. Beal.

Black Cayugas—All prizes to James J. Lorentger.

Indian Runner Ducks—All prizes to Lawrence Hope.

Pekin Ducks—Geo. Packer c 1 h 2, Margaret Hope c 2 3 4 cl 1 2 3 4 h 1 3 4 p 1 2 3 4.

Red Pyle Games—All prizes to Milne Bros.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—All prizes to C. E. Symes.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—All prizes to C. H. Smith.

Black Langshans—P. E. Thayer c 1 h 3 p 3, P. A. Reilly c 1 h 1 2 p 1 2.

Toulouse Geese—All prizes to C. L. Howe.

Bronze Turkeys—J. Osmondson c 1 2 cl 1 2 3 h 1 3 4 p 1 3 4 5, C. L. Howe c 3 h 5, Geo. Parker h 2 p 2.

African Geese—All prizes to J. J. Lorentsen.

Mandarin Ducks—R. F. Jones.

Hansen's R. I. Reds



World's Champions, winners of more cash and special prizes at World's Fair than any other exhibitor. Won every first at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1905, on four entries. Won every first and silver cups at Chicago and Warsaw, 1904. Won all first prizes at Indianapolis, Louisville, Hamilton and also first prize winners at Cincinnati and East Enterprise. The home of Red Cloud, highest scoring Rhode Island Red male bird in America; eggs \$3 and \$5 a setting.

C. N. Hansen, Warsaw, Ky.
Vice-Pres. American R. I. Red Club.

White Wyandottes

1st Hen, 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet, 1st Pen (class of 483), Madison Square Garden, New York, Jan. 1905.

Stock sold on approval. Eggs \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. Seven chicks guaranteed from each setting.

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Reds & Orpingtons

I breed Rhode Island Reds that are RED all over; and Orpingtons that are BUFF to the skin.

Stock from first prize winners at Boston and New York. Eggs for hatching at lowest prices. Unique and interesting descriptive circular sent free.

Charles S. Goff, Madison, S. D.

WHITE bred for ROCKS utility

Our birds won majority of prizes at Pontiac, Dwight and Minonk, including 10 firsts.

50 grand show and breeding cockerels for sale, 5 grand yards mated containing our winners. Eggs, \$2. per 15. Circular and list of winnings free.

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Fishel's Turkeys

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND

We still have some extra fine young Toms and Hens for sale. Also eggs for hatching.

Send for Circulars giving price. Remember we have the Jumbo Strain, very large, fine in shape and color. Send us your needs. Don't delay.

J. C. FISHEL & SON, R. F. D., Hope, Ind.

10 Chicks from 15 Eggs Guaranteed

S. C. White Leghorns

White Wyandottes

Fine matings; eggs \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5 per 50. Packed to go any distance. Orders booked now.

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Single Comb Buff

ORPINGTONS

The greatest all purpose fowl known. My pens contain large birds of even buff color in all sections. The eggs I sell are from the same pens from which I raise my show birds. Eggs \$2 per Setting of 15.

H. W. TIMMONDS, LAMAR, MISSOURI.

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\$1 for 15

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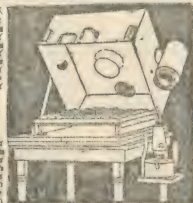
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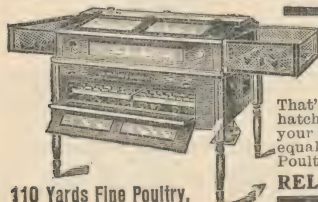
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Do You Know that our birds won 8 prizes out of 8 entries at the Great Herald Square Show, New York?

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Poultry's Classified Advertisements

American Reds

At the Minneapolis meeting of the American Poultry Association, the so-called Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds were admitted to the Standard under the name of American Reds, which is now the official name for the breed. Exclusive Rose Comb breeders please write for other information to F. D. Baerman, Secretary American Red Club, Dunellen, New Jersey.

Martin's Ideal Princess strain of Rose Comb Reds, now admitted to Standard as American Reds. Finest in America; including World's Fair Winners and others still better. Egg circular with standard for stamp. Dr. J. Martin, Wichita, Kansas.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Ideal princess strain. A breed that is prolific, pretty, profitable and popular; simply perfection. Eggs in profusion. Hugh Haynes, Prairie du Rocher, Illinois.

My R. C. R. I. Reds have won 28 prizes in 1904. Eggs \$3 a setting. Norman Merrick, St. Albans, Vt.

Dark Brahmas

Eggs from high-class Dark Brahmas. Orders filled in the order in which they are received, \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. H. Schroeder, Peotone, Illinois.

Dark Brahmas—Chicago, Minneapolis, Illinois State Show, Guelph and Toronto, Canada first prize winners in my yards. Eggs \$3 for 13. W. Berberich, Elgin, Ill.

For sale, eggs from prize winning Dark Brahmas at \$1 per 13. I guarantee satisfaction. Chas. W. Weaver, Mandale, Ohio.

Light Brahmas

Light Brahma eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$5 per 100. John Linville, Urbana, Ohio.

Buckeyes

Buckeye Reds. Pea Comb Buckeyes are the largest and darkest Reds; best layers. Booklet free. Red Feather Farm, Warren, Ohio.

Faverolles

Faverolles.—All varieties and of best strains. Birds imported upon order and guaranteed satisfactory. Eggs from best pens, \$6 for 15 eggs. See my winnings at St. Louis, Herald Square, etc. Circular for stamp. Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

English Salmon Faverolles, Ermine Faverolles, Red Faverolles, send for catalogue. Direct from imported stock C. S. Hanna, West Hebron, N. Y.

Salmon Faverolles—from best imported stock. The general purpose fowl at last. Eggs from best pens \$6 per 15. A few good cockerels for sale; four entries secured four ribbons including first hen at Madison Square, 1905. Wiseacre's Poultry Farm, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Lakenvelders

Lakenvelders.—A few trios and pairs of fine exhibition stock for sale. Prices \$20 to \$60 per trio. Eggs for hatching in season: \$4 to \$10 for 15 eggs. My birds are unexcelled by any in the world. See my winnings at World's Fair and Herald Square. Circular for stamp. Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Black Langshans

40 Black Langshans Cockerels, bred from my silver cup winner breeding stock. Scores 93 to 95. Hettick strain direct. Cockerels \$1.00 to \$3.00. R. L. Castleberry, Sherman, Kansas.

Black Langshans eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$5 per 100. John Linville, Urbana, Ohio.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Beautiful large pure White Leghorns. Excellent layers. Trap-nested and equal the best. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; incubator lots. Stock for sale. Mrs. D. F. Stoner, Ontario, California.

S. C. White Leghorns, the egg layers; stay white kind. Blood direct from Madison Square Garden winners. Cockerels for sale. W. Alexander, West Union, Ohio.

Single Comb White Leghorn eggs \$1.25 per setting, \$5.00 per 100. John Linville, Urbana, O.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns

Buff Leghorns. Choice stock; prices low. John P. Smith, Deckerville, Mich.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Several well marked (Wittman strain) S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels, hens and pullets for sale at \$1 each. Write G. S. Korell, Key, Ohio.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs, fifteen \$1, fifty \$2.25, one hundred \$4. J. N. Sisson, Valley Crossing, Ohio.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs for sale. Write for prices. W. A. Joyner, Branchville, Va.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Choice birds. David Glattfeld, R. D. 34, Peoria, Ill.

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns. Are you looking for profit as well as beauty? The size, shape and uniform color of eggs of nearly all breeds of fowls condemn them. Not so with the Leghorns. My Rose Comb Buffs (original) will give you the beauty as well as the profit. Circular will tell you about them. Boomhower, Gallupville, N. Y.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

Relyea's Rose Comb Brown Leghorns won at Walden six regular, two specials on eight entries. At Springfield first and second pullets, also color special, two entries. Send for circulars. L. S. Relyea, Voorheesville, N. Y.

In order to encourage the small breeder by giving him an opportunity to advertise his stock at small cost we have made the rate for Classified Advertisements in POULTRY only 2 cents a word. If only one variety is advertised, the advertisement will be classified under the name of the variety. Where more than one breed is advertised the advertisement will be put under the head "Several Breeds." Pet stock, supplies, etc. will be put under the head 'Miscellaneous.' In counting words in an advertisement every initial and number, including name and address, will be counted as words. Cash must accompany all orders. Short paid advertisements will be cut down to the number of words paid for if this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement.

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Rose Comb White Leghorns, St. Louis, Chicago and New York prize winners. Eggs for hatching. Special mated pen \$10 per setting, others \$3, 2 for \$5. Rocky River Poultry Co., Chicago, Ill.

Victor Strain Rose Comb White Leghorns. Get my 1905 catalogue. It's free; it tells all. Chas. H. Rose, Evanston, Ill.

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Rose Comb White Minorcas—A new breed that is winning on its merits. 15 eggs from prize pen, \$2.50. Order early. Lou Hudson, Ellensburg, N. Y.

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Black Minorcas, best strains, high scoring, Rose and Single Comb cockerels for sale. Write for egg circular. The Glyn Minorca Yards, W. W. Britton, Prop., Elgin, Ill.

Single Comb Black Minorca cockerels \$2 each. First class stock guaranteed. E. F. Lyon, Pike, New York.

Black Minorca eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$5 per 100. John Linville, Urbana, Ohio.

Buff Orpingtons

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons, first prize pen at Madison Square Garden 1905. Cock was first cockerel last year; his sire was imported from Cook, after he won 5 firsts in England. Pullets hatched from eggs bought of Cook & Sons. Write for other matings. J. W. Andrews, Dover, N. J.

\$2 for 15 eggs. Single Comb Buff Orpingtons bred from imported stock and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Order early. Wm. A. Farnsworth, Bellevue, Ohio.

Single Combed Buff and Black Orpingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Buff Orpingtons since 1898. Dr. Paul Kyle, Kyle Institute, Flushing, L. I.

Buff Orpingtons. Cockerels, \$1 and upward. Eggs 75c to \$3 per 15. Large orders discounted. Mrs. H. E. Slater, Aurelia, Ia.

S. C. Buff Orpington eggs for sale; good stock; \$3 per setting. Mrs. Jennie Gorman, Clarinda, Iowa.

White Orpingtons

Hansen's White Orpingtons. World's Fair winners, also winners at Cincinnati, Warsaw and East Enterprise. All stock sold but a limited number of eggs at \$3 per 15. Mrs. Minnie Hansen, Importer and Breeder, Warsaw, Ky.

A pen of extra quality S. C. White Orpingtons for sale. L. C. Taylor, Gibsonburg, Ohio.

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

If you want the best Orpingtons you must send to their originators who still lead the world in all ten varieties: 31 firsts, 26 seconds at Madison Square and Herald Square this season; eggs from the finest in the world and include all our winners; \$10 a setting from grand stock; \$5 a setting Buff and White Orpingtons; utility stock. \$2.50 setting. Over 3000 young stock for sale Wm. Cook & Sons, Box 15, Scotch Plains, N. J.

Single and Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons, imported birds, winners at English shows, also winners in America, including American Orpington Club specials. Egg orders booked now. T. W. Beecher & Co., Reed City, Mich.

Orpingtons, Buff and Black. At Herald Square show, New York, 1904, twelve entries won eleven prizes. 200 birds for sale. Dr. M. S. Sherwood, Box 214, Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

Orpingtons—Single Comb Buff and Black. Imported stock. 3 cocks, 10 cockerels for sale. Eggs. Circular free. Purley C. Butterfield, Mt. Carmel Center, Conn.

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Special Buff Rock Cockerel Sale. Extra fine cockerels at half price. A \$10 ckl. for \$5, \$20 ckl. for \$10, \$25 ckl. for \$12. Order quick; money refunded if not satisfied. Egg orders booked now at \$5 per 15, from America's best Buff Rocks. Write me. C. A. Mack, East Greenville, Pa.

Mason's Buff Rocks, famous the world over; World's Fair winners. All 1sts and 2nds except one at Mo. State show. 1905, and State silver cup; eggs \$5 per 15. H. P. Mason, Fayette, Mo.

Buff Rocks exclusively 11 years. Golden buff, correct shape, great layers, full weight. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. John F. Winter, Wooster, Ohio.

Buff Rock eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$5 per 100. John Linville, Urbana, Ohio.

Pheasants

Pheasants, Golden and Ringneck. Stock guaranteed. Eggs in season. Elgin Pheasantry, Mountain St., Elgin, Ill.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Barred Rocks exclusively; Thompson & Miles' strain; eggs \$2 per setting 15. Ransom J. Kise, Stroudsburg, Penna.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, bred from prize winning stock; eggs \$2.50 per 15. A. M. Tough, Downer's Grove, Ill.

B. P. Rock cockerels \$1 up, pullets \$8 per dozen "Braunhurst," Springfield, Ill. R. R. No. 9.

Thompson Barred Rocks \$1.50 per setting. Fine. W. L. Parrett, Lyndon, Ohio.

White Plymouth Rocks

Dr. Buchanan's Ideal White Plymouth Rocks. Winnings at four shows—Judges Southard, Emry and McClave—eight firsts, nine seconds, six thirds, four fourths, four fifths and five specials. Total, thirty-six ribbons. Strictly line bred, pure white. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. Nevada, Mo.

White Rock breeding trios (cockerel and two hens), \$6. Special opportunity to obtain heavy laying, prize winning blood at low cost. Cockerel and four hens \$10. Coretavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn.

S. L. Boyce of Crook, Osage Co., Mo., has the best utility White Plymouth Rock line-bred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him.

White Rocks, Graves strains, snow white, stay white. Fine layers and win the silver and blue. Stock for sale. Hodgkins' Poultry Plant, Northampton, Mass.

Root's Strain White Rocks, the laying, prize winning kind. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write Theodore Hallbeck, West Salem, Ill.

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Millville Farms Barred, Buff and White Rocks. 37 regular and special prizes at World's Fair, St. Louis, in strongest competition ever known. Among them 2d pen in Barred, 1st and 3d hen, 1st cockerel, 1st collection Buffs, 1st cock and 1st pen Whites. Old and young birds closely related to these winners for sale. Can send you crack show birds or A1 breeders. Our catalogue is free and will tell you our methods. A postal will do. Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J.

Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards Hopkinsville, Ky., C. L. Daniel, Prop. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$2 per 15. Stock a matter of correspondence.

Rhode Island Reds

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds that are bred to lay; eggs \$1 per 15; best mating pen \$2 per 15; packed to go any part of the country. J. C. Hausmann, Box 251, Shelton, Conn.

Rhode Island Whites

Rhode Island Whites are the best winter layers known. Unexcelled for broilers and market. Winners at Salamanca Poultry Show 1905. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. Dr. F. B. Holcomb, Cherry Creek, N. Y.

Spanish

Spanish a specialty for 45 years! No other fowls. Shipping eggs for hatching a specialty. Circular and my photo free. John Bennett, Sunman, Ind.

Buff Wyandottes

Buff Wyandottes, exhibition and utility. Winners at Durand, Lansing and Flint, Mich., shows. Large well shaped birds with beautiful buff surface and undercolor. Stock for sale. Eggs \$2 per 15. R. A. McNamee, Durand, Mich.

America's best Buff Wyandottes. More first prizes at the Herald Square show than all our competitors. Best display in the American class. Stock and eggs for sale. Piser & Riddell, Box P, Shushan, N. Y.

Buff Wyandottes. At Lockport, N. Y. on 6 entries, won 1st cock, 3rd and 4th hens, 2nd cockerel, 3rd pullet, 1st pen. Stock and eggs in season. Write C. W. Augenstein, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Wilson Strain Buff Wyandottes are leaders. Extra choice cockerels at reasonable prices. Circulars. E. S. Wilson, So. Hammond, N. Y.

Buff Wyandotte eggs for sale. William Elwell, Worcester, New York.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

World's Fair Prize Winners. Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Cream of Standard line breeding. Breeding and exhibition birds always on hand. Eggs from my choicest prize winners \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30, \$6 for 45. Every setting guaranteed. S. J. Sorensen, Ravine Poultry Yards, Appleton, Wisconsin.

White Wyandottes

Springarden winnings are many in White Wyandottes. Will give \$5 prize for best pullet hatched out of my eggs. Decided at Hagers-town, 1905 and \$5 for cockerel at Harrisburg, 1906. Some exceedingly fine Buff Orpingtons. Be sure to write me. C. K. Darone, York, Pa.

White Wyandottes, Duston strain exclusively. Eggs for hatching a specialty; any quantity wanted from now on. Leslie C. Poultry Farm, J. E. Haynes, Prop., Route 2, Prairie du Rocher, Ill.

At big Chicago show, December, Coleman's Gold Medal White Wyandottes won two regular prizes on three entries. Choicest eggs \$2 per 15. Coleman's Poultry Farm, Bellville, O.

White Wyandottes exclusively. Bred for practical and exhibition purposes. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Orders booked for spring shipment. Circulars free. Melrose Poultry Farm, Kenney, Ill.

White Wyandottes. A few cocks and cockerels for sale from as good a strain as there is in America. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30, \$6 for 45. D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

White Wyandottes, Graves' strain, snow white, stay white. Fine layers and win the silver and blue. Stock for sale. Hodgkins' Poultry Plant, Northampton, Mass.

High Class White Wyandottes only. Line bred—great laying strain and winners wherever shown. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio.

White Wyandottes. Bred for utility and fancy points. Stock and eggs reasonable. The best that money can buy. Circulars free. W. T. Rollins, Cardwell, Mo.

No catalogue, but have the goods. Single Comb White Leghorns (Wyckoff Knapp), White Wyandottes eggs \$1 per 13. Geo Beaver, Huntingdon, Penna.

I have a few choice White Wyandotte cockerels left that I will sell cheap; eggs in season. A. B. Hallock, Box L, Peotone, Ill.

Eggs Cheap—Duston and Hawkins strains White Wyandottes. Great records. J. Wesley Bean, Wetaskiwin, Alberta, Canada.

White Wyandottes. Heavy layers, winners wherever shown. Stock and eggs reasonable. Leslie W. Baker, Perry Hall, Md.

White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per 15. J. R. Wright, Ocheyedan, Iowa.

White Wyandottes exclusively; eggs \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30. Stock sold out. Chas. White, Warsaw, Ky.

White Wyandotte eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$5 per 100. John Linville, Urbana, O.

Wyandottes—More Than One Variety

Millville Farms Buff and White Wyandottes won 18 regular and special prizes at World's Fair, St. Louis, in strongest competition ever known. Among them 1st pen Buffs and 1st cockerel Whites. Old and young birds closely related to these winners for sale. Can send you crack show birds or A1 breeders. Our catalogue is free and will tell you our methods. A postal will do. Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J.

Bantams

Bantams.—Clearance sale of all my prize winning bantams. Finest collection of rare varieties in the world. See winnings at Madison Square, Syracuse State Fair, World's Fair, etc. Circular for stamp. Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Light Brahma Bantams, best in America; won N. Y. trophy cup 2 years. At World's Fair won 3 out of 5 firsts and cup for best collection. Some fine birds for sale; eggs \$3 per 15. D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

Charles Jehl, Long Branch, N. J., breeder of Buff Cochins Bantams, winner of 78 prizes, cups, medals, diplomas, at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. Eggs \$3.00 per 13. Young stock \$5.00 per pair and up.

Ornamental Bantams.—All varieties of Standard breeds. 500 for sale. Breeders \$2 upwards, show birds \$5 upward, according to quality. J. C. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y.

Chicago Bantam Winners. Send 2c stamp for circular on Japanese, Sebrights, Cochins and Games. Egg orders booked now, stock for sale. A. A. Fenn, Burlington, Wis. Box 109.

Buff Cochins Bantams—3 pair at \$2.50 pair. Sure Hatch Incubator \$8. Fannie, Belknap, Irondale, Mo.

Golden Sebright Bantams. Eggs in season. James M. Cash, Burnt Prairie, Ill.

Game Bantams

Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa., breeds all varieties of Game Bantams to the highest possible standard. If you don't believe it look up the awards at the great shows. Stock always for sale. Eggs in season.

Game Bantams.—I breed all varieties. A few show birds and breeders for sale. J. C. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y.

Ducks

Pekin, Cayuga, Colored and White Muscovy duck eggs \$1.25 per 11, \$2.50 per 26. John Linville, Urbana, Ohio.

Pure Bred Mammoth White Pekin Ducks, settings of 9 \$2.50. A. M. Tough, Downer's Grove, Ill.

White Holland Turkeys

White Holland Turkeys for sale. Largest strain. Toms \$5, hens \$3. Eggs in season \$3 per dozen. Mrs. J. J. Myers, Woodlyn, Ohio.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Miss Jennie Ferry, Elsberry, Mo., has for sale extra fine Bronze gobblers bred from St. Louis prize winners for the past eight years. Big as they ever grow, scoring to 97½.

America's largest strain Mammoth Bronze turkeys bred for pounds from Madison Square Garden, New York, winners \$3 up. Mrs. Robt. Bowles, Lamont, Ky.

Games

For sale, lusty stags, elegant pullets and a few superb brood hens, bred on free range from as fast and game cocks as ever carried steel to the pit. Address Geo. L. Wilkinson, Beloit, Wis.

Standard Games.—I won more prizes at Hagerstown than all others, winning special for best exhibit of poultry. A few show and breeders for sale. J. C. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y.

Black Breasted Red Games, highest quality but lowest prices. 40 years experience breeding high class winners. Write stating wants. E. R. Spaulding, Jaffrey, N. H.

■ Cornish Indians. Grand stock. Correspondence solicited. Francis Spencer, Lewisville, Minn.

Several Breeds

Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Superior breeding birds at moderate prices. Eggs for hatching after January 1 from stock that has made a reputation: \$2 per 15, \$3 per 26, \$8 per 100. Wm. H. Cyphers, R. F. D., Bridgeville, N. J.

Light Brahmas; Cochins: White, Black, Buff, Partridge; Brown Leghorns; Spanish; Black Langshans; Houdans; Buff Orpingtons; Cornish Indian Games; Toulouse Geese. Send for a 24-page catalogue. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

Chicks! Newly hatched Rocks, Leghorns. Wyandottes, expressed with safty to distant states. Order now. Hundreds already booked. Send for circulars, Freeport Hatching Co., Freeport, Mich.

Breeding pens of three great laying strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns. Trapnest records 205-240 egg yearly. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free, John Groot, Lakeshore, Md.

We have winners, all varieties of Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Brahmas, Polish, Games and ducks. G. M. Bender Co., Box 540, Pearl City, Ill.

Silver Pheasant and Buff Bantam eggs in season. Buff Bantam males from prize stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. D. Bryan, Converse, Ind.

Trap-nested eggs from very excellent laying Ideal Brown Egg Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, \$2 per 15. Send for circular. N. A. King, Mifflintown, Pa.

Eggs from prize winning Silver Laced Wyandottes and Single Comb Brown Leghorns \$1 per 15. Fine vigorous pullets and cockerels \$1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ira Hastings, Cairo, Ills.

Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Silver and Buff Wyandottes, Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Prices reasonable. Eggs in season. Mrs. E. H. Dancer, Lamoni, Iowa.

Eggs from pure stock \$1 for 15. Barred, Buff, White Rocks; Silver Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Houdans, Red Caps. Pekin Ducks. P. E. Twining, Kipton, Ohio.

For sale—Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, Golden and Silver Sebright Bantams, Japanese Bantams. Satisfaction guaranteed every time. Address Frank McCarty, Elizaville, Ind.

Eggs for hatching from Rose Comb Buff Leghorns also Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons. Other leading varieties. D. J. Kenepp, McVeytown, Pa.

Columbian Wyandotte and Partridge Ply-Rock eggs \$2.00 per 15. E. H. Adams, Ellwood, Penna.

White Holland Turkeys, White Wyandotte Chickens. Address Mrs. C. F. McLochlin, Gray, Ia.

Point Pleasant Poultry Farm, prize winners at Madison Square and Herald Square: Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs \$2 per setting. A. W. Silkworth, Prop., P. O. box 225, Mattituck, L. I.

White Holland Turkeys, White Wyandotte Chickens. Address Mrs. C. F. McLochlin, Gray, Ia.

White Langshans and Buff Rocks, best strains, farm raised; eggs \$1.25 per 15. Bronze Turkey eggs \$2.50 per 10. Mrs. Lizzie Mumpower, Chillicothe, Mo.

Eggs for hatching: Silver Wyandottes \$2 setting; Black Langshans or R. C. B. Leghorns \$1.50. Mrs. Emma Sinding, Wisner, Nebr.

Clearance sale of cockerels at \$1 each. Pairs and pens at reduced rates this month. List on application; 30 varieties. Ed Van Winkle, Van's Harbor, Mich.

Miscellaneous

Your name in our Poultry Directory brings you large poultry mail daily, including poultry book entitled "\$500 per year on a city lot"; formula to force large egg production; also other valuable information. All for 10 cents. Schadt's Poultry Supply House, Dept. 12, Goshen, Ind.

Poultry Printing.—Attractive, forceful. Just the kind of advertising that will make you money. Envelopes, letter heads, cards, circulars, etc., at lowest prices, express charges prepaid. Unequalled line of cuts. Send for samples. S. E. Richards, Sta. B, Monticello, Wis.

All breeds of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, cavies, dogs, cats and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B, 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

20 eggs \$1, leading varieties; prize poultry pigeons, hares, etc. Catalogue free. F. G. Wile, Telford, Pa.

Books and Catalogues Reviewed

In this department we shall review from time to time the books and catalogues received at this office, when they are meritorious or especially attractive. Books reviewed may be bought at this office at the regular publisher's price. Catalogues are usually sent free by the publishers. In no case can we furnish catalogues. If our readers desire them they must write the publishers for them.

"Money in Poultry" is the title of a very interesting and attractive incubator and brooder catalogue issued by the Axford Incubator Co., Chicago. Mr. Axford has made incubators for more years than any one now engaged in their manufacture and his catalogue is printed on fine paper, is interesting and is nicely illustrated. The cover is exceptionally good. One feature that strikes us is a reprint of a diploma given Mr. Axford in 1875 by the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for "the best steam hatcher".

"Broilers and Roasters" is the title of a ninety-six-page, cloth bound book by John H. Robinson, editor of Farm-Poultry. The book is published by The Farm-Poultry Co., Boston, and has the merit of telling very frankly the conditions which surround the production of broilers and roasters for market. The style is very clear and the facts set forth are stated in such an interesting manner that any one at all interested in the subjects treated is very likely to read it through once it is taken up. It seems to us to be a valuable addition to poultry literature, and those who desire to produce broilers and roasters with profit cannot fail to obtain benefit from studying this book. The price is fifty cents.

"Orpington Satisfaction" is a neat little booklet from Willow Brook Farm, Berlin, Connecticut, which will be interesting to those who are thinking of buying birds of this breed or eggs for hatching from Orpington stock.

Gardening, fruit growing and poultry keeping are three kinds of work that go nicely together. This is especially true of growing small fruits. The spring catalogue of The Flankburg & Pierson Co. Leslie, Michigan, contains all kinds of small fruits and the best varieties of potatoes, and will be of interest to any one growing these products of the earth.

New Thought Hatchers are described and illustrated in a catalogue of thirty-two pages. Mr. Adams, manager of The Hastings Manufacturing Company, Hastings, Nebraska, which manufactures the New Thought, has a very original way of placing his arguments before the public. This incubator seems to be a very radical departure from accepted models, but the maker seems to have great faith in it.

"Money in Poultry" is the title of a catalogue issued by Frank Foy, of Crescent Farm, Des Moines, Iowa. It describes the Frank Foy incubator and brooder and catalogues the poultry kept on the farm.

M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Nebraska, is sending out a catalogue describing and illustrating his "Old Trusty" incubators and brooders that is quite different from the ordinary publication of this kind. It was written by Mr. Johnson himself and shows his individuality very completely. It is interesting because the writer believes what he says and has many unique features. It is illustrated with something like 300 engravings showing the "Old Trusty" at work and the people who used it successfully. It will be found valuable to those interested in incubators and brooders.

The Eleventh Annual Poultry Book and Catalogue of the Successful and Eclipse Incubators and Brooders, issued by the Des Moines Incubator Company, Des Moines, Iowa, is a very well gotten up publication. Besides describing the incubators and brooders named above it gives much valuable information concerning poultry breeding from the egg to the market and lists about everything in the way of supplies and poultry foods that will be needed in conducting the poultry business. It is profusely illustrated. This company has also an extensive poultry ranch and offers for sale stock and eggs from a number of varieties of high class poultry.

The Cyphers Incubator Company, of Buffalo, New York, has for several years issued the finest incubator and poultry supply catalogue put forth by any firm and their effort this year is better than any previous one. It is beautifully covered with an embossed design in brown and gold and its 225 large pages are of the best book paper illustrated with hundreds of fine engravings showing poultry farms in the United States and foreign countries. This book also contains several chapters on poultry culture, each written by an acknowledged authority on the subjects treated. The price is placed at ten cents' which must be something less than the cost of paper, printing and binding. Besides incubators and brooders this book lists colony houses, brood coops, poultry house accessories of every kind and a full line of poultry foods, lice killers, poultry books, in short everything a poultryman needs in keeping and rearing fowls.

"Poultry Helps" is the title given to the catalogue of Humphrey & Sons, Joliet, Illinois, in which is described the Humphrey Open Hopper Green Bone and Vegetable Cutter and the "Pure Air" Brooder made by this firm. It also illustrates and describes the clover cutter, Cycle corn sheller, bone and shell mill and incubator and brooder thermometers. It is an interesting and convincing piece of literature, finely gotten up and elegantly illustrated with pictures of the articles manufactured by this firm.

From William Cook & Sons, Scotch Plains, New Jersey, comes the largest poultry catalogue we have yet seen. The pages are very large and many of them are fully occupied with half-tone engravings of the poultry farms of this firm in England, America and South Africa. It is devoted almost entirely to Orpington fowls and contains many line drawings of the several varieties, together with a great deal of information concerning this popular new breed. Heavy coated paper is used and every effort has been made to give the book permanent value. The book will be of great value to all who are interested in the Orpington fowl.

The American Red Club.

The regular annual meeting of the American Red Club will be held next October at Hagerstown, Maryland, where the American Poultry Association will hold an adjourned meeting, and where there promises to be a notable gathering of poultrymen. F. D. Baerman, Secretary, Dunellen, N. J.

Some of the reports of shows that we publish are deficient in that they do not give any particulars concerning the show. This arises from the failure of the secretaries to give us any information on which to base notes of this nature.

Partridge Wyandottes

Partridge Wyandottes—A few choice cockerels for sale. Scored by Judge Emery. Book your egg orders now. Eggs \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26. Wyandotte Farm, L. Dunphy, Mgr., Nevada, Mo.

Partridge Wyandottes—A few cockerels for sale. Prize winning stock. Prices reasonable. Eggs in season. Write to Hugh Strong, Huntsburg, Ohio. "Shadelawn."

Partridge Wyandottes scoring up to 94. Trios \$4 up; eggs \$1.25 to \$4 per 15. M. F. Stellwagen & Son, 909 Logan Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.

\$3 per setting. Partridge Wyandotte eggs, prize winners, sired by first cock, Chicago. On eight entries. Dearborn, Mich., show, won seven ribbons, three specials. H. C. Thomm, 2372 Fulton St., Toledo, Ohio.

Miscellaneous

Choice stock for sale.—All varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Quail, Wild Duck, Ferrets, Cavies and pet stock. Prices right. Michigan Poultry and Game Farm, Hudson Mich.

For Sale—100 head of Shetland ponies, 2,000 ferrets, poultry, pigeons, pheasants, rabbits, guinea pigs, goats, cats, dogs; 2-cent stamp for circulars. Col. Joseph Leffel, Springfield, Ohio.

For Sale—Choice Rose Comb Brown Leghorn and Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, Silver Spangled Hamburg hens and 1 good incubator. Lynn Turner, Beloit, Wis.

\$1 buys 15 eggs from Brown Leghorns or White Rocks. Limestone grit 55c per hundred. Leonard Stanley, Joplin, Mo.

About the South

"About the South" is the name of a 64-page illustrated pamphlet issued by the Passenger Department of the

Illinois Central R. R. Co.

in which important questions are tersely answered in brief articles about Southern Farm Lands, Mississippi Valley Cotton lands, Truck Farming, Fruit Growing, Stock Raising, Dairying, Grasses and Forage, Soils, Market Facilities and Southern Immigration along the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads, in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Send for a free copy to J. M. Merry, A.G.P.A., I.C.R.R., Dubuque, Ia.

Choice Pickings in the YAZOO VALLEY

"Choice Pickings in the Yazoo Valley" is the title of an illustrated 36-page pamphlet describing the railroad lands in the famous Yazoo Valley of the Mississippi, on the line of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, and showing what has been accomplished by the large number of settlers successfully established there. For a free copy, address E. P. Skene, Land Commissioner, I. C. R. R., Central Station, Park Row, Chicago, Ill.

Information concerning rates and train service to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Poultry

With Other Publications

Good only until May 1, 1905.

We have so many inquiries for our clubbing rates with other poultry publications that we have arranged to accept subscriptions for POULTRY and the following poultry papers at the prices named below.

POULTRY and The American	
Fancier	\$1.25
POULTRY and The American	
Poultry Advocate	\$.70
POULTRY and The Poultry	
Gazette	\$.75
POULTRY and The Inland	
Poultry Journal	\$.80
POULTRY and The Reliable	
Poultry Journal	\$.85

As a rule we will be able to furnish POULTRY and any 50-cent poultry paper for 80 cents for the two. Other combination prices will be announced from time to time. Address all orders to

Poultry Publishing Company
Freeport, Illinois.

POULTRY

A Magazine for All Poultrymen

Published Monthly by the

Poultry Publishing Company

J. S. Sleeper, President and General Manager
Miller Purvis, Vice-President and Editor
Frank J. Cross, Secretary
E. A. Powers, Treasurer

FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Fifty cents per year in advance. Five cents per copy.

Foreign subscriptions one dollar per year. Subscriptions will begin with current issue unless otherwise instructed.

Write your name and post office plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly each month.

When you request change of address, give the old as well as the new address.

Subscribers will be notified a month before their subscriptions expire. Renew promptly and avoid missing any numbers as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Send for Advertising Rates

Volume I February 1905 Number 5

Publisher's Page

The New Price

Since we announced last month that after May 1 the subscription price of POULTRY would be one dollar a year, we have had letters from all sorts and conditions of men concerning this change and but one has offered any objections. This one is a brother publisher in whose judgment we have considerable confidence because he has been very successful as a publisher of a poultry journal. With this one exception the change has met with universal approval, as far as those interested in this magazine are concerned. Extensive advertisers, great advertising agencies, publishers and news agents have all told us that increasing the price is the thing to do. We believed when we instituted POULTRY that the public was ready for a high-class magazine devoted solely and entirely to poultry, and the result has proved that we were right. We also believed that the public we were going to try to reach would be willing to pay a price commensurate with the quality of the magazine we had in view, but we had not the courage of our convictions and made the price the usual one. As a dollar magazine we will be able to publish POULTRY at a profit from the subscriptions alone and advertising will be an incidental of the business instead of a vital factor in carrying it on. This will enable us to keep our advertising rates low enough to make it so profitable to use space that we will be saved the expense of soliciting advertising, thus giving us more money to use in making POULTRY all that we hope to make it. The change will help all concerned and we believe it to be advisable from every point of view.

In Strict Confidence

If we could reach every one of our readers and have a little private talk with them, we would be inclined not to mention the matter we have in mind in this public manner. As this is impossible we must perforce take this open way of talking "confidentially" to our friends. When POULTRY made its appearance we promised the public that we would not try to deceive it by publishing free puffs about our advertisers under the guise of pure reading matter. We have always believed that to give these free reading notices was unfair and we still believe

it to be so. We think they are unfair to advertisers who do not ask for them and never get them, and we think they are unfair to subscribers who are entitled to fair treatment, for upon them we are dependent for the circulation that makes advertising profitable to those who use space in our columns. When reading matter appears in POULTRY, our readers may feel certain that it is untainted by any desire to influence them in favor of any certain advertiser to the detriment of any other advertiser in the same line. Our policy has been endorsed by our leading advertisers and praised by our readers. Half a dozen of our contemporaries have told us freely that they would be glad to adopt the same policy if they dared to do so, but they have fallen into the pit dugged by themselves and can not escape from the free readers, fearing any attempt to do so would result in the loss of advertising patronage. We may have lost some advertising by adhering strictly to the principle of not publishing free reading notices. We are inclined to think we have lost a little, but this has been more than made up in other ways. Now we want to ask our readers to do us a favor. We want to prove to our advertisers in a very material way that they are not losing anything by not getting any free puffs in POULTRY. In order to do this we wish to ask every reader who writes to one of our advertisers to mention having seen the advertisement in POULTRY. We guarantee that every one of our advertisers will treat our readers who do business with them in a fair and businesslike manner, and we hope our advertisers will have reason to remember that our readers are the kind who appreciate fair dealing and are of the high class which might be expected to subscribe for a magazine such as POULTRY. This is a matter in which we are mutually interested and we state it clearly and freely, believing our readers will help us in our effort to make a clean magazine free from some of the defects that have grown out of a desire to get something for nothing.

Publicity in POULTRY Pays

No publication ever began its existence with less "pull" than POULTRY had. Since the first day we have not urged advertisers in the sense of "nagging" them to take space with us. If an advertiser has written us or told any of our representatives that he was not inclined to take space with us, we have accepted his conclusion with good grace and left him without feeling that we had any cause to feel affronted. We have had the utmost confidence in the power of POULTRY to make advertising pay from the first, because every subscriber has paid the full price without being induced to put his name on our subscription list by the offer of a cheap prize of any kind. From the first number our advertising patronage has increased much more rapidly than we had dreamed it would. From the first number we have had letters from advertisers saying they were getting good results. This is the first time we have ever mentioned these letters. We have been too busy getting subscribers to pay proper attention to our advertising department and while the letters of appreciation have been very welcome they still lie in our files unpublished and unused. Soon we are going to publish some of these letters. In the meantime those of our readers who have a complete file will find it interesting to note how some of our advertisers have increased their space from month to month, until now one who began with ten inches is using two full pages and one who began with one inch is using twenty inches and others have doubled and trebled the space they began with.

They have not done this because they merely desire to help us along. We suspect that some of them gave us their first small advertisement out of pure friendship for us, but any increase they have made has been brought about by getting results that gave them confidence in the pulling power of POULTRY as an advertising medium.

If You Don't Get Your Paper

We have an occasional complaint that a subscriber does not get his paper regularly and in some instances not at all. These are things that we are very anxious to prevent and when any one has any cause for complaint in this direction we would take it as a favor to be informed as promptly as possible. The fault very rarely lies in this office, but we usually can discover where it is located. We have two or three complaints of cases where some irresponsible solicitor has shown a copy of POULTRY and got a subscription giving a receipt for another paper. We are tracing this matter and will take proper measures to prevent this sort of work as we know the publisher of the paper sent knows nothing about the action taken by the solicitor. In every case where complaints such as are mentioned above are made we give the complainant the benefit of any doubt and seek to satisfy him, even if we must stand the loss. Every authorized solicitor for POULTRY has our regular blank receipts to give and every direct subscription received at this office is promptly acknowledged.

About Our Guarantee

A subscriber whom we would like to help writes to complain about a business transaction that occurred last year. We cannot take up any matter not connected with an advertiser in POULTRY. In order to make our position plain we have formulated the following rules to guide us: Complaint of any transaction must be made to us within thirty days of the time the deal was made; the advertiser must have mentioned POULTRY in writing to the advertiser and once the matter complained of is put in our hands it must be left to us to finally decide what should be done. Once in a while is a man whom it is impossible to satisfy. Such men make trouble for most of the people with whom they do business. We must know both sides of a story before we take it up for settlement and shall endeavor to do justice to all parties interested. In order that we may do this we must be in possession of all the facts and the complainant must give us the privilege of using his name in dealing with the party complained of. We have never had a complaint from any one concerning any advertiser in POULTRY nor do we expect to have any that are well founded.

An Explanation

We desire to explain that all who send us fifty cents before May 1 will receive POULTRY one full year. All letters containing subscriptions mailed up to and including April 30 will be considered as having been received at this office prior to May 1. After May 1 subscriptions will be received only at the rate of \$1 a year. Send your subscriptions to us while you can get POULTRY a full year for fifty cents. We make this explanation because some friends have asked if those who send fifty cents now will be charged the advanced rate when it goes into effect. If you want to save money send us your subscription for two or more years at fifty cents and it will be credited for the full time at the present rate if received before the new rate becomes effective.

The Value of Quality

What is it that makes one fowl worth more than another? Why is it that a colt with the blood of old Hambletonian in him will sell for four to ten times as much as one with no particular pedigree? Why is a Jersey cow with St. Lambert blood in her worth more than a cow picked up anywhere? Simply and solely because one has quality back of it and another has nothing to recommend it. The Hambletonian colt is more valuable because his ancestor was the best of his kind, the St. Lambert cow is more valuable because years ago Mary Ann of St. Lambert was the wonder of the bovine world. Quality counts in many ways. We buy a certain kind of soap, not simply because it floats, for many different brands of soap will float, but because we are convinced that it has quality and this makes it more valuable. Quality in a publication is as valuable to every one interested in it as it is in any other thing. If a man writes to an advertiser that he saw his advertisement in a high-class publication, the advertiser has a higher opinion of his correspondent than he would if the correspondent had referred to some cheap publication. A case in point came to our notice once. We were sitting in the office of an extensive advertiser of poultry when his morning mail came in. Among the 150 letters that came, our friend put aside seven or eight as he went through them. When he had finished he picked these up and said: "I'll bet you two to one that every one of these came from readers of——" naming a very high-class magazine. "How do you know?" we asked. "I know," said our friend, "by the penmanship on the envelopes and the kind of stationery used. There are others in my mail from this same magazine, but these I know are from it also. I do not get as many inquiries from this particular magazine as from others in which I spend the same amount of money, but I get more orders in proportion to the inquiries than from any other magazine I use." Here was a case where the advertiser had concrete evidence that quality counted in a manner that was very gratifying. The advertiser was paying a good round price for the fine paper, the good illustrations and the careful make-up of the magazine he referred to; and he knew it. He was paying twice as much for each thousand of circulation as he was asked to pay in most of the publications he was using, but he paid it willingly for it was profitable to do so, and the only reason why it paid so well was because he was buying quality at the same time he was buying advertising space. Advertiser and customer think more of each other when they have been brought together by a publication of high quality. They each feel proud of the place where they met, the same as man feels proud to be found in a fine home or a good hotel. One of our employers of years ago always told us to stop at the best hotel in a town where we went to transact business, because it gave the firm a better standing with its customers and made its representative feel that he was in a position to talk on equal terms with any man with whom he had business to transact. We believe the man who advertises in POULTRY is proud to see his advertisement in our columns and we believe the man who subscribes for it is rather proud to be counted as one of our supporters. This we believe is one of the reasons why this number contains so much advertising, every line paid for at the same rate and inserted on the same terms as every other. We in turn are proud of the quality of our readers and of our advertisers.

With the Clubs

The American Buff Plymouth Rock Club

The eighth annual meeting of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club was held in connection with the Madison Square Garden Show, New York City, January 4th, 1905. In the absence of the president and vice-president, the meeting was presided over by A. C. Hawkins. The following officers were elected for the present year: President, A. C. Hawkins; Western vice-president, B. E. Johnson; Eastern vice-president, C. L. Pensyl; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Denny; executive committee, M. F. Delano, G. A. Morton and F. C. Shepherd, in addition to the president and secretary. A big exhibit of splendid quality of Buff Rocks was made at this show. The secretary's report shows the Club actively interested in the advancement of the variety. In addition to the Silver Cup, ribbons and cash specials offered at Madison Square Garden, silver cups were offered at Fostoria, Ohio, Peoria, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Moberly, Mo., Lititz, Pa., Raleigh, N. C., Webster City, Ia., Middletown, Conn., Boston, Mass., Schenectady, N. Y. Every breeder who is not a member of the Club should join at once. Send three cents for postage for the fine catalog published last season, to W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y.

American Leghorn Club

The eleventh annual meeting of the American Leghorn Club was held at Madison Square Garden, New York, January 4, 1904, at 4 p. m. The meeting was largest, and most enthusiastic held in years. Thirty members were present. Several important matters were very warmly contested.

Resolved: That a life membership be made at \$10.00.

E. G. Wyckoff was elected as delegate to American Poultry Association for 1905.

Eighteen new members were elected to membership.

Election of officers as follows:

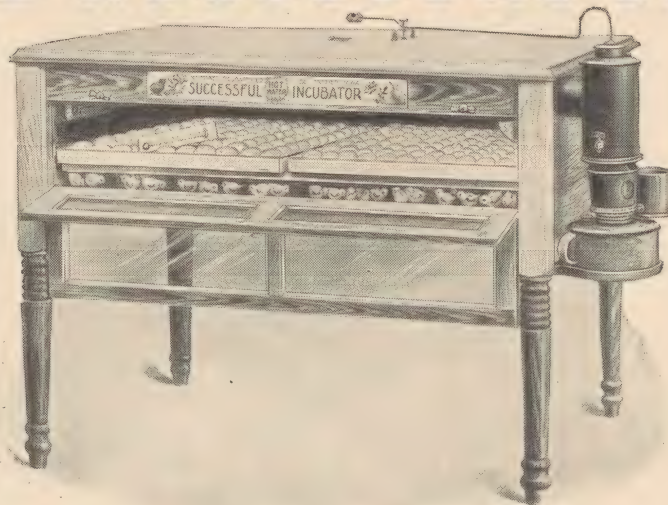
W. F. Brace, Victor, New York, President; Vice-presidents: A. D. Arnold, E. G. Wyckoff, E. B. Cridler, W. T. Lidell; Secretary and Treasurer: W. W. Babcock, Bath, New York.

Executive Committee: George H. Burgett, W. H. Webkie, F. O. Groesbeck, Clyde Patterson, W. T. Wittman, E. D. Pierson M. K. Cornwall, W. E. Bright, E. A. Weimer.

Mr. Crawford offered the club \$50 for every \$300 raised by club as specials, to be offered at the 1906 New York Show. Subscriptions were started and \$115 in cash was donated by members present. W. F. Brace, President, Vistor, New York; W. W. Babcock, Secretary and Treasurer, Bath, New York.

"You are on the right track," said a subscriber the other day, "I like your plan of saying openly and frankly that poultry keeping is not a get-rich-quick business. Too much air castle building in the way of estimating immense profits has been indulged in by poultry writers. I know for myself that it is a very profitable business, and I also know you can't get something from nothing. To make a success of poultry breeding, we must go at it in a business-like way and stick to it."

Successful Incubators



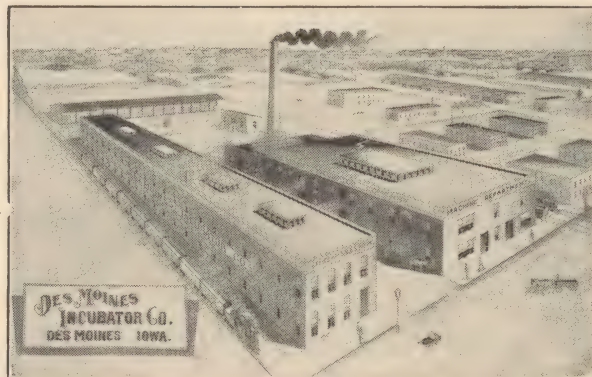
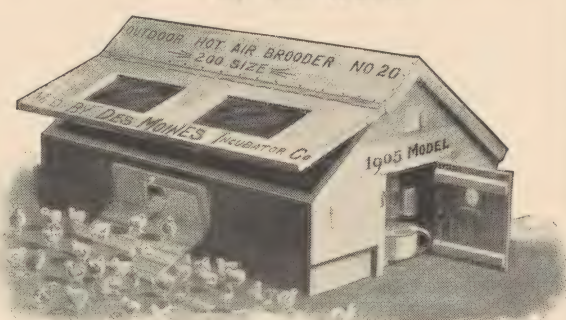
It is your privilege and right to insist on having the best incubator made. There is a vast difference in the working of incubators and the results they give you. The **best** means the incubator that gives you every time the most and the strongest, most vigorous chicks at least expense and with least trouble and attention. That's the record of **Successful Incubators**. I ask you to read my personal guarantee at the close of this ad. It is because I know the automatic character, the working genius and actual results produced by Successful Incubators that I, as president of the Des Moines Incubator Co., am able to put both my fortune and reputation behind them.

Successful make any man prosper in the poultry business.

They are the Leading Hatchers of the World.

Successful Brooders

in heat regulation, air supply, method of ventilating and in light, come as near to perfection as skill and a thorough knowledge of chick raising can make them. Don't underestimate brooder importance. Our brooders are fit companions for our incubators. The way we have worked out the problem makes you sure of raising more chicks, winter and summer, than by any other means. No waste heat, no strangling of chicks with gases and fumes, little chick homes only second in comfort to the mother's wings and far more secure. A full line, many sizes, for indoor and out door use.



Our Factory and Facilities.

It takes the largest incubator factory in the world to supply the greatest incubator demand in the world. We have that factory. The illustration is not a fancy picture; every building shown is in constant use and devoted solely to the one purpose of incubator and brooder manufacture. Modern, specially planned equipment throughout. Skilled mechanics, selected, seasoned materials, patented appliances and improved machinery, enable us to turn out highest grade incubators and brooders for as low or nearly as low a price as you are asked to pay for the "Cheap John" machines found on the market.

Poultry and Poultry Supplies

Don't forget that we are large breeders of standard poultry. We can make you exceptionally low prices on high bred fowls and eggs. We carry a full line of poultry supplies, foods and appliances. It is money saved and money made for you to get acquainted with our 1905 offers. Write us today. Incubator, Poultry and Poultry Supply Catalogue FREE. With poultry paper one year 10 cents.

My Guarantee

I, personally, as president of the Des Moines Incubator Co., guarantee our incubators to be built of first class material, in a thoroughly workman-like manner; to be entirely free from defects, to be automatic in operation and to hatch as large a percentage of fertile eggs as any other machine in the world. If any customer is not perfectly satisfied, I earnestly request that he write me, personally, that I may rectify any mistakes.

J. S. GILCREST,
President and Manager,
Des Moines Incubator Co.



J. S. GILCREST, Pres. and Genl. Mgr.

Des Moines Incubator Co., Department 787, Des Moines, Iowa.



IF YOU had to be hatched you would want to come out a live, strong chick. That is what the STAR INCUBATOR ALWAYS HATCHES. Our customers will tell you so.

Write for FREE PRINTED MATTER.

Star Incubator Co.,
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

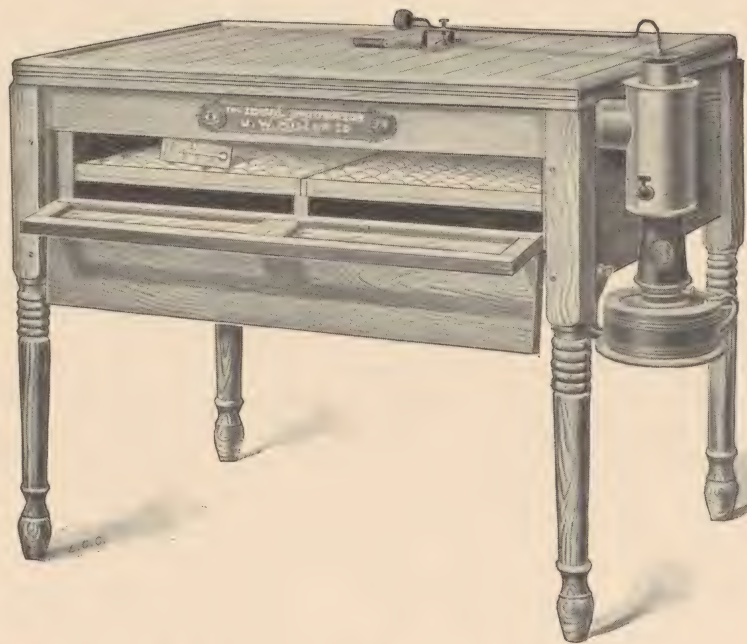
Mention This Paper.

Something to Think About

Before You Buy an Incubator

It is a fact that a large percentage of persons who are buying incubators are **not** satisfied with their purchase. Because a large percentage of the incubators sold do **not** do satisfactory work. They do **not** work satisfactorily because they are built purely on theoretical lines—nine times out of ten the manufacturer hardly knows a hen from a goose. Now, can you expect a purely theoretical workman to build a practical machine?

I certainly do not claim to be the only man in the business who knows anything about incubation, but I do claim that in the past twenty years I have experimented with more machines and hatched more chicks on my **Millhook Poultry Farm** than any other manufacturer and so have gained a wide range of hatching experience. As a result of my experience I found this: **I had to build an incubator myself, after my own plans, in order to get one that would give satisfactory results.** I have that sort of machines in my line of



IDEAL INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

These are now in the hands of thousands of poultry raisers the world over, and are giving better satisfaction, producing better results, costing less money to operate and causing less trouble than any other incubator or brooder ever built. The simple explanation is that

FIRST—They are built on a better plan. **SECOND**—They are more carefully built and more rigidly inspected. **THIRD**—They are **BUILT BY A MAN WHO KNOWS**, from 20 years experience on the largest pure bred poultry farm in the world, exactly what is needed to produce vigorous, healthy chicks at the least expense.

I do not want to criticise the methods of other manufacturers, nor belittle their machines, but I do say that every reader of **POULTRY** will find it to his advantage to send for our great book "Poultry for Profit," and to investigate

Our Free Trial Offer

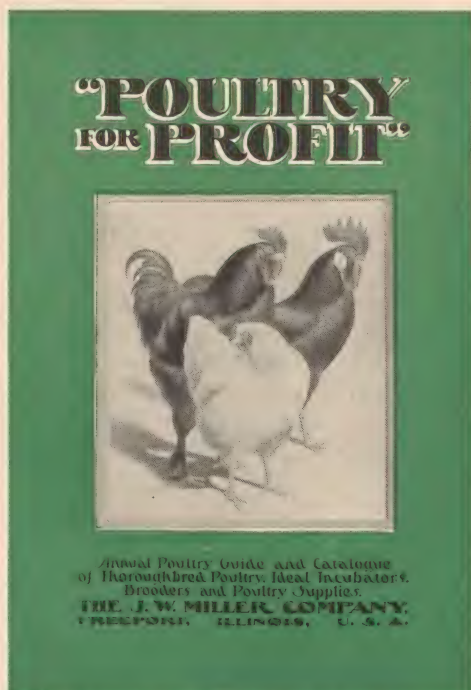
We will ship you an **Ideal Incubator or Brooder**, any size, on thirty days free trial. If you do not find it entirely satisfactory in every way, return it at our expense.

We Pay All Freight Charges

If we did not believe the **Ideal** to be the most practical and most satisfactory incubator ever built we could not make this offer.

Write For This Free Book

"Poultry for Profit" 112 pages, handsomely illustrated; 24 full page pictures of leading varieties of fowls, drawn from life; full description of all leading breeds; 18 years experience in use of incubators; selection of breeding stock; the best incubator to buy; how to feed fowls of all ages; cures for poultry diseases; poultry questions answered, together with descriptions of the **Millhook Poultry Farm** and of the best and most profitable poultry supplies, appliances, remedies and aids to money making. The book cost us **\$5,000**; it's free to you. As a sensible poultry raiser who wants to make the most money possible from your fowls can you afford to neglect to investigate what we offer. Send today for our proposition.



THE J. W. MILLER COMPANY, Box 100, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

MARCH 1905

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

POULTRY



POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

Hallock's White Wyandottes



Were the sensation of the New York Show, Madison Square Garden, January, 1905, where they made the unparalleled winning of

**1st Cockerel
1st Hen
1st Pullet
1st Pen
1st Collection**

in the hottest and best class of White Wyandottes ever brought together (483). This is a record that has never been approached in this kind of competition.

REMEMBER the Hallock strain has won First Prize three years in succession at the Great Chicago Show.

My first prize pullet at the Madison Square Garden Show, winner of the \$25 silver cup for best pullet, and full sister to the pullet I sold for \$100.00.

How I Will Mate My Pens

I have mated up seven choice selected breeding pens from which I will sell eggs for hatching at \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26; \$8 per 50 and \$15 per 100. These pens are all headed by first-class white blocky male birds, closely related to my New York winners. I have selected three of the best of the pens from which I will select extra choice eggs at \$5 per 13; \$8 per 26; \$11 per 50 and \$20 per 100. I guarantee a 50 per cent hatch. I do not believe there is a breeder in this country who has birds any whiter than mine.

"You Will Have to Hurry"

If you want the "CREAM" of White Wyandottes. Stock sold on approval.
Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo

EGGS!

Roof's White Plymouth Rocks

Now is the egg season. Now is the time to book your order. One hundred yards mated to supply demand.

These yards contain my winners at World's Fair at St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland and Pan-American.

The largest White Plymouth Rock plant in the world.

Single birds, pairs, trios, breeding pens, any quantity. Send stamp for my poultry catalogue—a work of art and full of information. Egg catalogue free for the asking.

May R. Poultry Plant

**D. T. Roots
Bx 32, Connersville, Ind.**



First Prize Cock, Chicago '04. Score 95 by Russell.

WM. COOK & SONS Originators

of all the Orpington fowls and ducks. The largest and most successful breeders, exhibitors, exporters and importers of prize poultry in the world. Winners of over 7,650 cups and prizes.

Send for our illustrated catalogue finest ever produced, eighty pages 10 cents to cover postage.

For the Best Orpingtons

any of the ten varieties, you must go to their Originators. This season's winnings—only exhibited three times—7 firsts, 5 seconds, World's Fair; 16 firsts, 14 seconds, Herald Square; 15 firsts, 13 seconds, Madison Square.

For \$10 you can get a setting of eggs from the above winners, the finest in existence. Other eggs, from grand stock, \$5 a setting. Buff and White Orpington eggs, from utility stock, \$2.50. All clear eggs replaced if return express is paid. Over 3000 young breeding stock for sale. Write requirements, advice free. **Inspection of farm cordially invited.** Trains met. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orpington Poultry Journal, single copy 5 cents, yearly 60 cents.

WM. COOK & SONS, Box 15, Scotch Plains, N. J.



Jumbo



Jumbo 3rd

Show Season of 1904-5

White Wyandottes

Jumbo 1st cock at Herald Square, Rutherford, New Jersey, Newark, New Jersey, Second at Madison Square (50 cocks in class) 7 specials, including 3 silver cups.

Jumbo 3rd Son of Jumbo 2nd chl at Herald Sq., 1st at Rutherford, N. J., also silver cup for best Wyandotte cockerel any variety. Head of 1st pen at Newark, N. J.

Eggs from pens headed by these winning birds \$5.00 per setting.

Bred, owned and exhibited by

Oceanside Poultry Yards, Rockville Center, N. Y.

You Get \$300 for \$5

That is what the customer got who wrote the following letter: "Streator, Ill., January, 17, 1905. I would not take \$300 for the twelve chicks reared from the setting of eggs I bought of you last spring." — Why ponder over the matter where to place your egg order? My matings this season are so far ahead of any previous season that I feel as if every egg should produce a winner.

When You Buy Eggs For Hatching

why not get the best? No haphazard matings in my yards. I have for years bred winners and the record prove I win with my breeders. My last winnings at the Great St. Louis World's Fair where the Fishel White Rocks won 17 Prizes surely convince you of the quality. They tried hard to wrestle the title of "The Best in the World"



From Fishel's White Rocks

but it was too large an undertaking and one of the impossibilities. Have you seen a copy of my new 48 page catalogue? It is the finest Poultry Catalogue ever issued. Send 3 two cent stamps for a copy. I have something like 2000 breeders to sell. The cream of 6000 birds. It will pay you to get my prices before you place your order.

U. R. FISHEL, BOX P., HOPE, INDIANA.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

**FIRST and SECOND on Cock
FIRST and SECOND on Hen
FIRST and SECOND on Pullet
FIRST on Cockerel
FIRST and SECOND on Pen**

**At the Great
World's Fair Show
St. Louis, Oct., '04**

Eggs From Prize Matings. Stock For Sale. Catalogue FREE for the asking if you mention this paper.

E. G. WYCKOFF, BOX 9, ITHACA, N. Y.

The Greatest Layers on Earth—See Report Australian Laying Contest

Silver Laced Wyandottes



The Laced Wing Bar Kind. The great laying contest held in Australia under the auspices of that government—some 20 different breeds and 70 pens competing—proved that the Silver Laced Wyandottes laid more eggs in twelve months than any other breed.

The Great World's Fair poultry show at St. Louis brought together more Silver Laced Wyandottes and better ones than were ever shown in the world. At this show I won 2nd, 3rd and 5th cock; 1st cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 5th hen; 2nd pullet; 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th breeding pen. I bought the winning 1st pullet and 1st breeding pen. I have mated 6 breeding yards of the finest and best Silver Laced Wyandottes in the world. Every bird is a prize winner.

I Will Sell Eggs at \$3.00 Per 13 Straight

No reduction for two or more settings. All orders filled in rotation. No orders booked without the cash. Free circular for the asking. Write to **HENRY STEINMESCH, 309 Market Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.** Farm at Normandy, 9 miles west of the city. Reference—editor of this paper.

Newark, New Jersey

The Fanciers' Poultry Association of New Jersey held the most successful show of its experience in Bamberger's Auditorium, Newark, January 30-February 4. Mr. Bamberger donated the use of his auditorium provided the association would remit all admission fees. This offer was accepted and the result was a very large attendance, many entries and a profitable show, successful from every point of view. T. Farrar Rackham was superintendent and W. B. Atherton, F. H. Castner, H. V. Crawford, J. H. Drevenstedt, W. A. Dukes, Fred Huyler, W. J. Stanton, T. C. Turner and Dr. J. S. Wolfe were judges. From two or three different exhibitors we have enthusiastic reports of the great satisfaction given and unbounded praise for the management. The awards follow:

Light Brahmas—C. P. Nettleton c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 3 pen 3, B. G. Elliott cl 3, W. D. Frazer cl 4 p 2 4, James Vail pen 1, Royal Poultry Yards, pen 2.

Buff Cochins—Geo. H. Croft all prizes. Partridge Cochins—S. W. Cary Jr. all prizes. White Cochins—C. P. Nettleton c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, W. D. Frazer p 2 3 4.

Black Langshans—Henry Cundell cl 1 2 h 1 p 2, Bert M. Bratt cl 3 p 1.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Henry F. Sherwood c 1 cl 3 h 2 pen 2, W. Gerard Vermilye c 2 h 1, Rowland C. Yeomans c 3, Henry D. Riley c 4 h 3 p 2, Geo. H. Logan c 5 cl 5 p 3 4 pen 3, Chas. Stauff cl 1 4, Geo. P. Lester cl 2, John Swayek h 4 pen 1, Chas. Burgmiller h 5, Frank Partridge p 1, Joshua Beer p 5 pen 4.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—C. C. Sparks c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 2 pen 1, A. L. Vreeland cl 2 p 1.

White Plymouth Rocks—Peapack Farm c 1 2 3 cl 1 2 3 h 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1, Henry Grohmann c 4, J. L. Purple c 5 h 1, Fairfield Poultry Farm cl 4 pen 2, Red Hill Farm cl 5 pen 3.

Silver Wyandottes—Dr. A. T. Beckett c 1 h 1 2 p 1 3 pen 1, Edwin A. Trist c 2, Albert Lindstrom c 3 h 3, Thomas H. Flynn cl 1 2 p 2.

White Wyandottes—Oceanside Poultry Yards c 1 4 cl 5 h 2 p 1 pen 1, A. L. Sparks c 2 3 5 cl 1 3 4 h 1 3 4 p 2 4 5 pen 2 3, J. L. Purple cl 2 p 3, Arthur J. Gies h 5.

Partridge Wyandottes—Thos. W. Schofield all prizes except Froheim Farm pen 2.

Black Wyandottes—Geo. L. Mahr all prizes. Silver Penciled Wyandottes—L. B. Custer all prizes.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Schiebel & Fox c 1 2 cl 1 h 1 p 1 pen 1, C. & H. P. Wadsworth c 3 cl 2 p 2.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Chas. G. Terwilliger c 1 h 2 4 p 1 2, James G. Ham cl 1, C. H. Fuller c 2 h 1 3.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—E. L. Tallman c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Charles T. Lear c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, Strafford Poultry Farm cl 2 p 2 pen 1, Negus Bros. pen 2.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Raymond L. Jacobus c 1 cl 1 4 h 3 p 3 4, Ernest Mace c 2 cl 2 h 1 2 p 1 2, John I. Craig c 3 4 cl 3 h 4 p 5.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—E. L. Tallman c 1 cl 2 h 1 2 p 1 pen 1, S. E. Norris cl 1, John L. Martin cl 3 p 2, Mrs. R. B. Skinner h 3 4, B. G. Elliott p 3.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—O. F. Klinefelter cl 1, W. H. Rowe c 1.

White Minorcas—Horton C. Keen c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 2 pen 1, M. E. Caverly cl 2 p 1.

Andalusians—Banner Poultry Yards all prizes.

White Crested Black Polish—C. Kirschler cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 2, Chas. F. Knott pen 1.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Dr. J. S. Wolfe c 1 2 4 cl 1 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 pen 1 2, R. H. Smith c 3 cl 2.

Faverolles—J. H. Symonds all prizes. Black or Brown Red Pit Games—Samuel Eustice all prizes.

Duckwing Pit Games—Samuel Eustice p 1. Dominique Pit Games—All prizes to M. Gougerty.

Blue or Blue Pyle Pit Games—R. E. Van Riper c 1.

Muff Pit Games—D. G. Hetfield c 1 h 1 2 3, P. E. Van Riper p 1.

Indian Games—Oakland Poultry Yards c 1 3 cl 1 h 1 3 pen 1, James P. Ingram c 2 h 2 p 1.

Buff Orpingtons—A. G. Goodacre c 2 3 cl 4 5 h 2 p 3 4 pen 1 2, C. S. Jensen c 1 cl 1 h 3 p 2, Banner Poultry Yards h 1 cl 2 3 4 5, B. G. Elliott p 1.

Black Orpingtons—Wm. J. Housby cl 1 p 2 A. G. Goodacre h 1 p 1 3.

Jubilee Orpingtons—All prizes to A. G. Goodacre.

Silkie—All prizes to Froheim Farm. White Frizzles—Froheim Farm all prizes.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—Frank H. Hodges c 1 cl 2 3 h 2 p 1 pen 1, F. A. Wheeler c 2, E. W. Cook h 1 cl 1 p 2, Geo. F. Kichline cl 4 h 3 p 3 4, Lewis Saupe p 5.

Golden Duckwing Bantam Cocks—E. W. Cook c 1.

Red Pyle Games—Frank H. Hodges c 1 3 cl 1 h 1 p 2 pen 1, E. W. Cook c 2 p 1.

Golden Sebright Bantams—Glenbrook Poultry Farm c 1 h 2 3 4 5, Hanson J. R. Duval cl 1 h 1 p 1.

Silver Sebright Bantams—Glenbrook Poultry Farm c 1 h 1.

Buff Cochins—F. A. Wheeler c 1 cl 3 p 1, G. J. Koek h 1, J. D. McGregor cl 1 p 2 pen 1, Thomas I. McLeod cl 2.

White Cochins—C. & J. Peters h 1, Gray Bros. cl 1 p 1.

Dark Brahma Bantams—Glenbrook Farm all prizes.

White Turkeys—Froheim Farm all prizes.

Pekin Ducks—Oakland Poultry Yards pen 1, Froheim Farm pen 2.

Blue Swedish Ducks—Royal Poultry Yards all prizes.

There are Reasons Why

You may not be very successful at poultry raising and yet it may not be your fault. You are not expected to be an expert. But your hatcher and brooder should be works of genius. They should be able to do things for themselves. That's the business of their maker. You are relieved of care and yet know that things go all right with

Successful



Incubators and Brooders

Of all machines they are the nearest perfectly automatic. That's why they give such uniformly good results for all people, novice as well as expert. They make natural hatching and brood-

ing conditions under all circumstances. They regulate the heat, ventilate and distribute moisture like a human intelligence and

Bring the Highest Possible Per Cent of Chicks.

Their record of years stands unapproached. Make no mistake. Get the kind that's dependable.

100 pens standard fowls. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalogue Free. Poultry paper one year 10 cents.

Des Moines Incubator Co.,

Department 787,

Des Moines, Iowa.



THEY CAN'T BEAT THE "HAWKEYE"



WE HAVE A QUICK DELIVERY PLAN.

FOR fifteen years manufacturers of incubators have been trying their best to beat the "Hawkeye," but so broad and basic are the exclusive patents on which its superiority rests, that they haven't yet built an incubator that will equal, much less excel it, and in our opinion they never can. We have always kept in the lead in the matter of improvements. Our "Hawkeye Special," which we show in the accompanying illustration, has every improvement and every device that adds value to an incubator, and it gives better results than any other make of incubator on the market at any price. Here's our advertising introductory offer—the best proposition on a high grade incubator that any reliable company has ever made. We will ship you on

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL The "Hawkeye" Special Incubator

of 100-egg capacity—on the results of the trial we cheerfully rest our case. We do this because we want you to see and know that the special features we claim for the Hawkeye are genuine points of superiority. Here are some of the unique and valuable features of the Hawkeye—the foster mother of millions of healthy chicks: Simplicity of design—substantial construction, of the very best materials. Finished like a piece of fine furniture. Ventilation system that solves the all-important questions of moisture and evaporation. Hot water pipe 12-oz. cold-rolled copper heating system that maintains an even temperature—no cold corners. Automatic Regulator, of absolute accuracy. The Hawkeye Special Safety Lamp, Heat Deflector, Thermometer, and other devices give the finishing touches of perfection to this splendid incubator.

215 Chicks from 215 Eggs.

Hawkeye Incubator Company.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed fifty cents, for which send me one incubator thermometer, and if this is not enough I will send the rest as soon as I hear from you. In my last hatch from the 240 egg Hawkeye I took off 215 chicks from 215 eggs. Wasn't that good? Send the thermometer at once and oblige.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. D. C. JOHNSON, Maxwell, Ia. July 1, 1904.

Hawkeye Incubator Company.

Gentlemen:—You will probably remember that I purchased a 50-egg incubator of you last April. I find the machine is shelling out the chicks so fast that I must have a brooder, so quote me the best price for a machine to correspond in size. I had three hatches in the incubator, which were as follows: First, 50 eggs, 46 chicks; second, 51 eggs, 47 chicks; third, 50 eggs, 49 chicks. Yours very truly,

ALVA HARDY, Blandinville, Ill., Oct. 24, 1904.

Are You Open to Conviction?

Then let us send you the Hawkeye Special, the pride of our establishment, together with our Complete Hawkeye Instruction Book, telling how to operate the machine and giving invaluable information on how to make money in the poultry business. The Hawkeye Special will please you. A trial hatch will show you it's a profit-maker. Puts money in your pocket every day you keep it busy. Write for 30-day free trial plan—will you?

HAWKEYE INCUBATOR CO.,

Box 88,

NEWTON, IOWA.

A strong point. The Nursery Draw



here shown is one of the strongest features in all incubator construction. It is but one of many features of a PETALUMA. Right making on right plan out of ideal incubator materials, copper and California Redwood; regulating device the most sensitive and accurate; perfection in ventilation and supplying moisture; these are other bright marks of the

PETALUMA INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Awarded Gold Medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904

A means to an end—they get results. A record exceeding all other makes for twenty-six years. Work in all climates, under all conditions—hatching the most and starting the brood the best. We pay freight in U. S. Elegant catalogue free.

Petaluma Incubator Co. Box 95, Petaluma, Cal. or Box 95, Indianapolis, Ind.



WHY GUESS

When you may be absolutely sure. If the eggs are good and you put them in a

RELIABLE INCUBATOR

and follow instructions, you are sure to get a satisfactory hatch. Then, if you put the chicks into a RELIABLE BROODER you will raise every one that could be raised any other way.

Our 20th Century Poultry Book tells "why" and a hundred other things every poultry owner should know. Sent for 10 cents. We have 115 yards of pure bred poultry.

Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.

Box 315, Quincy, Ill.





MODEL Incubators GROW IN POPULARITY Because they Hatch Chicks Successfully

A new thermostat this season makes it the easiest regulated of all incubators.

The large market Breeders endorse this thermostat as follows: Truslow—"The new thermostat is a wonder." McFetridge—"The best acting thermostat I have yet tried." The Meadow Brook Farm—"Your new thermostat is more sensitive than any other tried, and will prove a labor saver." McEvoy—"No breeder can afford to run an incubator without this regulator." Evergreen Poultry Farm—"Very sensitive, and the largest possible scope of action." To induce a breeder who has a large investment in incubators to change from one machine to another, an incubator must be head and shoulders above its competitors in point of efficiency. The Model is so good that the following large plants have adopted it, discarding other machines: Crystal Springs Duck Farm, Oil City, Pa., formerly 56 Cyphers, now 81 Models; Wm. H. Truslow, Stroudsburg, Pa., formerly 45 Cyphers, now 50 Models; Pine Tree Chicken Hatchery, Stockton, N. J., formerly 47 Cyphers, now 72 Models; W. H. McCormick & Son, Yardley, Pa., formerly 67 Cyphers, now 67 Models; Farrar Bros., Assinippi, Mass., large soft roaster growers, and many other smaller plants have changed over.

Form No. 108.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
INCORPORATED
23,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been consented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be made against only by releasing a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of messages of this nature, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim arises from a message which is not a REPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

RECEIVED at ELLICOTT SQUARE, BUFFALO, N. Y. 1055

JAN 23 1905

BZ SEVENTY EIGHTY NY CL XV PAID.

HM LAKEWOOD NJ.

Mr. Charles A. Cyphers,
Buffalo, N.Y.

Your Model best yet, ship quick eight No. three Nothing
but Models for us

Lakewood Farm Company Inc.

One of the latest to change over is the Lakewood Farm Company at Lakewood, N.J. This is one of the largest White Leghorn egg farms in this country, breeding a prolific strain of layers, and producing stock and eggs for breeding and hatching, as well as catering to a high class egg trade. Formerly the Cyphers was used exclusively, and Mr. Brown, the President of the Company, was loath to give the Model a trial. A fair trial, however, and nothing but the Model will answer for this money-making plant.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 331 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.



IF YOU had to be hatched you would want to come out a live, strong chick. That is what the STAR INCUBATOR ALWAYS HATCHES. Our customers will tell you so.

Write for FREE PRINTED MATTER.

Star Incubator Co.,
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Mention This Paper,

South Dakota State Poultry Show

The show of the South Dakota State Poultry Association was held at Mitchell in that state, January 30-February 4. W. S. Russell and W. C. Ellison placed the awards in a very satisfactory manner. We are indebted to William Scallin, secretary, for the following list of awards:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—O. J. Easton cl 1 p 1 5 h 2 pen 1, J. E. Redding c 1 2 3, C. H. Tyrell & Son h 1, A. J. Keith cl 3 pen 5, Mrs. J. N. Crow c 4 h 3 4 pen 4, Mrs. M. W. Baldwin p 2 3 h 5 pen 2, John Batchelor cl 4.

White Plymouth Rocks—Geo. E. Tuck & Co. cl 3 5 p 2 h 4 pen 2, C. P. Rath c 1 h 1 p 5 pen 3, Peter Warns c 2 cl 2 4 pen 5, Winnie Bahcock cl 1 p 3 pen 1, Mattie Webster & Sons p 1 4 h 2 3 pen 4.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—J. D. Thwing c 3 cl 1 p 1 pen 2, H. P. Larson c 2 cl 2 p 2 3 4 pen 1, E. T. Losey c 1 cl 3 pen 3.

White Wyandottes—L. C. Kemp c 1 (tie) cl 1 2 3 p 1 3 4 h 1 3 4 pen 1 3, Wm. Scallin (tie) c 1 2 cl 4 p 2 h 2 pen 2, Geo. E. Tuck & Co. c 3 cl 5 pen 5, H. M. & H. P. Avery hen 5.

Golden Wyandottes—J. H. Adams c 2 3 cl 1 3 h 1 2 3 4 5 p 3 pen 1 4, S. S. Chapin cl 2 4 p 1 2 4 pen 2, A. P. Hardy cl 3 p 5.

Buff Wyandottes—J. F. Reineit c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1 2 3, Peter Freier cl 4 5 pen 4.

Partridge Wyandottes—John Batchelor c 1 cl 1 4 p 3 4 5 pen 2, W. S. Snyder cl 2 3 h 2 p 1 2 pen 1, E. T. Losey cl 5 pen 5.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—E. T. Losey all prizes.

Black Wyandottes—H. M. & H. P. Avery all prizes.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—Bruehler & Engler all prizes.

Black Orpingtons—A. P. Hardy all prizes.

Buff Orpingtons—G. E. Tuck & Co. c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 3 p 1 2 4 5, Mrs. Roy Sherwood p 3.

White Faced Black Spanish—Bruehler & Engler all prizes.

Light Brahmas—S. L. Chapin c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 5 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2, Geo. W. Law c 2 cl 3 h 4 p 5 pen 3 4, F. W. Bayne pen 5.

White Langshans—E. C. Brooks cl 1 h 2 3 p 2 pen 1, J. L. Brown p 1.

Black Langshans—E. M. Thomas cl 4 5 h 1 2 3 4 pen 2, E. C. Brooks cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1.

Buff Cochins and Buff Cochins Bantams—W. A. Barber all prizes.

Partridge Cochins—Geo. E. Tuck & Co. c 1 h 1 2 3 pen 2, C. E. Kilbourn cl 1 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1.

White Crested Black Polish—H. P. Larson all prizes.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—F. H. Winsor Jr. c 2 cl 1 3 4 h 1 2 3 4 5 p 2 pen 1 3 5, H. O. Larson c 1 cl 2 5 p 1 2 4 5 pen 2 4, A. Anderson c 3.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Wm. Scallin c 1 h 1 2 3 4 pen 2, Geo. E. Tuck & Co. cl 1 2 p 1 4 5 pen 1, H. P. Larson c 2 h 5 p 3 pen 3, Bruehler & Engler cl 4 p 2 pen 4, A. Anderson cl 3.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—G. Paul Pitt c 2 cl 2 4 p 1 2 3 h 1 2 pen 1, H. P. Larson cl 1 3 h 3 p 4 5 pen 2.

Single Comb White Minorcas—Bruehler & Engler all prizes.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—Bruehler & Engler cl 1 h 1 p 1, John Warnke p 2 3.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Bruehler & Engler cl 2 p 1 2 3, E. F. Spear cl 1, E. M. & E. A. Older cl 3.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—C. G. Pruner c 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1, E. M. & E. A. Older cl 2 3 p 3 5, Bruehler & Engler h 3.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—H. P. Larson all prizes.

White Crested Black Polish—H. P. Larson all prizes.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Bruehler & Engler cl 2 3 h 1 2 3 p 2 3 4 pen 1, H. P. Larson cl 1 p 1.

Pit Games—W. T. Doolittle c 1 cl 2 h 2 3 p 1 4 pen 1, N. J. Thompson cl 1 3 h 1 4 p 2 3 pen 2.

Cornish Indian Games—Bruehler & Engler all prizes.

White Cochins Bantams—Bruehler & Engler all prizes.

Japanese Black Tailed Bantams—Mrs. Roy Sherwood all prizes.

Golden Sebright Bantams—John Warnke all prizes.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—W. H. Butts cl 1 h 1 p 3, H. W. Wells cl 2 p 1 2.

White Holland Turkeys—Mrs. Mattie Webster & Sons all prizes.

Toulouse Geese—W. H. Butts cl 1 p 1, J. L. Brown cl 3 p 2 3.

Pekin Ducks—John Batchelor cl 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4, L. B. Barkley cl 5 p 5.

Oregon, Illinois

The second annual show of the Ogle County Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held at Oregon the first week in January and was in every way successful although very bad weather interfered with it to some extent. W. C. Pierce gave perfect satisfaction as a judge and found some very high scoring birds, one bantam reaching 97 points. Each evening a Standard bred fowl was given as a premium to spectators, this feature attracting wide attention. The association expects to hold a larger show next year. The awards were as follows:

Buff Plymouth Rocks—All prizes to Valentine & Son.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Mrs. G. E. Nogle c 1 cl 1 p 3 pen 2, Chas. Reed c 2 (h 2 3 tie) pen 3 G. E. Walker h 1 (h 2 3 tie) p 1 2 pen 1 4.

White Plymouth Rocks—F. E. Sauer c 1 cl 2 3

p 12 pen 1, G. H. Jones c 2, A. B. Campbell cl 1.
Partridge Cochins—All prizes to Valentine & Son.
Silver Laced Wyandottes—All prizes to M. H. Randall.
Black Minorcas—E. E. Taylor c 1 p 12 3.
Light Brahmas—E. L. Stull cl 12 h 12 p 12
pen 1, A. Anderson cl 3 p 3 pen 2.
Partridge Wyandottes—Chas. Grow cl 12 3,
Valentine & Son p 1.
Buff Wyandottes—All prizes to Walter A. Wood.
Buff Cochins—S. S. Claussen cl 1 h 1 p 1,
Bert Eyster cl 2.
Golden Wyandottes—John Nygren h 12 3.
Silver Gray Dorkings—John Conrad cl 12.
Silver Spangled Hamburgs—A. B. Campbell
cl 2 h 12 3 pen 2, Theo. Johnson cl 1 p 12 3
pen 1.
Buff Leghorns—C. H. Whitman cl 13 h 12 3
pen 1, L. H. Spalding cl 2 p 1.
Black Langshans—H. E. Arnold c 12 cl 12
h 3 p 13 pen 13, Theo. Johnson cl 3 h 12 p 2
pen 2.
White Wyandottes—W. E. Fowler c 1 cl 3
p 2, D. A. Wedge h 12 pen 12, J. J. Williams
cl 1, J. S. Buswell h 3, Mrs. G. E. Nogle cl 2 p 1,
Taylor & Valentine p 3, W. C. Youngman pen 2.
Brown Leghorns—F. M. Baker all prizes.
Single Comb White Leghorns—W. E. Cleve-
land c 1 cl 1 h 12 p 12 pen 1, Valentine & Son
cl 23 p 2 pen 2.
Pit Games—Chasm & Sontag all prizes.
Partridge Cochins—Valentine & Son
all prizes.
Golden Sebright Bantams—Mrs. E. E. Taylor
all prizes.
White Cochins—John Buswell all
prizes.
Pekin Ducks—Mrs. G. E. Nogle cl 1, Chas.
Reed cl 2 p 23, Valentine & Son p 1.

Morning Sun, Iowa

The Morning Sun Poultry Association held its first show the first week in January and it was a pronounced success. A. L. Pedrick acted as judge and said many complimentary things about the fowls shown. Judge Pedrick's awards are given below:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—A. H. Glass c 13 4
h 4, Mrs. T. C. Robb c 2, J. J. White cl 1, Mrs. J. M. Stewart cl 2 h 1 p 2 pen 3, W. A. Thompson
h 2 3 cl 4 p 4 pen 14, J. E. DeLong p 13 cl 3
pen 2.
White Plymouth Rocks—H. U. McGrew cl 1
2 p 12 3 pen 1, J. E. DeLong cl 3 pen 2.
Buff Orpingtons—Fred E. Wright cl 24 p 1
24 pen 1, J. E. DeLong h 12 3 cl 3 p 4 pen 2,
Mrs. A. D. Rock c 3 h 4.
Buff Plymouth Rocks—J. K. Duncan cl 3 4
p 3 4.
Toulouse Geese—E. D. Matthews c 1, C. F.
Walker c 2.
Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—E. D. Matthews
cl 1 h 2, W. S. Gunnel cl 2 h 1.
Silver Wyandottes—W. B. Bushby cl 1 p
1 (tie) pen 1, Mrs. J. M. Stewart cl 2 p 1 (tie)
pen 2.
White Wyandottes—F. J. Haight cl 12,
Thos. Osborn h 12 p 12 pen 1, Miss L. Cook
pen 2.

Ann Arbor, Michigan

The Washtenaw Poultry and Pet Stock Association held its second annual show at Ann Arbor, January 17-20, and it was a grand success. Over 1200 birds were exhibited. There were over 200 special attractions, among them being Golden pheasant, English Ring Neck pheasants, Wild Wood duck, Wild Canada geese, Long Tailed Phoenix game fowl, California partridge, Bob White quail, Gray Call ducks, white and colored Muscovy ducks, white and colored guineas, Pea fowls, all varieties of Cavies (guineas pigs) and twenty varieties of pigeons. There was also a very fine display of angora and short-haired cats. Judge Tucker placed the awards on poultry, Andrew Muehlig on pigeons and Mr. Chapman, of Romeo, on the cats. It was easily the largest and finest show held in Michigan this year, so say all the out of town visitors. With Tucker and Hewes for judges, next year the show should be a grand one which will draw for miles around.

A gentleman stopped at our booth in the Chicago show and said he had been told that POULTRY was purely a market poultry publication. We assured him that exactly the reverse was the case. We believe that in advocating pure-bred poultry we are at the same time working for the best poultry for any purpose. It seems that there are still people who think market poultry is any kind of scrub stock. We have it on the authority of the most extensive buyer of poultry in this country that the best market poultry is that which is of the best and purest blood, and he backs up his opinion by paying more for pure-bred poultry than he does for that of mixed blood or scrub ancestry.



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It must be roomy, as otherwise the chicks cannot properly exercise. It must be easy to clean and care for, as otherwise the attendant will neglect it. All these important features are found in the Model Colony Brooders as they are found in no other.

In this brooder the nursery is double-walled, insuring easy heating. The roof is covered with a layer of hair felt, making it sun proof; and tinned, making it water tight. It is ventilated by diffusion, the warm air passing gently downward through a burlap screen in the top of the hover. No perceptible air movement is felt by the chicks. The hover and nursery are amply large, and the exercising room is moderately warmed and very roomy, and the whole brooder is light and cheerful and easy to care for. This brooder has won more friends in one short season than any other brooder on the market, because it is easy to raise chicks in it.

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We used one of your Model Colony Brooders last season, and we found it very satisfactory in every respect. I think I would be safe in stating that it is the best brooder that we have ever used. It is not very often that we make a statement of this nature, but of the the brooders used so far, considering the health of the chickens and the amount of oil used, I think yours is superior to anything I have used to date.

Yours very truly,
W. R. GRAHAM.

Manager and Lecturer, Poultry Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

I am using 14 Model Colony Brooders, and they are simply perfection for outdoor work. I feel justified in saying that they will raise every chick committed to their care that can be made to live in any manner.

Yours truly,
W. H. HARDIN.
Supt. Valle Crucis Farm, Valle Crucis, N. C.

I wish to say that I used three of your Model Colony Brooders last season, and I have no hesitancy in saying that they are the best outdoor brooders that I ever put a chicken in. I take pleasure in recommending it, not to aid the manufacturer, but to aid and benefit those who want a practical brooder.

Very truly yours,
FRANK W. GAYLOR,
Manager Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y.

I must say the Model Colony Brooders are just simply immense. They are the best we have ever used, and we have been using brooders for 25 years.

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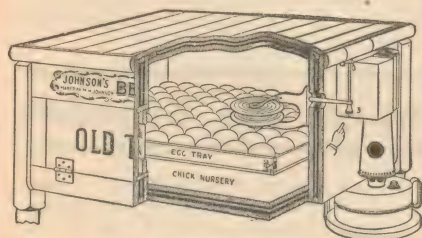
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About Johnson.

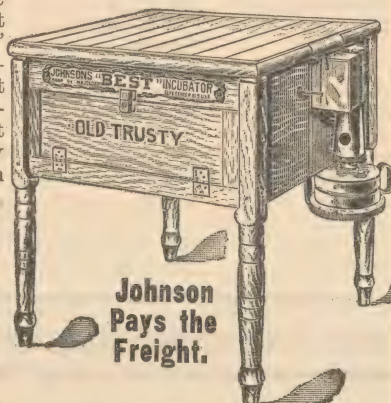
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About Old Trusty.

Is made of selected California red wood and 12 oz. cold rolled copper; Miller safety lamp; Taylor Bros. guaranteed thermometer; double walls top, bottom and side; double doors; two dead air spaces, sides and bottom, automatic regulator and patent copper hot-water heating system. Boiler fitted with patent return hood which saves half the oil; draughts do not affect the lamp. Take a good look at the picture.



Here's a sectional view. Note position of regulator and three walls all round.



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M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Nebraska.

"The Patriot," Clay Center, Neb., says: "Here at home it is not necessary to speak a word of commendation for M. M. Johnson. The business men of his home town know that the cause of his success is to be found in his own sterling honesty and in the excellent quality of his machines." "The Homemaker," Des Moines, Iowa, says: "The people have found they can trust Johnson. He has the faculty for telling the truth." Farm & Home, Springfield Mass., says: "He is as honest as the day is long."

Clarinda, Iowa

H. FULLER

The Clarinda Poultry Association held their annual poultry show December 13-17. In point of number and quality of exhibits it was the best ever held west of Chicago, fifteen hundred of the best birds in the west being staged. Mr. Ustick is a hard working secretary and it is doubtful if another man could be found in Iowa who could manage a show so well, considering that the rules regarding the prizes could be read to mean something different to every reader.

The White Wyandottes numbered about 150. When I say no hen or pullet could get in the prize list unless she scored over 95, readers can judge their merits.

Langshans and White Rocks were equally good. Some of the best White Rocks and Buff Orpingtons were left out for a tinge of white in earlobes, which I think a great mistake as a trace of white in lobe denotes utility. There are no 200-egg hens unless they have a trace of white in lobe. There is no first class market chicken without it.

See all French breeds. The English Dorking, the best table bird in existence, always shows more or less white. Why destroy utility for a mere fad?

Bantams showed up well.

From a close observation and from score cards on pens, the poultry was superior as a whole to the exhibits at the World's Fair at St. Louis, and the encouragement given to the association ought to make them get their rules in better shape another year. The prizes for pens need altering. As they read this year, a man can take a hen—say from a Barred Rock, White Rock and a Buff Rock—and his best scoring cockerel and get a pen prize. Whatever variety his cock or cockerel, he wins pen prize. A person with a pen of one variety may beat him by several points in the variety cockerel belongs to. One can hardly call that a pen, as in case of Wyandottes or any breed where there are several varieties it is possible for every bird to be of different color or variety. The hen and pullet rule was quite as vague. Some places it means both in others they compete separately.

Most of the prizes were specials donated by the townspeople. Another year no doubt Clarinda will be known as one of the greatest shows in the west.

Black Langshans—Ed. Driftmier c 1 cl 1 h 1 3 p 1 2 pen 1, Lewis. Annan c 2 cl 3 pen 3, Mrs. Harry Pfander h. 2, Wm. McClelland cl 2 p 3 pen 2.

White Langshans—Ed. Driftmier c 1 h 1 2 3 pen 1, G. O. Lemley cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 2.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—M. A. Rahn c 1 h 1 3, N. Z. Gillett cl 1 h 1 pen 2, Mrs. G. W. Greenlaw p 1 3, J. H. Dunlap cl 2, W. R. Arbuckle cl 2 3 pen 1, Johnson Bros. cl 3 2 pen 3.

White Plymouth Rocks—F. W. Lohmar c 1 h 1 2 3 cl 1 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2, M. A. Rahn cl 2, G. M. Troy cl 3 pen 3.

White Wyandottes—Harry Hanley c 1 cl 1 h 1 3 p 1 pen 1, Jacob Butler c 2 cl 3 pen 3, N. Z. Gillett cl 2 pen 2, Mrs. M. A. Barrans h 2 p 3, Mrs. A. E. Day c 3 p 2.

Golden Wyandottes—David Tharp cl 2 h 1 2 3, J. D. Hawley cl 1 p 2, Mrs. H. Fueller cl 2 p 1 3 pen 2.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Mont McCormick cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—W. C. Galloway c 1 h 1 2 3 pen 2, L. A. McCaul p 1.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Mrs. Alice Clouser p 1 2 3.

White Faced Black Spanish—All prizes Mrs. Alice Clouser.

Black Minorcas—All prizes to Mrs. Alice Clouser.

Single Comb White Leghorns—All prizes to Mrs. Alice Clouser.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Mrs. Harry Pfander all prizes.

Partridge Wyandottes—All prizes to R. A. Henniger.

Light Brahmas—Sam Pitman c 3 h 1 2 3 pen 2, Henry Stafford cl 3 p 1 2 3 pen 3.

Buff Orpingtons—Mrs. Jennie Hamm h 1, E. T. Badger cl 2 p 2 3 pen 2, John A. Orth cl 3 p 1.

Buff Cochins—J. F. Davis all prizes.

Partridge Cochins—C. A. Pace cl 1 h 1 2 3, Nathan Ripps cl 3 p 2 3 pen 2.

Bu. Leghorns—Will M. Sanger cl 1 h 2 p 2, S. A. Smalley cl 2 3 p 1 h 3 p 3 pen 2.

Black Tailed Japanese Bantams—Brady Ustick all prizes.

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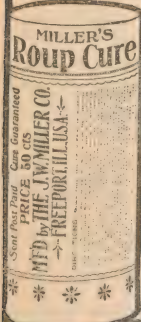
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Indian Games—Harry Palmer c 1.
Black Cochins—Henry Stafford h 1 p 1.
White Cochins—Henry Stafford cl 3.
Bearded Silver Polish—Wm. Ward cl 2.
White Orpingtons—Mrs. Jennie Hamm cl 2 3.
White Cochin Bantams—L. N. Barbor all prizes.
Buff Cochin Bantams—Brady Ustick cl 2 p 1.
Black Cochin Bantams—Brady Ustick c 1 h 1.
Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—Mrs. W. C. Weaver all prizes.
Silver Sebright Bantams—W. I. Carpenter all prizes.
Golden Sebright Bantams—Thomas Malone c 1 h 1.
White Holland Turkeys—Thomas Winger c 3 h 1 2.
Crested White Ducks—Mrs. Jap Grove cl 1 p 1.
Toulouse Geese—Wm. McClelland all prizes.

Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

The Lake Geneva Poultry Association held a very successful show December 13-16, about 600 birds being entered. Judge Thomas Rigg placed the awards and the quality of the birds may be guessed when the reporter is able to say that a White Wyandotte had to score 94 to get in the money and not a Black Langshan scored below 94 1-4 and up to 95 1-2. The show was financially a success and the members expect to hold a greater one next year. The awards.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—D. E. Hanafin c 1 cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 h 1 pen 1, M. A. Ryerson c 3, J. V. Buckland h 2 3 pen 2.
White Plymouth Rocks—John Nichols cl 2 h 1, Frank Kittingenger cl 3, Emeline Shock p 3 cl 1, O. W. Potter p 1 2.
Buff Plymouth Rocks—Arthur Kittingenger cl 2 p 1, J. S. Toplinski p 3, W. B. Holcomb h 3 p 2, Jas. Grier cl 3 p 3.

White Wyandottes—J. B. Bennett cl 1 h 1 pen 2, Ceylon Court Farm cl 3, W. A. Melges p 1, W. E. Pfeffer cl 2 p 2 3 h 2 pen 1, Wm. Hurry c 1, Harry Dunbar c 2 h 3, Geo. Doble c 3.
Silver Wyandottes—Walter Hopkins c 1 2 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1.
Golden Wyandottes—Ceylon Court Farm cl 2.
Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Lloyd Crocroft c 1 h 1.

Partridge Wyandottes—Ceylon Court Farm c 2 cl 2 p 3, A. H. Bucknall p 1, Geo. H. Small p 2, B. J. Curtis c 3 h 1 2 3 pen 2, D. W. Werden c 1 cl 1 3 pen 1.
Buff Wyandottes—R. B. Buel cl 1 p 1 2 3, Edgewood Farm c 1 h 1.
Columbian Wyandottes—Lloyd Crocroft cl 1 p 1.

Buff Orpingtons—John Nichols c 3 cl 3 p 1.
Black Javas—Geo. Small cl 2 p 1.
Hamburgs—H. Jackson c 1.
Black Minorcas—Ceylon Court Farm c 2 h 2, M. A. Ryerson h 1 3, A. B. Kaye cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Ceylon Court Farm cl 2 h 1, Geo. H. Small cl 1 p 1 2 3 pen 1, Edgewood Farm c 1.
Single Comb Brown Leghorns—John Toplinski p 1 2, Ceylon Court Farm c 2, John Nicholas c 1 cl 2, W. W. Briggs cl 1 3 h 1 2 3.

Buff Leghorns—Ray Allen p 2 h 2, Mrs. W. Lockwood c 1, C. O. LaSalle cl 1, H. D. Dunbar cl 2 3 p 1 3 h 2 pen 1, R. J. Niles cl 2, R. D. Short h 1 3.
White Faced Black Spanish—Allen Poultry Farm cl 1 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1, J. V. Buckland c 2 h 1 2.

Houdans—M. A. Ryerson c 1 p 1, C. O. LaSalle c 2 p 3 h 1 2 pen 1.
Light Bantas—E. E. Palmer c 2 cl 3 p 1 h 2, Ceylon Court Farm h 1.
Partridge Cochins—J. L. Boden c 1 cl 2 h 2 p 2 3.

Black Langshans—Ceylon Court Farm c 1 h 1, Adolph Kull c 2 cl 1 p 1 h 2.
Rhode Island Reds—Dr. E. C. Austin cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

Cornish Indian Games—Ceylon Court Farm c 3 h 1, Allen Poultry Farm cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1.
Golden Polish—Al Howe cl 2 h 2 p 2.
Pit Games—Ceylon Court Farm cl 1 p 1.

Buff Cochin Bantams—Ceylon Court Farm c 3 cl 2 h 1 p 2, Mrs. Al Howe cl 1 p 1 2.
Partridge Cochin Bantams—Allyn Poultry Farm cl 1 h 1 p 1.
Light Brahma Bantams—Allen Poultry Farm no score.

Rouen Ducks—Allyn Poultry Farm cl 1 h 2, W. W. Briggs h 1 3 p 1 2 3.
Pekin Ducks—John Toplinski cl 2 p 1, M. A. Ryerson cl 1 h 1.
Cayuga Ducks—Allen Poultry Farm c 1 h 1.

Blue Swedish Ducks—Allen Poultry Farm c 1 h 1.
Indian Runner Ducks—Allen Poultry Farm cl 1 2 p 1 2 h 1 2 pen 1.
Wild Mallard Ducks—S. B. Chapin c 1 h 1 2.

White Chinese Geese—Allyn Poultry Farm c 2 h 3 cl 1 p 1.
African Geese—Allyn Poultry Farm c 3.

White Holland Turkeys—Allyn Poultry Farm cl 1 p 1 2, C. O. LaSalle p 3.
Bronze Turkeys—R. D. Short c 3.

THIS 100 lb. Sack of PAYNE'S Alfalmo Poultry Food

Costs you but \$2.50. It will bring you 50 per cent on the investment in 30 days from the date you begin feeding it. Sounds like a strong statement, but here's the evidence from a practical poultryman that backs it up:

Alfalpa Meal Co.,

Manning, Iowa.

Gentlemen: In eight days feeding your Alfalmo Poultry Food several coops of my chickens made a gain of 17 per cent in weight, in 16 days they gained 26 per cent. Alfalmo Poultry Food formed one-fourth of the fattening ration, serving as a green, appetizing feed to balance the ration and keeps the birds healthy.

W. B. PARROTT.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it." We don't ask you to take our word as to what Alfalmo Poultry Food will do—nor even the word of those who use it. We want you to try it for yourself. Order a 100 lb. sack—feed 50 lbs. of it—if it don't do all we say it will, return the remaining 50 lbs. and we will refund the full price you paid for the 100 lbs. If you don't want to order as much as 100 lbs., order a 50 lb. sack for \$1.50, the same offer will hold good in either case. We know what it will do. Our object in making this offer is to make it easy for you to find out what it will do. Order a sack and make the test at our expense. Ask us to send you, free, a copy of our valuable book, "Poultry Pointers," handsomely illustrated and full of money-saving hints for the poultry-keeper. Write about Alfalpa Products.

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is the simple, sure, dependable kind. Used by thousands of successful poultry men and women.

Automatic heat regulator; 14 oz. copper tank and boiler; white pine case, double walled; self-ventilated; nursery; no moisture. Built by a man who devoted 23 years to the problem—who knows most about incubators. It can be operated by anyone, anywhere. There lies the great value of the Racine.

If you seek an incubator or brooder and wish to know about all kinds, please send for our remarkable **Book About Incubators**—written by the man who made the Racine. It is a complete education on incubators. It tells facts that you need to know before buying—facts you would not think of. It tells, too, how to make poultry pay—23 years experience. Don't buy without reading it. The book is free. Write today for it. Address

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We waited a long time before making an incubator—waited long enough to find the weak points in incubators in order to avoid mistakes in this one. We have experimented until we are satisfied. We know the

Belle City Incubator

is right. It has double walls, providing large dead air space, which means perfect insulation all around. It is self regulating. We use only best 14 ounce copper for making the heating tanks, because copper is the only material which is safe and durable. It's a non-moisture machine—saving time and trouble. Has a large and roomy nursery under the egg tray to care for the newly hatched chicks. Very light, strong and durable. Can never warp, shrink nor crack. We make a double walled brooder that raises all of the chicks. Our book, "Hatching Facts," isn't like other catalogs. It goes deep into the reason of things. You ought to have it. We mail a copy free upon request. Write today. We pay the freight. **Belle City Incubator Co., Box 30, Racine, Wis.**



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Every poultry-keeper needs

Wernich's Lice Powder

and Egg Maker. We send you a generous free sample of each if you will send 6 cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing. Besides we send our handsome catalog.

If you think you do not receive twice the value for the 6 cents—say so and we'll send your 6 cents back. Write now.

Wernich Seed Co.
Box 15, Milwaukee, Wis.

EGG MAKER FREE

One Egg Broken

from your high priced layers would more than pay for a safe basket. You'll have none to replace if you use the

Burlington Egg Shipping Basket.



Improved for 1905. Straight sides, flat bottom, surest way to get costly eggs safe to your customers. Sizes for 1, 2 or 3 settings, at 40, 45 or 50c per dozen. Address

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When writing to advertisers be sure to mention POULTRY

Butler, Pennsylvania

The Butler, Pennsylvania, show was an unlooked for success. A number of Butler county fanciers got together a few months ago to organize a poultry association. The organization was effected and there was so much interest that an exhibition was straightway arranged for. The date was made February 8-11 and the services of T. E. Orr were secured for placing the awards. The notice was short, but when February 8 came the hall contained a collection of more than 500 birds of the high quality expected at national shows—in fact among the exhibits were birds that won at St. Louis

and other national shows. The classes especially strong were Barred Rocks, White Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Golden and Silver Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, and good specimens in all other classes represented.

Barred Rocks—Wm. Pringle c 1 2 h 2 p 1 pen 1 3 W. H. Grabe c 3, F. E. Puff cl 1 4, Geo. Bicker cl 2, Wm. F. Auerswald cl 3 pen 2, Jas. Vegrar h 1. White Rocks—F. W. Peters c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, O. H. Grabe c 2 3 cl 3 4 h 3 4 p 2 4 pen 1, Geo. Bicker c 4 h 5. Buff Rocks—F. E. Thompson cl 2 h 1, A. E. Raymond c 1 cl 1 2 h 2 p 1 2. White Wyandottes—W. F. Auerswald c 2 h 2, Albert Patton cl 2 p 1 pen 1, W. W. Christie c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 2. Silver Wyandottes—Wm. J. Fox c 1

cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 2 pen 1, Edmund G. Linton c 2 h 2. Golden Wyandottes—Wm. J. Fox c 2 cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 pen 1, Robert A. Pool c 1 cl 2 p 2 pen 2. Partridge Wyandottes—O. H. Grabe cl 1 h 1 p 1. Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Crone nnett & Moser c 1 h 2 pen 1 2, Freedom Poultry Yards cl 1 h 1, H. A. Emmil cl 2 h 2 p 2, Frank Schellang p 1. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Freedom Poultry Yards cl 1 2 p 1 pen 2, A. J. Cumberland c 1, Cronenwett & Moser pen 1. Single Comb White Leghorns—Bert Warren cl 1 p 2, Geo. Bicker h 2, Freedom Poultry Yards cl 2. Buff Leghorns—Geo. Bicker c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 1 2 pen 1, J. W. Miller pen 2. Buff Orpingtons—W. H. Grabe h 2 pen 2, W. H. Young cl 1, H. A. Emmil c 2 cl 1 2 h 1 p 1.

Moberly, Missouri

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Mrs. Della Maxwell c 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 5 pen 1 3, J. R. Lampson c 3 cl 1 h 3 pen 2, Mrs. Alice Simmons c 5, Mrs. Geo. Temple cl 4 pen 4, J. F. Harlan h 4 5, H. T. Phelps cl 2, C. S. Hart p 3 4 pen 5, C. A. Robinson cl 3, Mrs. John Steele & Son c 1, J. O. Rickey c 4. Buff Plymouth Rocks—Mrs. W. S. Robinson c 3 p 3 (tie) cl 4 pen 4, C. S. Hart p 4 pen 5, John W. Boucher cl 3 5 p 1 h 3 4 pen 3, H. P. Mason c 1 2 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 5 pen 1 2. White Plymouth Rocks—J. A. Douglas c 3 4 cl 2 5 pen 2, C. S. Hart c 5 cl 4 h 1 2 3 p 2 pen 3 4 5, Henry C. Noll cl 5 p 1 4, Mrs. W. L. Harris h 4, Don W. Jones c 2 cl 1 2 h 5 pen 1. White Wyandottes—Geo. M. Dewey c 1 cl 1 2 4 h 1 2 5 p 1 5 pen 1 3, Emil H. Mueller cl 3 h 3, C. A. Robinson cl 3 p 2 4 5 pen 2, Mrs. Smith Scott p 3, C. S. Hart pen 5, C. T. Hoy c 2 cl 5 h 4 pen 4, J. H. Ingram c 5. Buff Wyandottes—J. A. Douglas cl 2 5 p 2, Judge Jos. H. Saylor c 1 cl 3 h 1 2 3 p 1, Mrs. T. E. Wardell cl 1 4 p 4 pen 1 2, S. D. Hardway c 2 p 2. Silver Laced Wyandottes—Rudolph Toennig h 2 3 c 3, Mrs. G. A. Brown cl 5 h 2 3, McJilton & Morse p 4. Single Comb White Leghorns—McJilton & Morse c 1 p 5, Calvin & Berry cl 2 h 1 p 2 pen 2, C. T. Stephens c 4, Mrs. W. H. Turner c 4 h 2 4 5 p 2 pen 3, E. D. Porterfield cl 5 pen 4, J. R. Dempsey cl 1 3 p 1 3 4 pen 1, J. H. Ingram c 3 pen 5. Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Mrs. P. Wilkerson c 2 cl 1 h 1 p 1 2 pen 1, Mrs. J. J. Jennings cl 3 h 2 p 3 4 5 pen 2, H. T. Phelps cl 2 4 5. Single Comb Buff Leghorns—J. S. Hughes c 1 2 3 cl 1 3 h 1 2 p 1 pen 1, Geo. W. Toomes cl 2 p 2 3 4 pen 2. Rose Comb White Leghorns—H. S. McKinney c 1 h 1 2 3. Light Brahmas—Mrs. Newton Robinson c 1 3 4 cl 1 3 h 1 2 3 4 p 3 5 pen 1 3, Robert Rodgen c 2 cl 2 h 5 p 1 2 4 pen 2. Dark Brahmas—Hughes Sisters cl 3 h 1 2 p 1 2 3. Black Langshans—W. C. Bell c 1 cl 1 3 4 h 1 4 5 p 4 5 pen 1, Mrs. Melvin Gregg c 2 cl 2 h 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 2 3. Partridge Cochins—W. M. Pryor cl 2 3 h 4 5 pen 2, John A. Heether cl 1 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1, Buff Cochins—McJilton & Morse cl 1 h 3 4 5 pen 1, John A. Heether c 1, J. F. Harlan c 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1. White Cochins—All prizes to R. L. Taylor. Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—W. H. Cessna cl 2 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1 2, B. F. Huntsman cl 4 h 5 pen 3. White Faced Black Spanish—Henry Beltr cl 1 h 2 3 4 p 1 pen 1. Single Comb Black Minorcas—F. M. Hereford c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1 2. Golden Sebrights—Mrs. Newton Robinson pair 1 3 4, C. S. Hart pair 2. Black Breasted Red Games—Harry Crowther c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 p 1 2 3. Black Breasted Red Game Bantams—John A. Heether pair 1 2. Buff Cochins Bantams—Emmit Dossey pair 1 2. Silver Duckwing Game Bantams—Horatio Palmer pair 1. Rose Comb Black Bantams—C. S. Hart pair 1. White Holland Turkeys—McJilton & Morse cl 1 h 1. Cayuga Ducks—John S. Hughes 1 2 old pair, 1 2 young pair. Pekin Ducks—Mrs. John Steele & Son pair 1. McJilton & Morse pair 2.

A White Holland Turkey Club

Fred Harries, Elmsford, New York, is sending the following letter to breeders of White Holland turkeys. Our readers who are interested should write him:

"Do you not think the time is at hand to form a club for the White Holland turkey? During the last year it has been evident from the lack of entries at our largest shows that the breeders are not taking the interest they should and this is in face of a good demand for average birds. This is not as it should be and I feel in duty bound to move in this matter and do my share in bringing the breeders of this great bird together and to show the public what a truly profitable bird we have. 'Unity is strength' and when we combine we can help shows in different states by offering specials and so enable our members to show their birds and so get others interested. Also we can bring it to the notice of the press and I am sure it will be made profitable to every member by the increased sales the publicity alone will bring. Do not throw this aside without proper consideration. This is only one man's opinion and if you do not concur in it please give us your views either way and in any case give an answer as soon as possible."

Don't be afraid to be called a "poultry crank". Cranks are the kind of people who discovered America, licked the English and made the American eagle the best known bird on earth. They have always marched in the front rank of progress. They are good people to know—unless they do not believe the poultry business is going to be the biggest one in this country within a few years.

Grant M. Curtis,
President.

Cyphers Incubator Company

BUFFALO,
N. Y.
U. S. A.

Branch Houses: New York. Boston. Chicago. Kansas City. San Francisco. London, Eng.

Buy A Certainty

When you buy an Incubator! Why take chances when you can buy a hatching machine, made by the largest manufacturers of Incubators in the world, that is **Positively Guaranteed** to do satisfactory work in your hands, on 90 days trial, (ample time for four test hatches of 21 days each,) **you to be the Judge?** Following is Our Guaranty, which no other manufacturer of Incubators has ever duplicated or equalled;

CYPHERS COMPANY'S 1905 GUARANTY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We, the Cyphers Incubator Company, legally incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and each member thereof, hereby agree, as a company and as individuals, that if in any case Cyphers Incubators, Brooders or other Manufactures are found not to be as represented by us, or will not do the work claimed for them, they can be returned at any time within ninety (90) days of the date of purchase, and if in good condition, less reasonable wear, we will immediately refund the price paid for same.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY.

Grant M. Curtis, President.

Henry E. Moss, Vice-President.

Geo. E. Littlefield, Secretary.

Thirty Days Trial Is Not Long Enough.

nor conclusive. Poorly constructed incubators may hatch fairly well the first test, but they will soon go to pieces or go wrong as a result of inferior materials and workmanship. **THE FOUR TRIALS** that can be made during the **NINETY DAYS TIME WE ALLOW** for thoroughly testing our **Standard Cyphers Incubators, 1905 PATTERN**, is a trial on which you can place complete reliance. Furthermore, please bear in mind that **YOU, AS THE PURCHASER, ARE TO BE THE JUDGE.** In other words, we guarantee that the **Standard Cyphers Incubator** will do satisfactory work in your hands, not merely that it has done well for some one else. **OUR TRANSACTION IS WITH YOU**, and our **GUARANTY**, the strongest ever made by any incubator company, is backed by every dollar we have in the world. (See Bradstreet's Jan. 1905, Mercantile Book for this Company's Commercial rating, "\$100,000 to 150,000," with "highest credit".)

Sample Solid Facts:

FACT ONE, Cyphers Incubators are used on **More Government Experiment Farms** in the United States, Canada and other English-speaking Countries than all other makes of incubators combined.

FACT TWO, Cyphers Incubators are used on **more large and successful poultry plants** than all other makes of incubators combined.

FACT THREE, Cyphers Incubators are used successfully by **more breeders of exhibition fowls** than other makes of incubators combined.

Some of the **Incontestable Proof** of the claims, (brought right down to date!) is submitted herewith, for our complete case, **proving every claim we make**, see pages 121-228 of our Catalogue and Guide for 1905 sent free for the asking.



Jan. 3-7, 1905.
Madison Square Garden
NEW YORK.



Jan. 23-28 1905.
Coliseum Building.
CHICAGO.



Jan. 17-21, 1905.
Mechanics Building,
BOSTON



Oct. 24, Nov. 5, 1904.
World's Fair, 1904,
ST. LOUIS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS HATCHED IN CYPHERS INCUBATORS.

—READ THIS SEASON'S EVIDENCE.—

WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

"All our Buff Orpingtons that won at the World's Fair, St. Louis, October 24 to November 5, 1904, were hatched in Cyphers Incubators. At this great exhibition we won seven out of a possible ten firsts, as follows: Single Comb Buffs—First and second cocks; second cockerel; first and second pullets and first pen. Rose Comb Buffs—First cock; second and third hens; first cockerel; first and second pullets and first pen."—J. M. Williams & Co., Box D, North Adams, Mich., December 6, 1904.

BOSTON, 1905.

"Every bird I exhibited in Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass., January 17-21, on which I won a prize, was hatched in Cyphers Incubators. At this show I won on my S. C. White Leghorns 1, 2 cocks; 1, 2 hens; 1, 2 cockerels; 1, 2 pullets and first exhibition yard."—D. W. Young, Highland, N. Y., February 1, 1905.

BOSTON, 1905.

"A majority of my prize-winning Rose Comb Black Minorcas at Boston, January, 1905, including several winners of first prizes, were hatched in my Cyphers Incubator. At this exhibition I won, 1, 2 cocks, 2, 3, 4 and 5 hens, 1, 2, 4 and 5 cockerels and 1 pen."—Geo. H. Northrup, Racineville, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1905.

WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

"Every bird I exhibited at St. Louis was hatched in a Cyphers Incubator. On these birds I won special first prize for best display; also second, fourth, sixth and seventh cocks; first, third and sixth hens; fourth cockerel; second, fifth and seventh pens; also the most coveted of all prizes at this great show, viz., special first prize for best display, besides nine other special prizes. I wish to add several more of your incubators for next season's hatching. Kindly send me your 1905 prices."—U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind., December 10, 1904.

NEW YORK, 1905.

"Our Buff Orpington cock bird that won first at Madison Square Garden, 1905; also our third prize cock bird were hatched in one of your 120-egg incubators in England, and our first prize Black Orpington pullet at the same show was hatched in one of your machines in this country. Our first prize White Orpington cockerel, first prize Jubilee Orpington cock and first prize Spangled cock bird, all winners at Madison Square Garden, 1905, besides many other winners at other shows, also were hatched in your machines."—Wm. Cook & Sons, Scotch Plains, N. J., Jan. 21, 1905.

CHICAGO, 1905.

"It affords me satisfaction to inform you that the first prize breeding pen, first cockerel and second pullet at the last Chicago show in the R. C. Black Minorcas, were hatched in a

Cyphers Incubator and raised in a Cyphers Brooder. The cockerel weighed 8 lbs. and the pullet 6 1/2 lbs., when they started for the show. This pair of prize winners represented the largest and most vigorous birds I have ever raised. All my show birds in the future will be hatched and raised in your machines."—S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1905.

CHICAGO, 1905.

"A large percentage of our prize-winning Golden Wyandottes at Chicago, January, 1905, and at the World's Fair, St. Louis, October 24-November 5, 1904, were Cyphers-hatched chicks. At Chicago we won 1, 2 and 5 cockerels, 4 hen, 2 pullet and 2 pen; at the World's Fair, 4 cock, 4 cockerel, 1 and 3 hen, 5 pullet and 4 pen."—B. F. Hislop, Milford, Ill., January 31st, 1905.

NEW YORK, 1905.

"It affords me pleasure to state that my first prize Black Minorca cockerel and pullet, first prize White Plymouth Rock cock and cockerel (weight 12 1-2 lbs.) and first pen at the late Madison Square Garden show, were hatched in Cyphers Incubators, raised in Cyphers brooders and fed exclusively on Cyphers Chick Food, and their home from brooder to winter quarters was a Cyphers Colony House. They even drank their water from Cyphers drinking fountains."—John H. Santee, Grey-stone Poultry Farm, Yonkers, N. Y., January 24, 1905.

The Foregoing

are but a few among many similar reports we have received and that appear in our **Free Printed Matter**. Let us merely emphasize the further fact that if **Standard Cyphers Incubators** will hatch the **first prize winners at America's Greatest poultry shows**, they will hatch market poultry equally well for the farmer and villager—for the practical poultry raiser everywhere. **Not only "Quality," but "Quantity"** also will result from your use of the Standard Cyphers. Again we say, **Read the Evidence** in this case, not from poultry fanciers, but

From Farmers and Farmers' Wives:

"My banner hatch was 345 chicks out of 360 eggs."—J. F. Ramsey, Mortonville, Pa.

"I got 305 chicks out of 318 fertile eggs."—Edward Sharpe, Genoa, New York.

"From 360 eggs we have hatched 317 of the brightest, and strongest chicks I ever saw."—Frank B. Taylor, Prompton, Pennsylvania.

"I hatched as high as 314 chicks out of my 360 egg Cyphers."—Herman Friedl, Haskell, Ind.

"We obtained today 327 strong, healthy chicks from the 360 egg Cyphers."—Sprague Bros., Florence, Ohio.

"I have a Cyphers Company 120 egg Incubator in which I hatched, last spring 101 chickens from 105 (untested) eggs."—Mrs. Joseph Yuill, Carleton, Ontario.

White Wyandottes at Madison Square

We have been asked about a dozen times what we thought of the White Wyandotte judging at the Madison Square show. Every man has a right to his own opinion and is under no compulsion to give it public expression, unless as a citizen it becomes his duty to proclaim his secret thoughts on a given subject. We want to say right here that we have not much patience with the man who enters his birds at a show and after he is beaten gives a public performance of the act known as "dying hard". The man who can not lose without weeping on the shoulder of the public or win without throwing his hat in the air is not naturally fitted for the game known as showing poultry. If we hire a man to tell us things in the belief that he knows more than we do, we may not believe what he tells us but we are not going to call him a villain and a liar on that account. It doesn't matter in the least whether we agree with the judge who placed the awards at Madison Square. He was paid to express his opinion. He found that Hallock had the birds that, in his opinion, were the best in four out of five possible firsts and he placed his awards accordingly. We have known Hallock for some time and Orr for a good many years. With Orr we have frankly disagreed more than once, but there never has been a minute when we believed he would do a dishonest trick for love or money. It is ridiculous for any one who knows these two to think there was any collusion, any bargaining, or trickery of any kind which led to the placing of the awards as they were placed. We have heard a good many give vent to their feelings when they were left out or put down below first, we have seen a good many judges at work, we have gone over the work of judges a good many times, and have had our own birds beaten time and again when we thought we should have won, but we have the first time to have reason to think that any judge we ever knew acted dishonestly. We hope for the sake of the poultry industry that this thing of accusing judges of venal sins will cease. Mistaken they may be, but we must be shown before we can believe them dishonest.

The American Orpington Club

The American Orpington Club held its annual meeting at Madison Square Garden, New York, Thursday, January 5, 1905, at 4 p. m.—Dr. Paul Kyle, President, in the chair.

Minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. Reports were made by the President and Sec'y-Treas.

The President congratulated the Club on the steady progress made by the Orpingtons, as shown by the increased number of entries this year, 257 against 176 last year, the total number of Orpington birds in the show being 369. The President recommended that the Club do more in the future in the way of increased prizes.

The Sec'y-Treas. reported an increase of membership for the year of fifty-eight, making the total membership 184.

During the year the Club has joined the American Poultry Association, has held informal meetings at St. Louis and at Herald Square, New York.

The Executive Committee continue the Club policy of giving special club ribbons at every Show in the country to members who were first in any class of Orpingtons where there are two or more competitors. They also give cups at Herald Square and Madison Square, New York, at Boston and Chicago.

The treasury of the club was reported in very satisfactory condition, all ex-

penses paid and \$75.00 on hand to next year.

A tribute was paid to the memory of Mr. William Cook, member of the Club and originator of the Orpington breed, and resolutions of sympathy ordered engrossed and presented to his family.

The Secretary was authorized to solicit subscriptions for a \$100 club challenge cup to be won by members three times at Madison Square Garden before final possession obtained, but each year's winning to be rewarded by a club silver medal in full ownership by the winner.

The conditions are that the best male or female rose or single comb in any

class of any variety of Orpingtons owned and exhibited by a member of the club shall be entitled to the prizes.

Mr. Richard Oke, one of the Club judges, judged the Show to entire satisfaction.

Messrs. Frank W. Gaylor, West Farms, N. Y., Mr. Richard Oke, London, Ont., and Mr. Percy A. Cook, Scotch Plains, N. J., were appointed Club judges for 1905.

Mr. Wallace P. Willett declined re-election to office.

The following officers were elected:—President, Dr. Paul Kyle, Flushing, N. Y., Vice President, Mr. Frank W. Gaylor, Gedney Farms, White Plains,

N. Y., Sec'y-Treas., Mr. Chas. Edward Faber, Plainfield, N. J. Executive Committee—the above officers with Mr. Chas. E. Vass, Washington, N. J., and Mr. Percy A. Cook, Scotch Plains, N. J.

After the pleasant interchange of compliments over the extraordinary display this year of Orpingtons, in quantity, quality and money value, and with the brightest outlook possible for the breed, the Club adjourned. Wallace P. Willett, Sec'y.

Did you ever notice that hatching time and scratching time came along about the same time in the year? Keep the hens scratching if you would have good luck in hatching.

Grant M. Curtis,
President.

Cyphers Incubator Company

BUFFALO
N. Y.
U. S. A.

Branch Houses From Ocean to Ocean.

Goods Sold by More Than 6,000 Dealers.

Eight Years of Triumph

in the hands of men and women in all walks of life, under all conditions and in every civilized country on the globe, prove beyond question the **STERLING MERIT** of the **Standard Cyphers, Patent-Diaphragm, Non-Moisture, Self-Ventilating and Self-Regulating Incubators**. Do not be deceived by false claims! Remember that the really salient features of our Standard machines are protected by Letters Patent. Beware of inferior imitations and **UNLAWFUL INFRINGEMENTS**. Buy the genuine made only by this Company bearing our registered trade-mark, covered by our guarantee of "personal satisfaction" and sold at our six places of business (see addresses) and by this Company's authorized agents. **LOOK FOR THE TRADE-MARK**; it stands for "Genuine" and means **Certainty**, or your money back.

Need We Say More?

Yes, **THIS**: That notwithstanding the fact that our 1905 pattern Standard machines are much improved over the older styles (for particulars see our January and February advertisements in this Journal; also pages 15 to 43 of 1905 catalogue,) the prices for these "World's Standard Hatchers" have been considerably reduced, as the result of important savings accomplished in their manufacture by an increase of capital, the introduction of labor saving machinery and a greatly enlarged output. For the season of 1905, regardless of consequences.

Our \$14, 60-egg size incubator will be sold for	\$12.00.
Our \$20, 120-egg size incubator for	\$17.00.
Our \$29, 220-egg size incubator for	\$24.00.
Our \$37, 360-egg size incubator for	\$30.00.
Our \$58, 440-egg size double-decker for	\$48.00.
Our \$78, 720-egg size double-decker for	\$60.00.

In addition to the foregoing we are offering for 1905 two special low-priced incubators at \$10.00 and \$6.50 each, respectively; the **Farm-Economy** (100-egg capacity) and "Boy's Choice" (50-egg capacity); also two new styles of outdoor brooders, the **Storm King**, in two sizes, which sell at \$6.00 and \$8.00 each, holding 50 and 100 chicks respectively, and a new indoor brooder, the **Hare-Curtis Hygienic**, a new departure in brooder construction that we believe will prove a great boon to poultrymen.

PEA-GREEN ALFALFA, Richest in Protein! The Early Green Food!!

Our new poultry food, clover and alfalfa mill at Kansas City, Mo., (the largest of the kind in the world—30,000 square feet of floor space; capacity four cars daily) is now in full operation and car loads of pea-green alfalfa in three forms, **short-cut, shredded, and meal**, are in stock at our six places of business, **ready for prompt shipment**. These goods are sold in sealed bags only, each bag bearing our trade-mark. Prices: Short-cut and shredded, 100 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$1.00. Meal, 100 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$1.10. All f. o. b. cars New York City, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago or Kansas City. Samples by mail, free on request. Address nearest office.

CYPHERS CHICK FOOD

A complete, ready mixed, balanced food for little chicks,

furnishing every element needed to properly nourish and rapidly develop bone, flesh and feathers. Our motto: "Quality first; price as low as we can make it". The extraordinary cost of wheat and other grains the present season positively will not affect either the quality or price of our trade-mark brand of chick food: **On this you can rely**—Cyphers Chick Food is today the **Standard**, and we shall keep it so despite the present high prices of grain.

THIS IS THE YEAR when poultrymen will profit greatly by our resolve to keep up the quality and keep down the prices of all our poultry foods. The cost of wheat, for example, is nearly twice what it was when the prices of these poultry foods were fixed four years ago, but the establishment of our large and perfectly equipped poultry food and alfalfa mill at Kansas City, Mo., the chief primary grain market of the world, the use of special machinery installed at heavy cost and the shipment of goods in car lots at lowest freight rates, have enabled us to partly offset the large increase in the prices of raw materials and thus keep the quality the same, (as a matter of fact we have improved it) and to still sell at the same prices as heretofore. On your part we ask that you do us the justice to compare our chick food with others on the market—not with samples, BUT WITH ACTUAL SHIPMENTS.

OUR KANSAS CITY MILL manufactures nothing but poultry foods and clover and alfalfa products—no breakfast foods nor ordinary stock foods. From us every customer will receive absolutely sound, cleanly cut dust-free grains, not by-products, waste materials and sweepings that remain after putting the better parts of the grains into other foods. We buy for this special purpose every bushel, every ounce of grains and seeds we use! That is why Cyphers Chick Food is the **Standard**.

It makes chicks healthful; being scientifically balanced (by analysis); it aids digestion and thus prevents diarrhoea and bowel trouble.

It makes chicks grow, because it is compounded by experienced poultrymen who have spent the greater part of their lives in the business of raising chickens.

It makes chicks feather right—no ragged plumage, drooping wings and death-marked, weary-looking chicks, because the feather-making material is in this food in correct proportion. The best known and most successful poultrymen in the country now use and publicly endorse Cyphers Chick Food. This fact proves its high utility value. Here are a few brief extracts from what scores of them say:

"We hatched over 10,000 chicks. We always feed Cyphers Chick Food for the first three weeks."—Jordan Poultry Farm, Hingham, Mass.

"With your prepared foods we have no difficulty in making our chicks live and grow."—Lakewood Farm Co., Burrsville, N. J.

"All our chicks are fed on Cyphers Chick Food and we do not lose any sleep thinking how many dead chicks we will bury in the morning."—Bonnie Braie, Poultry Farm, New Rochelle, N. Y.

"Fed on your chick food my birds grow from shell to show room, winning there the best prizes for me at leading shows."—Chas. V. Keeler, Winamac, Ind.

All my New York winners during the past two years were reared on Cyphers Chick Food and I shall never again attempt to raise chicks without it."—Chas. H. Welles, Stratford, Conn.

Free Samples, will be sent by mail, postpaid, to any address. Ask nearest office. Sold by hundreds of agents and dealers located in all parts of the country, many of whom buy in car lots. Write today for name and address of agent nearest you, thus obtaining the **Genuine Article** and saving time and freight charges. Cyphers ready-mixed poultry foods (Chick Food, Laying Food, Scratching Food and Forcing Food) are put up by us in sealed bags, bearing registered trade mark. See that seal is not broken. Accept no substitute. We challenge comparison and guarantee results when directions are followed. Sixteen-page booklet, entitled "Foods and Feeding" in every page telling how to feed. Please send for free sample, by mail, postage paid.

Six Places of Business. To facilitate the better handling of our business and to SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS TIME AND MONEY, we maintain six places of business, shipping to each branch house in car lots. Inquiries and orders sent to any of these offices will receive prompt attention. All goods will be SHIPPED FROM STOCK DEPOT NEAREST YOU, thus saving you TIME AND FREIGHT CHARGES.

Our 1905 Catalogue is the largest and finest book we have issued. Consists of 228 pages 8x11 inches in size. Contains six Special chapters on profitable poultry keeping. There are more than 450 illustrations, including latest portraits of 150 best-known authors, judges, fanciers, editors, professors of poultry husbandry and owners and managers of the world's largest and most successful poultry plants. One hundred and twenty pages devoted to an illustrated description of the Cyphers Company's exclusive manufactures, as named herewith. WILL BE SENT FREE, postpaid, to every reader of this advertisement who will send us his name and the names and addresses of two friends or acquaintances who are known to be interested in poultry for profit. Please mention this paper and address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,

BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Streets.
CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Avenue.

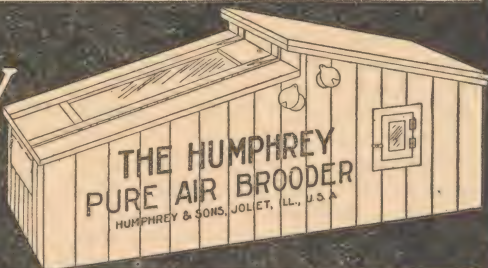
BOSTON, MASS., 26-30 Union Street.
KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway.

NEW YORK CITY, 21-23 Barclay Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 329 Sansome Street.

Don't Let Your Chicks Die!

You can double your poultry profits by raising all the chicks you hatch instead of murdering 75% of them in a death-trap brooder. This means dollars to you. Investigate the newest, most original, scientifically correct brooder ever built—

THE HUMPHREY PURE AIR BROODER



Top heat; perfect regulation of temperature; double circulation of heat and pure air; perfect ventilation; no tramping; easily kept clean; perfectly sanitary; most convenient; most economical in oil, and guaranteed to raise more chicks than any other brooder ever made. We especially urge all poultrymen who have suffered loss and disappointment from poor brooders to investigate. Already used by hundreds of leading poultrymen. Don't waste your time and kill your chicks with old-fashioned brooders—get the latest and best. You owe it to your own best interest to investigate.

World's Fair Winners—Raised in the Humphrey.

HUMPHREY & SONS, Joliet, Ill., North Adams, Mich., Dec. 5, 1904. Gentlemen:—We are glad to inform you that all the young Orpington stock we exhibited at the World's Fair were raised in the Humphrey Pure Air Brooder. We were very successful at this show where we won first, third and fifth cock, second and sixth cockerel, second, third and fifth hen, first, fourth and sixth pullet and first and third pen in the Single Comb variety, and first cock, first cockerel, second hen, third pullet and first pen in the Rose Combs. We competed against 3 of the foremost breeders, including Wm. Cook & Sons of Eng. We raised about six hundred last season and the most of them in your brooders. We liked them so well that we bought six more of you this year. They are as easy to run as an incubator. You can set them at any degree of heat, 70, 75, 80 or 90, and they will run right there like a clock and without much more trouble.

Truly yours, KNOWLES, YOUNG & CO.

Send for new book, "Poultry Helps," 48 pages. Printed in colors. It points the way to poultry success. It's free, but it means bigger profits for you. Address

HUMPHREY, DREW STREET FACTORY, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

9 Big Strong Chicks For Every 10 Eggs Set

Is the Record From 1000 Eggs

reported from the Atlantic to the Rockies and from the Lakes to Florida. No two under same atmospheric conditions.

NOT A DROP OF MOISTURE IN ANY HATCH

As poultrymen appreciate the fact that it's wrong and contrary to every known law of Nature to push a tray full of eggs into an incubator beneath a tank, or pipes, or radiator glimmering with a dry heat that shrivels and dries the life out of an egg, they buy The New Method. Our factory is running day and night to fill orders for New Method Incubators, Brooders, Poultry and Chick Food.

Stop drying eggs instead of hatching. Buy a New Method on 90 days free trial.

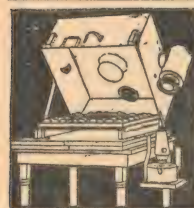
The New Method Incubator Co., Box 40, Morrow, Ohio.



Don't Buy An Incubator

Get a New Thought Hatching Machine and take off a hatch every ten and one-half days. No, it is not an Incubator. It hatches and the Chicks Live. It is all metal—good as gold to people who want a business machine. Catalogue F. is now ready. Get it.

Hastings Mfg. Co., Hastings, Neb.



Rose Comb Black Minorcas Single Comb

My breeding pens this year contain the best specimens I ever had. Each bird is large, superb shape and fine color. They are from great laying strains and are exceeding expectations as layers. I sell eggs from the same pens from which I raise. The best is not too good for my customers. No more stock for sale. Eggs \$2 per setting of 15.

H. W. TIMMONDS, Lamar, Mo.

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively Do It Now

Send now for our circulars, giving our winnings and describing our matings. We can do you good. Eggs from stock and good enough for anybody. Our yards have in the past produced stock of highest quality.

A. B. Shaner, Lanark, Ill.

Everywhere the Same Old Thing Happens!

At Mad. Sq. in S. C. Buff Orpingtons

We won 5th cock, 3rd pen in stiff competition. At Stamford, Conn., on ten entries Silver Cup 3 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 fourth. Our White Holland Turkeys are simply bread winners. See show reports. Now, send for our circular with list of winnings of our Orpingtons at Herald Sq., Hagerstown, Poughkeepsie, Syracuse, etc.

Worthington Poultry Yards, Fred Harries, Mgr., Elmsford, N. Y.

BANNER ROUP CURE

is guaranteed to cure Roup, Colds and Canker in Poultry or Pigeons, or money refunded. Given in the drinking water and they take their own medicine. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Post-paid. Our Immense Illustrated Catalogue Free. Send for one.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Sup. Co., W.V. Russ, Prop. Dept B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York.



Falmouth, Massachusetts

The following awards were made at the recent show held at Falmouth, Massachusetts. No particulars came with this report:

Single Comb Black Minorcas—Cahoon c 1, Beebe cl 3 h 1 pen 1, Rogers cl 1 2 p 1 2.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—M. L. Rogers cl 1 p 1, E. F. Lamwe h 2 pen 1.

White Crested Black Polish—L. C. Weeks c 1 cl 3, Jos. McKilligan cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 2 3.

Black Brested Red Games—W. L. Draper c 1.

White Cochins Bantams—E. L. Hoxie h 1, B. Murray p 1.

Buff Cochins Bantams—B. Murray h 1 p 1.

Light Brahmas—E. L. Hoxie c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 p 2 3, Mrs. Wright c 2 cl 2 p 1 pen 1.

Black Langshans—S. D. Robichan cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3.

White Langshans—E. L. Hoxie h 1 p 1.

Black Cochins—W. B. Bosworth c 1 h 1 cl 1, J. G. Marshall h 2.

Partridge Cochins—W. L. Draper c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, A. J. Handy cl 2 p 2.

Buff Cochins—A. J. Handy h 1.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Fred Sherman c 1 2 cl 2 pen 2, Snell & Sons c 3, Marshall Farm pen 1, Ira M. Conant h 1 3 p 1 2 3, Walter Day cl 1, A. Lawrence pen 3.

Buff Rocks—R. S. Handy cl 1 2 h 1 p 1 3, I. L. Eldridge p 2, McRoberts cl 1, Geo. Mungon cl 2 p 3, Snell & Sons p 1, Goodspeed pen 2.

White Wyandottes—C. H. Sifford cl 1, Nickerson cl 2 3 p 1 pen 1 Wright h 1 2 cl 3 p 2 pen 2.

Buff Wyandottes—Snell & Son c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1 3 pen 1, M. L. Rogers c 2 h 2 3, G. H. Cahoon p 1 2.

Partridge Wyandottes—F. Bumbreck c 1 h 3 p 2 pen 1 Rogers & Parkard c 2 cl 2 3 h 1 p 1 Dun & Nickerson c 3 cl 1 h 2 p 3 pen 2.

Golden Wyandottes—All to Beebe Farm.

Silver Pencilled Wyandottes—J. T. Bowman c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 p 1, Cahoon cl 3 p 2 3.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Snell c 1 2 3, E. P. Davis h 1 cl 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1, Conant h 2 3 p 3 pen 2, Beebe Farm cl 3.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Beebe Farm c 1 cl 1 h 1, J. A. Beebe cl 2 3, M. White p 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Beebe c 1 2 cl 1 p 2, Snell cl 2 h 1 pen 2, Small p 1, N. S. Ellis Jr. p 3, C. C. Nickerson pen 1.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Hartford c 1 cl 1 h 1 p 1, Marshall Farm c 2 cl 2 h 2 p 1, E. J. Gifford pen 1 2.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—E. L. Hoxie c 1 cl 2 3 h 2 3 p 2 3 pen 2, Snell & Sons c 2 cl 1 h 1 p 1 pen 1.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—E. F. Lamme cl 1 2 p 1 pen 2, Snell & Sons p 2 h 1 pen 1.

West Raleigh, S. C.

Light Brahmas—Biltmore Farms c 1 h 2, Sandy Run Poultry Yards c 2 cl 2 h 3 p 1 2, Experiment Station cl 1 2 1 4.

Buff Cochins—Biltmore Farm c 1 cl 1 3 h 1 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

Hopkinson Warhorse Game—T. K. Bruner c 1 cl 1 h 1 2.

Mugwump Games—C. Hubert Belvin c 1 h 1 2.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Biltmore Farms c 1 cl 1 2 4 h 1 2 pen 1, Sandy Run Poultry Yards c 2 h 3 4, E. E. Carter cl 3 - 1 2 3 4 pen 2.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—C. B. Butner & Son cl 1 h 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Biltmore Farms c 1 2 3 cl 1 2 4 h 1 2 p 1 2, Geo. D. Mears h 3 p 3, Experiment Station cl 3 h 4, Hayden Clement p 4.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—Biltmore Farms c 1 2 3 cl 1 4 h 1 2 4 p 1 2 3, C. B. Putner & Sons cl 3 h 3, Geo. D. Mears cl 2.

Buff Leghorns—C. B. Butner & Sons c 1 cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Biltmore Farms c 1 2 3 cl 1 h 1 2 p 2 3, A. C. Tate c 4 cl 3 h 3 1, J. E. Putney cl 2 4 h 4 p 4.

White Plymouth Rocks—Biltmore Farms c 1 2 3 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4, C. C. Walker cl 4.

Golden Wyandottes—Biltmore Farm c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 p 1 2 h 1.

Silver Wyandottes—New Departure Poultry Plant cl 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 2.

White Wyandottes—Biltmore Farm c 1 2 h 4 cl 1 3 4 p 1 3 pen 1 2, Luther A. Stroupe c 3 cl 2 pen 3, J. A. P. Wolfe c 4 h 2 3 p 4 pen 4, J. M. Workman h 1 p 2.

Buff Cochins Bantams—J. C. McAdams c 1 h 3 pen 3, W. R. Jeffrey cl 1 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—J. W. L. Thompson c 1 cl 1 4 h 1 2 p 2 4 pen 1, Thos. H. Stroud c 2 h 4 pen 4, Sandy Run Poultry Yards c 3 h 3 p 3, James N. Jeffrey cl 2 p 1.

Black Minorcas—Geo. D. Meares h 2 cl 1 p 1, Sandy Run Poultry Yards cl 1 3 4 p 2 3 4.

Buff Orpingtons—Experiment Station h 1 2, J. A. P. Wolfe h 3 cl 4 p 1 2 3.

A Satisfied Customer

is the best advertisement. Read the following letter. It speaks for itself:

Mathews, Ind., Dec. 11, 1904.

Dinsmore & Co.,

Dear Sirs: The one hundred W. W. eggs I bought of you proved the best investment I ever made. I hatched 53 nice chicks. I just returned from Marion poultry show where I won 1 (94), 2 (94), 3 (93) cockerel; 3 pullet (93), 1-2 pens, 17 specials and \$10 silver cup for best display of any one variety. If you will sell me eggs at same price I will take 500 or 1000 next Spring. Wishing you success, I am, yours truly, B. R. Little

Eggs from the best pens, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100 and we guarantee 75 per cent fertile.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards,

Breeders of high class White Wyandottes, Dinsmore and Co., Proprietors, Kramer, Indiana.

Wyandotte Headquarters

Have bred Wyandottes 24 yrs.

Have helped make the Standard

for all eight varieties.

Have mated from two to ten

pens for this season's breeding

on three farms, the best that

long experience as a breeder

and judge can select.

Some Silver, Partridge, White

and Silver Penciled for sale.

Eggs For Hatching a Specialty.

Name your variety for a free circular.

T. E. ORR, BEAVER, PA.

CORETAVIS White Plymouth Rocks

WON AT

West Haven, New Britain, Springfield, Hartford, Danbury.

Four Generations have exceeded the 200 egg mark.

CORETAVIS FARM,

W. G. Cory, Prop. Woodbridge, Conn. Send for Booklet and Prices on Birds and Eggs.

Rhode Island Reds

Barred Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes

Hardy prolific, farm bred pure stock. For birds at moderate prices and

"Eggs to Hatch" at 6c Each

Write WALTER SHERMAN, Meadow Lea, Middleton, R. I.

Ideal Trap Nests

Show which Hen laid the Egg.

THE IDEAL

works for your interests without watching.

No Freight. Full information in free circular. F. O. Wellcome, Box P, Yarmouth, Me.

AlfalmoMeal

Makes Hens Pay Big Profits.

READ OUR LARGE AD ON PAGE 7.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR ALL POULTRYMEN
Fifty Cents a Year
Single Copies Five Cents

POULTRY

Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1904, at the post office at Freeport, Illinois, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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MARCH, 1905
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Second Light Brahma Cockerel, Chicago Show 1905.

Photo by Eugene Hall



WE HOPE our readers will not fail carefully to read the article in this number by J. Kent Warden, entitled "Some Suggestions to Beginners". Mr. Warden has practiced what he preaches and keeps White Leghorns because they have proved to be the best variety for his environment. He also knows that it does not pay to buy what he calls "cheap, cut rate, bargain sale stock". In this we agree with our correspondent entirely. The beginner can not afford to buy stock which is offered at but little above market prices. He should pay a little more money even if he must purchase fewer eggs or fowls. It is important that the beginner should start right. If he tries to economize he should do it in numbers rather than quality.

What are cheap and what high prices to pay for eggs or breeding stock? This is a question that can not be answered categorically. We must consider the use to which our poultry is to be put, the market we desire to reach, the place among poultrymen we seek to secure. It is rarely advisable to buy eggs at less than \$1.50 per setting. At ten cents each, good eggs from very good stock may be afforded by the breeder. One breeder may make more on each setting at this price than another can make at four times the price. We have known a cockerel which was bought for a dollar to be sold for \$50. In this case the man who sold for a dollar got all he asked and the one who finally bought for \$50 got his money's worth. The man who raised the cockerel bought the eggs for \$1.50 per setting and was well satisfied to sell one bird for two-thirds the cost of the eggs. The man who paid \$50 for the cockerel could not afford to sell eggs at \$1.50 because he sought show quality. He bought males and females with records and his investments represented a large sum. He must sell at a higher price in order to make money, and his customers can afford to pay his prices because they buy from the cream of many flocks when they buy of him.

If a breeder buys enough eggs to get 100 chicks and from these selects ten breeders, he must ask a greater price than the one who from 100 chicks of the same flock would select fifty of the best as breeders. The man who has bred poultry for years and is able to select with the intelligence of experience is rightly entitled to a higher price than the man who has just begun, for he knows how to mate his birds so as to produce progeny of high quality and great merit as producers.

If a man wants to begin breeding pure bred fowls in order to get better and more profitable stock with no intention of going into the fancy market, he can afford to risk buying low-priced eggs. Please observe that in this sense we do not mean "cheap" eggs. We mean eggs from a good quality of fowls that are offered at a low price. The poultryman who offers eggs at less than \$1.50 per setting lays himself open to the liability of being classed among those who sell stock of low quality. This may not—and perhaps does not—hold true in all cases. Some beginners become ambitious to sell a large number of settings and offer eggs from really good stock at a lower price than the one named above, but in this they make a mistake. As a rule the breeder who has the courage to ask what his eggs really are worth will get more orders than the one who is afraid to ask what he should have. The man who pays a de-

cent price for eggs will be more careful with them and with the chicks from them, and in the end will be better satisfied than he would if he had bought them for a low price.

No man should offer eggs for hatching which are worth less than \$1.50 per setting. We consider that the limit which should begin the scale of prices. No man should offer eggs from which the breeder expects to get fine birds for a less price than the one named above, because they can not be afforded at lower prices unless sold in large numbers to one buyer. A breeder must spend valuable time in taking care of his stock, in packing the eggs and in taking them to the express office, and should charge for these items. Then he must buy packages for the eggs, packing material and have something for his investment. Besides these items there should be a charge for knowing how to breed good poultry. The man who has spent time and thought much about breeding poultry, paying for his information in many ways, is as much entitled to an increased price for his time as is the physician who charges two dollars for five minutes of his time because he knows how to prescribe for the sick, or is supposed to have that knowledge.

When a breeder gets an order for enough eggs to fill an incubator, he can afford to sell at a lower price per dozen. It is but little more trouble and expense to pack ten dozen eggs in a large package than it is one dozen in a small one. One can afford to sell eggs from fairly good stock at ten cents each when filling incubator orders.

So many elements enter into the problem that it is hard to make a price to govern all cases. The above remarks are written for the benefit of beginners, who usually begin by selling eggs too low to command respect for their stock and as a consequence get fewer orders than they would if they asked a price commensurate with the quality of the stock from which they breed.

We have written these suggestions for those who sell eggs for breeding purposes because Mr. Warden's article deals with market fowls and hardly touches on the fancier's end of the business. If he advises those who are breeding for market purposes to avoid "bargain sale" eggs, it is much more important that those who propose to buy eggs from which to secure breeding stock for fancy purposes should avoid buying eggs of this kind.

HE WHO first produces a strain of any Standard breed that will lay an average of 200 eggs a year has fame and fortune at his command. He who will perfect a strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks which will throw chicks of both sexes that are of Standard color, need not worry about his future. He who will give to the public a strain of Silver Wyandottes which will produce a large percentage of chicks with nicely laced plumage in which neither frosting nor mossiness appear, will be overwhelmed with orders at his own price. And so we might go from one breed to another and in every one find need of improvement and opportunities to win the leadership among the poultry breeders of the earth.

These things will never be accomplished by the man who is looking for dollars along the way he goes. The work must be done by true fanciers to whom money is a secondary consideration.

The men who accomplish these things must have artistic temperaments, unflinching patience and a love for the work that impels effort continued through failure after failure until success is attained.

The true fancier builds better than he knows. He works from love of his work and at every forward step he finds his fame growing wider and his reputation more secure and with fame and reputation comes that which he cares least for—better pay for the work he does because it is the work he loves best. The beginner has much to encourage him and the older breeder much to induce him not to grow weary in well-doing.

NEARLY every one who begins breeding poultry seems to think it necessary to select one of about five of the Standard breeds, because they are popular. This is why Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns and Orpingtons make up something more than half the exhibits of the larger breeds in every show. New varieties of the three larger breeds above mentioned appear year after year and meet with success, until it begins to seem likely that in the near future we will have shows in which nearly every bird will belong to one of the breeds we have named. Good breeds they are, every one of them, but not the only deserving ones. Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Langshans, Cochins in all their varieties and other breeds are becoming fewer with every passing year, if we are to judge by the exhibits at the big shows. Time was when Light and Dark Brahmas made up a large part of every show and that good old breed the Black Javas were more plentiful than Wyandottes.

Beginners who desire to make for themselves a name as fanciers of high degree have much to contend with when they enter into competition with those who have been breeding the more popular breeds for a good many years. They must work long and patiently before they can hope to defeat such competitors in the show room and when they do win a victory it is usually more accident than skill. Not that beginners can not rear as good chicks as older breeders, if they are particular about the stock they begin with, but the fancier who shows his birds must learn something besides the science of properly bringing up birds. He must learn all the tricks of the show room and if he chooses one of the more popular breeds he must contend with the combined skill of past masters of the art of winning in hot competitions.

Why not, then, select a breed where he will have fewer competitors and more chance of winning? The most popular breeds are not the only "best" breeds. The Polish class is the most ornamental of all the classes and he who breeds good Polish fowls will never lack for buyers of stock. The Hamburg class can not be surpassed for some purposes and any member of the Hamburg family is beautiful enough to deserve attention if it had no other merit. A really good Silver Spangled or Silver Penciled Hamburg is a thing of beauty and any breeder may have reason to be proud of having produced it. The Golden Spangled and Golden Penciled seem a little harder to breed to very high quality, but once secured are very attractive and not slow as sellers. The Andalusian, when perfectly bred, has a beauty of its own and to have



bred one of these birds to perfection is a triumph of the breeders' art and sufficient evidence of the skill of the breeder to give him a place as a true fancier without cavil. Minorcas are noble birds and should be given greater recognition than they have yet received at the hands of the American public. It is not necessary to name the neglected breeds in detail. The French class and the English class are both good ones, and Houdans and Dorkings alike have been bred for many generations for both utility and beauty of plumage. We would be glad to see the shows of coming years filled in every class, instead of having a large proportion of the exhibits made up on three or four breeds.

IN ANOTHER place in this number we publish a call for a special meeting of the American Poultry Association, to be held in Pittsburg, April 4, to "reconsider the action of the Association in admitting, at the meeting at Minneapolis, birds to the American Standard of Excellence under the name of American Reds." If we were finical we might say that The American Standard of Excellence was not a recognized publication in these days as it went out of existence when the present Standard of Perfection was substituted for it. This meeting has been called at the request of five perfectly reputable members of the Association, none of whom was present at the Minneapolis meeting. It seems to us that the question of greatest importance now to be considered is not whether the Association acted wisely at Minneapolis in admitting American Reds but whether it will act wisely by stultifying itself by rescinding that action.

As to the charge that the constitution of the American Poultry Association was violated at Minneapolis, this is not of so infrequent occurrence that it should be brought forward now as something of importance and force. We believe such a charge is not well founded. All poultrymen had good and sufficient notice that an effort would be made at Minneapolis to have the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds admitted to the Standard under the name of American Reds. It is claimed that because they were not shown the required number of times before being admitted the act was contrary to the constitution. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds have been shown times innumerable at shows all over this country and had become a well recognized variety. To change the name of the variety was within the constitutional power of the Association and its right to do so can not successfully be disputed.

It is further claimed that inasmuch as the constitution provides that any new breed admitted must have distinct breed characteristics, the American Reds could not legally be admitted, because they do not possess such characteristics. We do not hesitate to assert that American Reds are as distinct from Rhode Island Reds as Plymouth Rocks from Wyandottes. In proof of this we would point out the fact that a winning White Plymouth Rock pullet at the shows of this season was hatched from a White Wyandotte egg, and to the further well established fact that Rhode Island Red breeders in the State of Rhode Island do not hesitate to buy Buff Rock and Buff Wyandotte cockerels which are too deep in color to sell for

breeding, using these to improve their Rhode Island Reds. This charge may be denied but as honest a Buff Wyandotte breeder as there is in the United States told the writer himself that he disposes of his dark colored birds for this very purpose. When we come to talk about breed characteristics we are walking on dangerous ground, for the difference between Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds in the matter of shape is not enough to make it easy for a novice to say whether a bird of one of the breeds, after it is dressed and has its head cut off, belongs to one or the other.

The American Reds were admitted under circumstances which emphasized the feeling of the members present at the Minneapolis meeting in a way that could leave no shadow of a doubt as to the will of the Association as expressed at a meeting held in a perfectly legal manner. After the question of admitting American Reds was formally placed before the meeting and the secretary had declared that the breeders of the breed had complied with all the constitutional requirements, Mr. Baerman took the floor and proceeded to state his case. After he had talked about five minutes, Mr. Wickey arose and suggested that it was probable there would not be any objections to the admission of the breed, and, if this were true, it was not worth while for Mr. Baerman to proceed so he moved that an informal vote be taken to discover if any one present held any objections. The vote was taken and no one gave voice to any objection. Then it was suggested that a vote on the admission of the breed be taken and it was done. The result was a unanimous vote for admission of the breed and it was so ordered.

This is exactly what happened and by two votes, one a negative and the other a positive one, the breed was admitted in due form as required by the constitution of the Association, and no one questioned the regularity of the proceedings although members of years' standing were present.

We believe this was the first time in the history of the Association where two votes were taken on the admission of a breed to the Standard. We believe no breed was ever admitted with greater or more prolonged flourish of trumpets before final action was taken. The breeders of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds who desired to have them admitted as American Reds worked openly from the day they began agitating the subject until their object was accomplished. Every one had fair warning what was being attempted and so far as we are informed objections were few and far between. Admitting Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds to the Standard of Perfection was done as deliberately and openly as any action ever taken by the American Poultry Association. To rescind that action is to declare as true the charges that have been made many times over that the Association is not a well conducted body, that it does business without deliberation and with indecent haste.

Although we are not at present personally interested in American Reds, we admire the breed and are planning to take it up the coming season. This is a matter of no public interest. The matter we are most interested in is the effect a reconsideration of the action at Minneapolis will have on the Association itself. If action de-

liberately taken at regular meetings is to be reconsidered whenever it does not happen to suit as many as five of the executive committee, and a special meeting is to be called to effect such reconsideration, then might we well begin to look for disaster in the near future. A special meeting entails great expense on the membership, unless the members are willing to allow important matters to go by default. It would be easy to imagine that a special meeting of this kind would be packed by the attendance of those particularly interested in its object and action taken which would be revolutionary in its character. It would also easily be possible to secure the signatures of five members of the executive committee to a call for another meeting to reconsider the action at Pittsburg, and an endless chain thus set up which would lead on indefinitely. That the latter contingency may arise is not at all improbable.

The meeting for which the call is now out affects the public very directly. Some thousands of poultry breeders have ordered and paid for the New Illustrated Standard, many of them under a promise that it would be ready for distribution last October and others under a most positive assurance that it would be ready March 1. Publishers have taken orders for the Standard to be delivered March 1, in good faith, thinking the delays were at last ended and that the date of publication finally had been fixed beyond prospect of further waiting. Calling this meeting delays the publication of the Standard until the middle of April certainly and probably to a later date. By this date all possibility of mating pens to produce chicks for next winter's shows will have passed and a further delay until next November could work no further damage.

There is no good reason for questioning the motives of the gentlemen who signed the petition for a call. We have talked with but one of them and believe he is acting for the best interests of all, as he sees the matter. We have no reason to think there is a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, but rather believe the gentlemen who have been instrumental in calling this meeting think they are doing the Association a good service by their action. They are acting entirely within their rights and no one has any reason for criticising them personally, but it is the privilege of any one to disagree with them. The whole matter calls for very serious consideration and careful action as the American Poultry Association is going to be put to the test as it never before has been. The precedent now established and the action taken at the coming meeting may lead to results not now dreamed of. We hope every member of the American Poultry Association who possibly can attend the Pittsburg meeting will feel it his first duty to be present April 4.

We believe there is a great future for Rhode Island Reds, no matter what name they are given. The breed is a practical one of the highest utility and at the same time is one to delight the fancier. What we have said is not said because we have any reason to take sides in the coming disturbance, but merely a plea in defense of the action of the American Poultry Association at Minneapolis and to record the fact that every step leading up to that action was taken openly and above board with more than usual publicity.

Buying Eggs For Hatching

WHOEVER buys eggs for hatching, takes some chances in the very nature of the transaction. If the eggs are from a good strain of a pure bred variety he may count with certainty on getting chicks of that variety with certain characteristics, but every chick may vary in minor particulars, or may even vary in very important and valuable points.

No strain has ever been so carefully bred and so thoroughly developed that it will exactly reproduce itself in every chick from it. It has taken untold generations of straight line breeding to perfect crows, hawks, owls and other wild birds, and yet no two of these are in every way alike. We can not expect that a variety of fowls which has been made from crossing two or more varieties will never throw sports or show variations of a marked character.

It is possible to imagine that one might buy a single setting of eggs from which he would get as many prize winners as he bought eggs, but there are about a million chances that this will not occur to one that it will. On the other hand one might buy a setting of eggs from a pen made up entirely of first prize winners at the largest shows and not get a single bird good for anything except to eat. There are perhaps more than a thousand chances that this would not occur to one that it would.

These, however, are the chances the buyer of eggs for hatching must accept when he buys eggs. He must hope for all things and expect nothing. The other day in Herald Square we saw a cockerel the owner of which calmly refused to accept a thousand dollars that was offered for him. Thousand-dollar birds do not happen every day in the year by any means. Notwithstanding the owner of that bird has good stock, the very best of the variety possibly, he does not often succeed in getting one for which a thousand dollars is offered. He sells a thousand for five dollars each for every one he sells for as much as one hundred dollars.

The owner of this bird sells thousands of eggs for hatching every year. Last year he sold hundreds of eggs from the same pen from which he bred the thousand-dollar bird. It was a mere chance that that particular egg was not included in some of the settings sold.

The laws that govern the processes of life are as yet a sealed book to us to a large extent. We do not know, perhaps never will know, what influences lead to wide variations in birds of exactly the same blood. Until we understand the law governing these things we shall not be able to predict what a certain mating will produce, with any degree of accuracy.

If a breeder has good birds and sells eggs from

them that are fresh and fertile, he should not be held to any further accountability in the transaction. He has done his whole duty and whatever the results may be he should neither share in the profits nor the losses experienced by the purchaser.

If the buyer gets prize winners which he sells for a high price—and this frequently happens—to him belong the profits. If he gets birds that he can not sell at any price above the one that rules in the common market, he should be prepared to accept the loss.

The buyer takes the chances of getting from a setting of eggs ten times their cost. Not once in a thousand times does he get birds that are not worth all they cost him for eggs, feed and care. Once in a while the buyer thinks he is entitled to a chick from every egg. Such are scarce and inexperienced.

A large majority of sellers of eggs for hatching are honest and intend to give every buyer full value for his money. About ninety-nine out of every one hundred buyers of eggs are sensible and accept the chances, knowing they are largely in their favor. It is the one-hundredth buyer who makes the seller of eggs gray-headed before his time, and would drive him to desperation if it were not for the nice things those who are more than satisfied say to him.

The Australian Laying Competition

THE report last received from Secretary Dunncliffe concerning the Australian Laying Competition was for December. This ended nine months of the competition and the results up to this time were not quite so favorable as they were last year. December was the hottest month for years in Australia, the temperature running up to 115 degrees for several days. This caused the death of 14 hens from "heat stroke". The condition of the hens is reported as being perfect and the production of eggs during December was satisfactory. One pen of White Leghorns made a record of 147 eggs for the month and another pen of the same variety made a record of 143.

Mr. Brierly's White Leghorns are in the lead with a credit of 934 eggs for the nine months, almost 156 eggs for each hen in the pen. The next four are Howell's Silver Wyandottes, 918 eggs; Lowe's White Leghorns, 915; Mrs. Scays-

brook's Black Orpingtons, 908; Mrs. Hansel's Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, 880.

The fourteen pens of White Leghorns in the competition have made an average record of 126 1-2 eggs for each hen during the nine months. The fifteen pens of Silver Wyandottes have to the credit of each hen in them 110 1-5 eggs, and the sixteen pens of Black Orpingtons are credited with the production of almost exactly 123 eggs for each hen. As these three varieties make up forty-five out of the one hundred pens in the competition, it is quite probable that the averages made fairly represent the average of all the pens. Figuring over the records we find the result shows a general average of 116, nearly, for all the hens entered, while it is a fraction over 120 for the three varieties named above.

If the leading pen maintains its average for the next three months, it will have made a record of

207 1-2 eggs for each hen. If all the White Leghorn pens do the same they will have made a general average of about 169 eggs each, which may be considered the limit of that variety in Australia, at its present stage of development, under the best conditions with the most careful attention. As conditions do not materially differ between the two countries, we may infer that 200-egg flocks of hens are yet to be produced.

Whatever may be said of laying competitions specifically, it is in evidence that such competitions create a renewed interest in pure bred poultry, and we believe competitive contests of this kind in this country would be a very potent factor in attracting universal attention to the merits of strains which have been bred with care and selected with a rigorous purpose to secure the best possible layers. To this extent, at least, laying competitions are valuable.

The Color of Newly Hatched Chicks

IN PLACE of the true coal-black chickens which one expects from the eggs of the Langshan, they are almost white, with a little gray on the back and the head. One should never doubt that these chickens will one day be a magnificent black decked with emerald, because it is nothing to go by, the lightest Langshans during their young age often having the most richly colored plumage when they are adults. As a matter of fact, with regard to all pure breeds with black plumage, no chicken is born absolutely black. With regard to the Creve Coeur and the Spanish, the white, without being as plentiful as in the case of the Langshan, is no less abundant on the crop, under the neck and at the end of the wings. The more brilliant the

black is with regard to the adult, the less it is marked with regard to the chicken. If one sees a chicken at birth, of which the down is of an irreproachable black, be persuaded that this chicken is a cross and the chances are that its color will diminish in intensity as it grows older. The Brown Leghorns, the Partridge Cochins and other red varieties with black breasts as regards the cock, are born with a large brown stripe in the middle of the back, followed by other light and dark bands not so large as the middle line. The same designs are found in the silver varieties with black breasts as regards the cock, but the brown lines are then replaced by bands of a deep gray and the light stripes are almost white. Poultry of a

brown red color are completely black at their birth, at the most one notices sometimes a little tan on the head and round the eyes. With regard to the Barred Plymouth Rock, the chickens are black and white. In the case of the Hamburg, of which the down is white in the silver variety and red in the gold varieties, some short black marks are to be found on the head and on the back. The color of the feet is equally subject to change as the bird grows. Many breeds with blue or flesh-colored feet have yellowish ones at their birth, while others which have them of a deep color at birth, later on have them of the brilliant yellow. Poultry with yellow feet at birth usually have light tinted ones later.—Poultry, England.

Some Suggestions For Beginners



HAVE noted that most Poultry Journals advise beginners to select but one breed of fowls and bend all their energies to the promotion of that one breed. While I agree with that advice in part and think the

Specialty breeder usually perfects his choice to a higher degree of excellence than the breeder of several kinds, one should not be in too much of a hurry to make a final decision which kind is best.

The beginner who lacks practical experience should not let popular public opinion outweigh his careful judgment. The breed which may be very profitable to a large number of poultrymen may be entirely unsuited for an equal number of other poultrymen.

If practical I think it just as wise to take more than one breed for a starter, if they can be kept separately, and after comparing their relative merits and their earning capacity for a fair length of time dispose of the least profitable. First carefully study your market. If near a market where eggs and chickens will bring good prices, you want a good utility breed—preferably a white or a buff bird as, when dressed, they always look more attractive than the colored.

Personally I am a Leghorn enthusiast for, as a class, they lay a greater number of eggs per year than any other breed, at a less cost and on a smaller amount of floor space. As fries or broilers they are unsurpassed, but as roasting chickens their lack of large size makes them give first place to birds of the American and Asiatic classes.

There are strains of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes etc. that equal in egg production the best strains of Leghorns and for many people one of these would be more advantageous. Their eggs are of a rich brown color and the flavor of the flesh excellent. But whatever you get, don't get cheap, cut rate, bargain sale stock. Get the best you can afford.

The groceryman or the commission merchant will allow you market prices only, while with a little extra trouble to yourself your proceeds may be very materially increased. By all means endeavor to work up a choice private trade. This should not be very difficult as the consumer is usually willing to pay handsomely for the surety of the superior excellence of your products.

Now as the broiler and market poultry business grows, invest in a good cramming machine, thus turning out the very choicest finished product. Only those who have indulged in eating specially fitted chickens, finished by the crate and cramming method, can appreciate the vast difference in the toothsome-ness of such birds. The machine costs but a reasonable price and the extra weight gained by a few birds will more than pay for it.

J. KENT WARDEN

Above all things when you have built up a reputation for supplying the very choicest market chickens do not allow a single inferior bird to leave your place. It is so easy if you can not quite fill an order to think that one or two birds that haven't been fattened won't be noticed particularly as the ones usually sent are plump and fat. So a couple of birds are sent that should have been left two weeks more in the fattening coop. It is a mistake. The customer will notice it, and a few such substitutions means not only a loss of the customer but a loss of your reputation as well.



A Youthful Fancier.

Photo by courtesy of J. A. Maxwell.

There is another way to add to the income. Some beginners are so situated that they do not always have a ready market for their eggs, or prices may not be suitable for them to dispose of same. In those cases a little money invested in properly prepared Silicate of Sodium or Water Glass will be money saved and made. During the entire summer, when eggs are cheap, I put all those not engaged by private customers down in Water Glass and keep them until the following winter when I can sell them at the highest prices. I even buy eggs from the farmers in the vicinity, collecting same every other day, for in that case being absolutely fresh they will keep until winter without the slightest ill effects. By this process I get over double the summer prices.

Be careful that the Water Glass solution is "right". Almost any druggist or chemical house knows what Silicate of Sodium is, but very few know just what kind should be used for this purpose as it has various forms, most of which are entirely unsuited for the preservation of eggs.

In shipping eggs, they are always more attractive in boxes holding one or two dozen each. These

boxes are comparatively inexpensive, costing about one cent each, which should be considered a justifiable expense as it is presumed you are receiving more than market prices. In each box, over the eggs and conforming with the shape of the box, I place a printed guarantee which reads:

WARDENCLYFFE POULTRY PLANT EGGS.

These eggs are guaranteed to be less than 36 hours' old when shipped. They are the product of thoroughbred, healthy White Leghorn hens which are housed and fed on strictly Hygienic principles. The eggs, therefore, are absolutely free from all bacilli and germs which naturally enter into the composition of eggs produced by hens suffering from the many diseases and insects peculiar to such birds. Warranted strictly fresh and sterile. Shipped. J. Kent Warden

On the dotted line after the word "Shipped", I stamp the date. These eggs are for my customers who pay the highest prices. Any eggs that have been kept in Water Glass or happen to be more than 36 hours old are sold as absolutely fresh eggs but I do not put the 36-hour guarantee in the box. The form of the above guarantee is simply a suggestion. It can be changed to conform with the shippers' idea, but such a slip in each box gives the purchaser a feeling of satisfaction in knowing just what kind of eggs are received and just how old they are.

Breeding for "fancy" or exhibition birds is the result of every true poultryman's endeavors. While a person may be raising chickens primarily for market and eggs, it should be his aim to breed constantly for improvement. Buy a Standard or at least a book on the breed you handle. Study it. Learn to distinguish a good bird from a poor one. Your neighbors will soon learn to respect your knowledge, for it will

show in the added value of your flock.

Now, lastly, keep exact and accurate account of every penny spent and what it is spent for, of every penny received and for what received. The sluggard, who is too lazy or shiftless to keep a set of accounts, has no business raising poultry for profit but had better get into the banking business without delay.

It is the careful person who, at the end of the year, can open his account books, tell just the cost of feed, tools, implements, incidentals and all other expenses, and then by turning to his cash received account will find a gain on the proper side of the ledger. It is the careless person who, at the end of the year, don't know anything more about his business than how many chickens he has on hand and about how much was made or lost—probably the latter.

It is only with care, exactitude, an eye for the small things, the reducing of the leaks and constant attention to business, together with the use of common sense and judgment that one can hope ever to reach any place of worth in the poultry industry.

Artificial Methods in Poultry Raising

IT IS very important that the poultryman who adopts artificial methods should pay strict attention to some particular points in the process. He should begin with the selection of breeding stock and the machines to be used and continue through until the chicks are in full feather, after which it is plain sailing. It will not do to be careful in a few things and careless in others, for every detail is of importance. We may think that nature is careful in her methods, but we should also remember that she is a very careless mother. If we let nature take its course, but comparatively few survive. If this were not true, wild birds, wild animals, thorns, thistles and weeds would soon take the earth.

If every quail, wild duck, pheasant, or wild animal born into the world should live to maturity there would be multitudes of these children of nature, such as would devour our substance and drive us to poverty.

At one time the writer paid great attention to wild birds and was very familiar with their everyday life. We have found and watched thousands of the nests of wild birds, observing them closely from the time the nests were built until they were abandoned; and it would surprise those who have never given close attention to these things to learn how few of the eggs laid by wild birds ever produce a mature bird.

Robins, woodpeckers, blue jays and other familiar birds do not increase rapidly in numbers,

because nature's methods prevent rapid increase. In breeding poultry we try to protect the young in order to increase our flocks. If we follow nature in every way, we shall fail. The artificial method does not begin with the incubator and brooder. It begins when we set a hen in a protected place and furnish her and her chicks with a place in which to live that is protected and guarded from natural enemies and the stress of severe weather. In using incubators and brooders we go still farther and protect the eggs from the carelessness of an unreasoning hen, and in adopting these precautions we should take pains to neglect nothing that may make for success. First must be the parent stock from which the eggs are selected. Second, the incubator. Third, the operator. Fourth, the brooder; and last, correct feeding.

The cause of so many failures is not paying strict attention to the above main points for success and the other little daily matters that take up and make up the working hours of the poultry keeper who succeeds.

In the way of selecting eggs: You all know that as a rule the eggs are gathered from everywhere, from immature pullets, from pullets that have laid and laid until all fertility is laid out of the eggs, from hens that have not been given the food that tends to strong fertility in eggs and this is usually the case in winter. Lack of green food, lack of enough animal foods, all of which tend to

give extra strength to the coming life in the egg. This is one of the reasons that poor hatches are the rule, and the incubator and artificial incubation often get blame that is not their due, but belongs to the hens that laid the eggs.

Then the incubator: Every one who buys a machine—or nearly every one—will have a decided opinion of the kind he or she wants, hot air or hot water. But an incubator to head the best list for artificial incubation, must be one that gives least trouble to bring the best results. The only way to select the best is by actual test. To help you in this test the incubator must cover certain qualities: It must possess a good, sound case, one that will not spring apart when subjected to extremes of temperature and well packed to resist these same changes of temperature. Next, it must be possessed of a good heater, perfect ventilation from all parts of the egg chamber, a reliable regulator, good thermometer, doors easy of access to the egg chambers, and nursery below deep enough to hold the newly hatched chick, warm enough to dry it off, but not so hot that its brains are cooked. Don't try to get one too cheap. In getting cheap stuff you get just what you paid for—cheap stuff, and it will be a failure in some of its working parts right from the start, and one failure, one fault in a machine, is enough and plenty when it comes to artificial incubation, for one fault often kills the whole hatching. Get a good machine while getting one.

Perseverance Brings Success—D. T. Heimlich

POULTRY culture has reached a point from which progress to greater perfection of individuals and flocks is certain. From the organization of the American Poultry Association in 1874 up to the present time, progress in every branch has been so pronounced that every agricultural journal has a poultry department. These with the numerous poultry journals now in circulation are the factors that have placed eggs and poultry at the head of the list in money value of farm products. The hen no longer "eats her head off", but under proper care demonstrates her value as the best paying object on the farm, filling the egg basket annually with at least five times her value. There has opened a field for culture in breeding for size, form and plumage, in which branches of the poultry industry there has been only a fair start made.

Where in 1870 there were not over eight or ten

successful poultry plants in the whole United States, today there are hundreds. Thousands of dollars are invested in houses, the stock from which (through advertising in the poultry and agricultural journals) brings a good income.

Upbuilders of this industry benefit their fellowmen by distributing stock bred to standard demands, produced by careful selection and a close study as to what conforms to the standard requirements. The most skillful and careful poultrymen become the fanciers and breeders who aim to establish a reputation which will give them prestige as producers of quality fowls. In this field there is room and opportunity for greater success than has yet been reached by any one. It is wide open to the specialist who may determine on any of the hundred or more varieties of fowls given recognition in our Standard. And, if he has it in him by

study and perseverance to overcome obstacles that others have already in part overcome, he may attain pecuniary success. Every day and hour devoted to his work will prove an inspiration to greater endeavor to reach a goal, which is gratifying even though the full accomplishment of his efforts be not reached in a lifetime.

Nature's storehouse is open as never before in the history of this world. Shaping and molding the form and perfecting the delicate penciling or barring of an animated responsive object like a chicken is certainly of as great import as perfecting an ear of corn or a beautiful flower.

The cultivation of the artistic taste and the development of latent powers to activity and use broaden the mind to self help toward a successful life. Every such life can be made to lead others to aspire to greater and better things.

The Origin of the Brown Leghorn

AT THE New York poultry show we met Mr. A. M. Halstead, Rye, New York, who claims to have been the first manufacturer of incubators in this country, with possibly one exception. To Mr. Halstead also belongs the distinction of introducing Brown Leghorns to this country as long ago as 1846 or 1847.

As Mr. Halstead told us the story, a sea captain who sailed from an Italian port bought some fowls for his own table during the voyage. When he arrived at his home port he had a few of these left. One of Mr. Halstead's friends, knowing him to be interested in chickens, told him of these fowls and he proceeded to look them up. He

found four or five which the captain said he had saved because they were prettier than any of the others he had bought.

A bargain was soon struck and Mr. Halstead became the owner of the fowls, paying fifteen dollars for five. These were four females and one male, the male having a red breast and the dark red back now in Brown Leghorn males. The females were a dusky brown, with red wingbows and breast rather ash-colored than salmon. The ear lobes had some white in them but were mostly red and the shanks were rather short.

The hens proved to be astonishing layers and Mr. Halstead began to improve the variety from

the first. They were first shown at Worcester, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1848-9 and attracted a great deal of attention.

Later Black Breasted Red Game blood was introduced into this variety and for a good many years this infusion of strange blood showed.

Mr. Halstead is in a position to say that Brown Leghorns were introduced into this country as a distinct variety, although in the course of nearly sixty years there has been a great improvement made in every respect except laying. It is doubtful if the laying qualities have been greatly improved as the main effort of breeders has been to perfect plumage and shape.

Starting a Successful Duck Farm



AS "large trees from little acorns grow", so a small start, rightly followed up and added to, in the course of a few seasons may produce a business which has been proved to be one of the surest ways in the poultry line to keep the wolf from the door. Any adult member of a farmer's family can start duck culture on a gradually increasing scale without feeling the investment a burden, the work a conundrum or drudgery, or neglecting other branches of industry. Start slowly and surely, and the start will be right.

A good location is necessary, but this is often little considered. Other things being equal, use the least valuable land and you will increase the percentage of profit on your investment. Rocky or stony surfaces, old woodland and brushy necks of land which can not be utilized for other purposes are good for duck culture if the top soil washes away with each rain. Ducks are large manure-producers and filth will soon prove a detriment to stock and land, unless the nature of the soil permits of free absorption or the drainage is excellent. Light, sandy, so-called bottomless soil, requiring annual top-dressing if used for general farming, will produce excellent cereals and vegetables if used for duck culture alternate years.

In considering location, one should take into account (if possible) the shipping facilities, local and sectional demand for ducks, and the thousand and one things which go a long way to make or mar success in any place. Several competing railroads and express offices beat the one-office system to a standstill. Two or more cities within driving

THEO. F. JAGER

distance are better than any one village because of the number and quality of possible customers. Competing grist mills, good roads, facilities for harvesting and storing ice, and the possibility of securing helpers in the neighborhood who will pick ducks are all points to be well considered before deciding upon a new location.

So-called dry-land ducks, which never saw more water than can be contained in a ten-quart pail, can be made to furnish handsome returns; but as water is the ducks' natural element, breeders mate better in water and therefore produce stronger fertile eggs that will produce youngsters which will mature more rapidly than the young of upland ducks. Nor must it be overlooked that swimming is excellent exercise and keeps the birds clean, so have a shallow running stream or a well-fed pond on your duck farm.

Start on a small scale, learn by experience and your mistakes will be less costly than when you have more at stake.

A good yearling drake, mated to five or six young ducks not related, should produce fifty or sixty good young April or May hatched females which will become 1906 breeders. By marketing all of the remainder, you find out what customers are likely to desire and this surplus stock should pay for feed for the entire flock until fall. While feeding the original pen and watching the youngsters fatten, you will have a chance to learn a few of the common-sense things which are not found in "Beginners' Guides".

While the ducks are growing, you can build cold brooding sheds for fattening ducks and arrange for your killing-house. Aim at all times to have things in readiness for the birds before they are needed.

Some Suggestions for Spring

March, April and May, the busiest season on the duck farm, are apt to overtax the keeper's energy and working capacity unless he has performed all things that could have been done in the preceding months of comparative idleness. The put-your-plans-in-execution time is now here.

Chilly nights will sometimes follow summery days and the breeders can not do well or a steadily increasing egg crop be hoped for unless the breeding house is kept within comfortable and uniform temperature limits night and day. On entering in the morning, one should never notice that damp, hot, strong and oppressive smell caused by lack of ventilation, wet or dirty bedding, crowded birds, or all of these causes together. A duckman who grows along with his business will soon become his own weather forecaster and ventilate accordingly. Continued stuffy close quartering may even bring on the worst of all evils, a forced moult, the forerunner of a heavy drop in egg receipts.

The males need watching. Any unruly and amorous specimen, worrying the females out of pure mischief, should be promptly removed as the fertility of the eggs will be better in consequence.

Heavy laying flocks are apt to look ragged. A slight increase of beef scrap up to 12 per cent. of the grain ration, 5 per cent. linseed meal and more corn chop will soon restore the birds' smooth out-

Pekin Ducks at Niagara Poultry Farm.

Photo by the Editor.



line of plumage. Lack of oil in the system will always make birds look untidy and ruffled.

The eggs are laid in the morning and by half past seven or eight o'clock can be gathered. The opinions of authorities differ as to the advisability of washing the eggs or using them for hatching as found. Do not use water unless the eggs are very dirty and even in that case simply soften the adherent dirt or straw and remove it without much rubbing. To dry eggs, lay them on a burlap-covered table and let the covering absorb the moisture. The general state of egg cleanliness furnishes a guide as to the proper amount and quality of bedding in the pens. It should be sufficient and supplied often enough to prevent eggs becoming abnormally dirty. Eggs should be kept in a dark room having a uniform temperature of about forty degrees and, if turned from side to side daily, may hold their fertility and hatching qualities for upwards of twenty days, but only fresh eggs will produce strong ducklings on time.

Duck eggs spoil quickly and should not be more than a week old when set, so hens will bring better results than incubators the first year, though one of small capacity may be used. As soon as hatched ducklings should be removed from the hens, greased on head and under wings—look out for lice all the time—and placed in outdoor brooders which are temporarily set in a well-built 25-foot long double brooding house, facing east and west with a walk in the center. This will become your nursery brooder in future years.

Under a liberal supply of soft food, two and three-year-olds will lay more or less double-yolk eggs. This can not be avoided without lessening the number laid.

Incubation

Great care must be used in handling duck eggs intended for incubation. The sack containing the yolk is easily ruptured, allowing the growing germ to die between the second and seventh days. These are the decaying eggs which we find in the second test, the object of which is to remove them and give the others pure air. The final test should be had on the fifth or sixth day of incubation. Experts can test successfully the third or fourth day, when the coming spider-like germ just shows a dull

round disk sending out a few thin red lines. Perfectly clear or cloudy—starting to decay—eggs should be removed. So-called “ringers” are eggs that have been ruptured badly. They show a round reddish black ring from the size of a penny to the size of a half dollar on the upper half of the egg next to the shell, formed by the escaped blood settling and hardening on floating level surface of the eggs.

All clear eggs can be used for cooking or baking purposes. They will make stiff custard pies, and bakers, who offered as high as thirty-five cents the dozen for them when hen eggs sold for twenty-two to twenty-four cents, knew their value. The custard-making quality has found its market and hundreds of dozens of infertile eggs reach New York City weekly during these months and find ready takers at premium egg prices. Ringers and slightly cloudy eggs are best used raw in the breeders' mash, when beef scrap may be omitted. Use them shells and all, crushing them on a bed of absorbing bran, before the other food ingredients are added. The ill-smelling and badly decomposed germs should be buried.

The good growing germ, twelve to sixteen days' old, shows a uniformly dark colored egg set off with the sharp-lined clear air space. A roseate edge to air cell means a dead duckling. Light and dark shades mixed in the dark portion of the egg, or with one side dark and the other tinted, are undergoing decay. These eggs can profitably be taken out at airing time. They are cold to the touch and will show discoloration of the shell. Watch the air space after the fourteenth day. It ought to grow uniformly over the entire batch larger and larger until when twenty-four days' old the eggs rattle like empty shells.

Ventilation, heat and airing will do much to assist drying down, as the saying goes, but the prime factor to gain the large air cell is the germ itself.

The embryo starts heart action when thirty-six hours under incubating heat. The future heart is at this time but a long slender chord and in the same ratio as the vitality of the germ forces its heart action will it take up egg-contents in its growing system, thereby reducing the bulk and enlarging the air cell. Strong germs always have large air cells and weak germs are always hard to

dry down because, their life being more stagnant, the heart action is slower.

Liberal airing beginning with the sixth or seventh day is conducive to a good hatch. 'Tis true some of the weaker embryos may die from exposure, but all those that crave a chance for fresh air and can stand airing in normal temperatures from ten to thirty minutes daily will amply repay for the lost birds that were apt to go anyhow sooner or later.

The best temperature for the hatching chamber I have found to be as follows: For the first three days 101 1-2 degrees, raise gradually to 102 1-2 degrees by the evening of the sixth day, keep this up till the tenth day, when increase to 103 degrees and let it remain there until hatching time. When the ducklings begin to pip, close ventilators tight in colder weather and allow temperature to creep up to 104 degrees by the time one-quarter of the hatch is over. The rest will respond so much better in coming out. When hatch is about completed and the little fellows are gaping for more air, give them air and reduce flame if necessary to hold down excessive temperature. Remove ducklings if in a crowded machine and liberate all those that protrude a wing or leg from the shell. They will become crippled, if not attended to.

Eggs that are pipped, the bird's bill protruding, should also be taken in hand. In this case it is either the large size of the bird, that prevented a turning around in the shell, or too much heat combined with weakness that kept the duckling from trying to get out by himself. Break the shell in small particles from around the opening, very gently, and notice condition of skin underneath. If still rich in blood and water, wait six or eight hours till bird has absorbed all that belongs to him and try it again.

Use warm water to soften up shell or all parts of ducklings that are pasted together. Birds that remain two days behind time are not the ones a duckman can use in his business. They are puny weaklings and generally fail to absorb the yolk before leaving the shell and as a consequence, for lack of mothers' food, die before many days. March and April hatches must furnish the next year's breeders, therefore pen the first or better half of hatch separately, as with them mainly success will be trailing you in 1906.

Those Fairly Good Birds

F. M. SPENCER, Jr.

HERE has been a great deal of comment as to whether it is to the general benefit of the poultry industry for breeders of fancy poultry to dispose of their inferior birds for breeding purposes. There are arguments for both sides of this question, but the writer is disposed to argue in favor of selling them for breeding purposes if they are not too “scrubby”.

One may think the motive is merely to fill the high-class poultry breeder's pocket-book, but it is not, though of course the breeder can get more by selling such stock for breeding purposes than by disposing of them at market prices or using them on the home table.

Nearly every breeder of any repute has some choice birds and if for sale they are also at a choice price. Then he has a lot of birds a little inferior to the best ones, and so on down until the culls do not amount to much and many times are fit for nothing but the “pot”, and that is where that class should go.

There are fairly good birds slaughtered that could be used to great advantage by many of our

farmers, who have the old dunghill stock roaming their premises to no advantage because fairly good stock is held too high by quack poultrymen and can not be had from responsible parties.

The experience of a goodly number of breeders who practice selling this class of stock to farmers at moderate prices is that often only a year or two after the purchase of the fairly good stock has been made the farmer comes back with more money for something better. By learning the advantage of the cheaper birds he has seen the error of raising scrubs in past years and becomes a true fancier who wants the very best stock he can get. If we have no selfish motives and wish to increase the membership of our fraternity, this is one good way to help it along. The method materially reduces the dunghill poultry and is in no way detrimental to the business. Some breeders may say this would mar their reputation. They say they never have sent out anything but the best birds and never will. But few birds can be best. Every

bird has its value and no one ever lost a reputation by being honest. If a poultryman demands only an honest price for every bird he sells, it will not only increase his receipts in cash but also help to gain him a reputation.

Most people nowadays expect to pay for what they get and they also want value received. We have no room for dishonest poultrymen, that is poultrymen who sell their scrub birds for an exorbitant price, when they can get it regardless of value. They are making money off the inexperienced. Most of this class of poultrymen fail sooner or later—we hope sooner—and for those that do not fail let us hope that their conscience may everlastingly tingle.

To be successful in our chosen avocation we must be honest. We should have the proper price for every bird we sell and no more than that. In this way we will not only be successful poultrymen but will be a benefit to our fraternity. Every beginner who is satisfied with his purchases is encouraged to venture farther and pay higher prices thus improving his stock to a greater extent and raising the general average of quality.

INSTRUCTIONS IN POULTRY RAISING

In this series we shall take up during the earlier chapters general information concerning feeding and housing, without giving much attention to breeding or mating. We expect to follow this with some talks about feeding chicks and so on through the whole year, covering every phase of the subject before the series is finished. Please do not forget that we shall be prepared to answer any question that may be asked concerning anything connected with poultry raising at any time.

NUMBER FIVE

IF WE were to say that one incubator is as good as another we would no doubt meet with denials from every maker of incubators in the country, for very naturally every one of them claims his particular make is the best and no doubt every one of them is honest in making these claims. Manifestly it would be unfair for us to single out one incubator as being the best, so the question of what incubator to use must be left for each one to decide for himself. As a matter of fact I am not in a position to say which one is best, having used so many different makes, with approximately even results.

In buying an incubator the most satisfactory advice to give is to say that the prospective buyer should send for catalogues from different makers and choose that machine which seems to him to be best adapted to his own surroundings.

When the incubator is received take it out of the crate, hunt the book of directions out from the other accessories, which are usually packed in the egg chamber, and read carefully all that is said about setting the machine up ready for operations. Generally speaking it is best to follow the directions given by the maker, being careful to do all the little things required.

There are a few general rules for operating an incubator that will bear repeating. Beyond these the instructions for the particular machine to be used should be followed.

A good many fail because they imagine they know more about incubation than does the man who makes the incubator. Those who are in this frame of mind are likely to leave undone things they should do and do a good many things they should have left undone.

After the machine is set up it should be located in some room where there is no fire, or if in a heated room it should be placed where the temperature does not vary greatly from hour to hour.

It is true that good hatches may be brought out of an incubator when it is placed where there is a great variation in the temperature during the course of the day, but if this is done more care is required and less satisfactory results may be anticipated. It is not a fair test to any incubator to so place it that it will be subject to a wide range of temperature within twenty-four hours.

Fill the lamp and set the machine going without eggs at first, in order to be sure that the regulator operates properly and to get some notion about the size of blaze from the lamp which will maintain the temperature at the proper degree.

It should be remembered that the best regulator on any incubator is only calculated to regulate the

heat through a variation of a few degrees. If the lamp is turned too low, no regulator will supply heat that does not come from the lamp. If on the other hand the lamp is allowed to burn with too large a flame, the temperature will get too high even if the damper or other device to allow the escape of heat is wide open.

With the best incubator ever made the operator must use judgment in manipulating the lamp or trouble will result. Incubators do not think, nor



White Wyandotte Cockerel.

Photo by Courtesy Rockwell Kempton

can the man who uses them without thinking get the best results from them.

After it is found that the temperature runs evenly at 103 degrees, the machine is ready for the eggs. Fill the trays and put them in the machine. The temperature in the egg chamber will almost at once drop several degrees. Do not let this alarm you as it is the cold eggs that effect the change in temperature and as they become warm it will rise to the proper degree. This may take some time if the eggs are quite cold when put in position.

Fill and trim the lamp at least once a day, preferably twice each day. I have made it a rule to fill the lamp in the evening when I have leisure to watch the machine for a few minutes in order to be assured that the flame is not going to run up as the lamp becomes heated or regulate the flame if it is too large or too small. After a little experience one can set the flame at the proper size the first time trying. One soon acquires another faculty. That is the ability to open the door of the egg chamber in the dark and by putting the hand

inside decide if the temperature is at the proper degree. In Egypt and China, where incubators of the rudest kind are used, the operators do not use a thermometer at all, depending on this acquired faculty of determining the temperature by the way it affects the hand when put inside the machine.

Only the best quality of kerosene or coal oil should be used, as cheap oil soon fouls the wick so it does not burn freely.

Many machines have special turning trays to use in turning the eggs. These I have ceased to use because I believe better results can be obtained by turning the eggs by hand. My plan is to take a tray of eggs out of the machine and put it on top or on any other convenient support and stir the eggs around by carefully running the finger among them. Or a good way is to remove one row of eggs and roll the others over to fill the vacancy, replacing those removed in the vacancy on the opposite side of the tray. Where trays with slatted bottoms are used this plan is not feasible and with such trays I turn the eggs one by one. I never replace a tray until the pointed end of each egg is a little lower than the large end. In this position the air bubble has no pressure on it and the movements of the embryo chick are not restricted by the weight of the contents of the egg shell.

I do not turn the eggs until the beginning of the third day and I turn them twice every day until the eighteenth or nineteenth day, after which they are not turned.

The object in removing the tray and turning the eggs deliberately is to allow the eggs to cool to some extent. I believe better results will be obtained by cooling the eggs every day they are turned than by turning them quickly and preventing them from being cool. My theory may not be a good one, but as it works in practice I shall continue to follow my method by cooling the eggs every day while turning them.

The chick in the shell must depend for air on the quantity which percolates through the porous shell. If the eggs are kept at an even temperature all the time

the pressure within and without the shell are the same and the volume of air in the air bubble will not change rapidly. Cool the eggs and the air within shrinks and the suction thus set up produces a current through the shell, very faint to be sure but strong enough to draw inside fresh air which purifies the stale air with which it was filled while standing at 103 degrees.

After the fifth day test the eggs and take out all that are clear. On the second day a fertile egg which has a thin white shell will show a faint pinkish spot when looked at through the tester. A day later a red spot will be found central in this pinkish area and later blood veins may be seen running out from this central spot in all directions reminding one of a red spider. These blood veins reach out to the shell and here they receive the oxygen from the outer air which is absolutely necessary to continued life and healthy growth. Because fresh pure air is necessary to the embryo chick, the incubator should always be so placed that fresh pure air always surrounds it. A dark illy ventilated room is not the place to try to use

an incubator. It should be so placed that a free circulation of air about it is possible as this is necessary to the chicks in the shell. They absolutely cannot live in the shell without plenty of pure air.

When the chicks begin to pip the shell, close the machine and do not open it unless absolutely necessary until the hatch is finished. The breaking of the egg shells by the chicks in their efforts to get out opens them to the air of the egg chamber and the moisture in them escapes in such volume that the egg chamber is fairly saturated with moisture, which is the most favorable condition for hatching. To open the egg chamber at this time is to allow this moisture to escape and at the same time lower the temperature very rapidly. This often chills the chicks in the shell to such an extent that they are unable to come forth, and die in the shells.

As the chicks free themselves from their shells they often seem to be struggling to get a breath and the sympathetic operator tries to improve their condition by opening the door. This very often leads to the death of many other chicks. The gasping and struggling is the best thing that the chick can do to increase its strength and is only what occurs under every hen that brings off a brood, although they are so covered that we do not see the struggle.

Sometimes when the hatch is very good it is necessary to open the egg chamber to take out some of the chicks to prevent them from trampling each other to death. This is not necessary in those incubators made with a bottom nursery, but not every one likes the bottom nursery. When it is necessary to take chicks out, do it as quickly as possible, taking only those that are dry and strong.

Finally use judgment and common sense, and incubator-hatched chicks will come out strong and vigorous and ready to take care of themselves in the brooder to which they are naturally consigned.

Questions Answered

A subscriber in Northwest Territory, British Columbia, writes to ask if we think there are any flocks of fowls that will average more than 200 eggs a year. We do not. Prof. Gowell, of the Maine experiment station, has been trying for several years to find a flock of this kind, using trap nests in order to keep a correct record. So far two hens, we think, have been found to reach 250 eggs in a year and a very few have reached 200 eggs, but the large majority fall well below 200 eggs in a year. Mr. Wellcome recently said in these columns that the 200-egg hen is still a rare exception.

O. D. M., Aetnaville, Kentucky, asks the following questions: 1. Which is the best breed for laying? 2. Which is the best breed for laying and breeding? 3. How many hens ought to be kept together? 4. Ought different breeds to be kept separate?

1. No one knows which is the best breed for laying. Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, Leghorns and several other breeds have been put forward as the best. So much depends on the man that no definite answer can be made. Under the best possible care, with all the conditions favorable, Leghorns, Minorcas, or Andalusians might be expected to lay the most eggs in a year as they do not spend any time setting. However the best authentic records available show Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Leghorns to be about equally matched. 2. In answer to this question it would seem that the best laying breed would be the best one to breed. If our correspondent wants to know which is the best general purpose breed, we would say that he might choose Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, or American Reds without going astray. 3. We favor rather small flocks. Probably fifty hens in

one flock is the limit. For a breeding pen not more than twelve hens should be mated with one male. 4. If pure bred chicks are desired the different breeds should certainly be kept apart. Between breeding seasons the different breeds may be allowed to run together. They should be separated three or four weeks before the hatching season begins.

E. B. H., Zion City, Illinois, asks: What do you think of having plenty of shade or underbrush in the hen yard, say having half the yard in low growing bushes? 2. Don't you think the Orpingtons are coming to the front?

1. We are very much in favor of low growing bushes in the poultry yard, if the lay of the land is such as to furnish good drainage. Along the shore where Zion City is located there are a good many acres where scrubby oaks grow that make an ideal shelter for poultry during hot weather and a good windbreak in winter. The sandy soil in that locality is also good for poultry raising. 2. We think the Orpingtons are not only coming but have arrived. Which one of the many breeds will eventually be in front of all others must be decided in the future. The Orpingtons are becoming very popular.

A subscriber, Winterset, Iowa, asks: What do you think of the Southern states for poultry keeping?

We have for a long time thought the South had especial advantages in the way of soil, climate and products when it came to breeding poultry. Some of the best Mediterraneans we ever saw were bred in the Carolinas. We have a letter from W. D. Sperry, a South Carolina poultryman, who says it will not be long before the North will be surprised at the quantity and quality of poultry produced by the Southern states and we can well believe he is not mistaken. He says his fowls can wander over free range all winter, getting all the green stuff they need and that eggs are as fertile in midwinter as at any other season of the year. Mr. Sperry has promised us some photographs of Southern poultry and poultry plants which we hope to show our readers in these columns. The South has a great future as a poultry producing section.

Feeding Hay To Hens



HAS not been many years since the time when if a man had proposed feeding hay to his hens he would have been considered a mild sort of a lunatic, and yet thousands of tons of hay are now fed to the poultry flocks of this country every year and each year the practice becomes more common.

From earliest times poultry raisers have noticed that a flock of hens having free access to green feed would lay better than those deprived of this kind of feed, but it took several centuries for poultrymen to learn that they could feed green vegetables in winter with profit and still longer to learn that hay made an excellent winter feed for laying hens and other poultry.

A few years ago the poultry publications began to print articles concerning the value of green stuff for fowls and particularly recommended lawn clippings or tender grass which had been cut and carefully dried in the shade and then stored for winter use.

This was tried by a great many and found to be excellent for laying hens, but not every poultry breeder was so situated that he could get lawn clippings during the summer and others could not secure other green vegetable feeds without great expense.

The American poultryman does not sit down and give up over small trifles that oppose him. Once the green feed idea possessed him, he began to notice that hens greedily ate the broken fragments of the hay that was scattered about in feeding live stock, even broken corn blades being eaten with evident relish.

Then came a genius with the idea that clover hay might be cut into pieces short enough to admit

of being swallowed by a hen, and cut clover at once became a favorite feed for winter as a substitute for grass and other green feed. Later a farther step was taken and clover hay was ground into a fine meal to be used as the component part of a warm mash, and it made a very good feed indeed.

In the meantime alfalfa was beginning to make friends for itself in the West and Southwest and farther East wherever it would grow. It was found in practice to be far superior to clover for live stock and analyses at the agricultural experiment stations showed why. It was found to be richer in protein, the substance which is a component of the whites of eggs and that element of feeds which makes lean meat, than any other forage crop. Dry alfalfa hay was found to contain more than one-third more protein than wheat bran, which had before this time been considered the standard protein feed.

If alfalfa was so good for live stock and dairy cows, why not feed it to poultry? Clover meal was by this time being used in large quantities and alfalfa meal was tried. It was found to be a really great feed for laying hens and growing chicks. The best alfalfa meal when slightly moistened turns a vivid green and the odor from it is exactly that which comes from new-mown hay.

All kinds of poultry eat it greedily and when fed to growing chicks it gives them strong, vigorous muscles and large, hard, firm bones.

Fed to laying hens it provides them the very material needed in making eggs and they lay regularly, the eggs being very fertile. A combination of productiveness and fertility that has long been sought is brought about by feeding this comparatively new feed.

Recently a very prominent poultryman was in

our office and we got to talking about eggs and egg foods.

"I never had my hens lay so well at this time in the year," said our friend. "I began feeding alfalfa meal a few weeks ago and since that time we have been getting eggs by the bushel. I think it is the best single feed for laying hens I ever used."

So valuable is it considered by those who make poultry foods that a number of our best egg foods have alfalfa meal as a base instead of oil meal, bran, or other similar feed stuffs. A combination of alfalfa meal, beef scrap, ground bone and a few other ingredients of minor importance makes the best feed for chicks and laying hens that can be secured. As most of our egg foods contain these ingredients it follows that they must be valuable for the purpose for which they are compounded. With alfalfa meal the poultryman need not hesitate about keeping his laying hens confined the year around, if necessary, for the meal is fully as valuable in maintaining health and productiveness as the best natural grass. The poultry supply houses all keep it or will get it for those who desire to use it, and we are thoroughly convinced of its value as a poultry food.

The best alfalfa meal contains more than 18 per cent of protein, while wheat bran contains a little more than 12 per cent and clover meal from 6 to 7 per cent. As protein is the most costly and most valuable part of any feed stuff it follows that alfalfa meal is more valuable than any other single vegetable feed, pound for pound. We are going into these particulars because we think it our duty to apprise our readers of the value of this feed which is easily obtained from poultry supply houses and is sold at a low price.

Orpingtons in the Front Rank



HE steady advance of the Orpington has evoked no little comment, and the past show season has added a liberal quota of breeders to the Orpington ranks. I think it will be found that the practical poultrymen are as numerous in the fold as those who breed only for recreation.

The past two years have been fruitful in many ways, not only in spreading this breed over this continent and the lengthened list of its admirers, but prolific in favorable comment on the good business qualities of the Orpington fowl. The American is essentially a man of business, first and all the time. The originators of the American varieties of fowl are no exception and if there is more business in one breed than another, we in America want to know it. Orpington optimists have been giving this information through the poultry press, and critics label these writers, who must necessarily be somewhat aggressive, "egotistic." We can well understand that it must be rather irritating to breeders of American varieties to run up against such a bold front on their own sacred soil as the Orpington now presents as it disputes commercial rights.

Our first great debt of gratitude is to the originator himself. Many of us in America were fortunate enough to share the friendship of the late William Cook. Perhaps as years roll on some suitable monument may be erected to his memory

A. G. GOODACRE

originator himself who practically handed us the "copyright", in his personal advice and lectures whilst among us.

I find only three states of the Union not represented in my correspondence the past twelve months. These are Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada. In Canada this fowl is making remarkable progress. I get a steady flow of letters from Atlantic to Pacific and our show records prove the Orpingtons' rapid advance. We are continually seeing in the poultry press: "Orpingtons, a big class. It looks as if they have come to stay".

The Orpington fowl is here on its merits, and I venture to say will continue "to discuss camping grounds" with the best for many years. It is a world-wide breed, though some breeders and editors seem slow to recognize the fact.

It has the art of doing its work in a most remarkable manner in support of practical poultry keeping. This breed rapidly outgrows its competitors. When put into the show pen the hens seem to bend their energies to laying, so we see attendants and keen-eyed visitors always interested in Orpington exhibits. Somehow they seem to think there is an "Australian egg competition" on at home, for lay they certainly will. To the practical man who does not bother about shows, the Orpington readily appeals and it must be most provoking to some to see how he almost ruthlessly discards other breeds with the vow "nothing but Orpingtons for me hereafter".

A Buff Orpington will always throw a more uniform flock than other buff varieties. Then there are strains of varieties that need more vigor and breeders avail themselves of Orpington blood. The Orpington sire is very largely used for crossing purposes, to improve laying qualities in the flock and to produce chickens which fatten earlier. This is where the practical poultryman's pocket-

book is largely augmented, for a good business fowl used in a business way always brings substantial returns.

The Orpington excels all American varieties in quality of flesh. It is a finer grained meat, juicy and of the richest flavor. The great objection to Orpingtons in our Eastern markets is that they have not yellow shanks and skin. These often denote a fowl of inferior quality, corn fed, hard and stringy, and this "fad" is as erroneous in denoting "quality" as butter color used to enhance



Buff Orpington Hen Owned by Goodacre & White.



Black Orpington Hen Owned by Goodacre & White.

in his native village, a contribution from the world where the product of his brain has lifted an unprofitable poultry business onto a good paying basis, but tablets of stone or metal are not so substantial as the remarkable merits of the Orpington fowl itself. It alone is a rich memorial for many years to come. I think we are also greatly indebted to Mr. Willett who has done yeoman work, as secretary of the American Orpington club, breeder and importer, in spreading the several varieties over the continent and who was instrumental in bringing to this country the

the sale of dairy products. Why not call for turkeys with yellow shanks? The Black Orpington is the closest rival of the turkey in general qualities I have ever come across. I sell Orpingtons right in the yellow-skin market, and a plump Orpington sells all right. A poor Orpington, like every other breed, is a very poor article to possess. People who buy a high quality of Orpington for their tables, want more; poultrymen who have given this fowl a fair trial are satisfied that they have got something good; customers who buy Orpington eggs find them a good article to consume on their tables as fresh eggs in winter (when other eggs are hard to procure) and for hatching purposes. Surely this remarkable breed is the fowl for the times.

How to Get Good Hatches

HOW to get good hatches is one of the most important points in attaining success in keeping poultry. It does not matter how good the stock may be or how strong in vitality the eggs are, unless the breeder understands and practices some of the necessary precautions, good hatches can not be secured when either hens or incubators are used.

Hundreds of incubators have been condemned when the operators were solely at fault and many a clutch of eggs has failed to hatch well because the hen was not given a proper chance to bring off a brood.

A writer in The Journal of Agriculture makes some good points in discussing this matter which

are worthy of careful consideration even by those who have had considerable experience.

A good hatch depends upon the breeding of the parent stock, their proper incubation and their growth before the laying of the eggs which are to be incubated. Breeding stock should have been well hatched and well raised. The growth should have been constant, no overflesh or extreme thinness at any time. They should not have been forced to lay by stimulating food, but should have made their record for laying as pullets, and been kept on a maintenance ration until the natural laying season, the early spring. If the hens have been laying it is well to move them to a new house, thus retarding laying for a week or more just

before the eggs are wanted for hatching. This because eggs laid after a period of rest are usually more fertile. A hen has been known to "sulk", as her owner said, for a month after being moved to a new house. Perhaps she acted on the same principle that a cow does who refuses to let down her milk if conditions do not please her. Once in laying trim, the hens should not be disturbed by strangers, dogs, or anything that will alarm them. The experiment stations note a decided falling off in the egg yield of the station hens during the excursion season, when strangers are constantly viewing the poultry; and the large egg farms have come to make a charge for admission to their plants to discourage visitors and help cover the loss of eggs resulting from their visits.

The eggs should be gathered frequently to avoid chilling, and it should be remembered that the fertile egg is alive and must be handled like a living organism. The method of destroying the life germ employed by some poultry breeders who sell their surplus eggs at the stores and are anxious that their neighbors should not profit thereby, is to hold the egg firmly in the hand and strike out as if giving a blow, thus rupturing the delicate

membranes and destroying the chance of the egg hatching.

Special care must be taken in handling the eggs the first five days of incubation, when life is not firmly established. Many promising germs have had their career ended thus early by careless handling before the egg tester and too close proximity to the heated chimney. Amateurs would better wait until the tenth day to test. Only an expert can say definitely that a dark shelled egg is fertile after five days of incubation.

Testing should be done in a warm room in cold weather with a flannel cloth thrown over the eggs. Too much cooling early in incubation may prove fatal. Another point to be remembered is that on the night of testing, the lamp should be cared for and the temperature at the right point for the night before the eggs are removed from the machine and no changes made after the eggs are returned. I have known cases where the hatch was ruined by over anxiety to get up the heat after cooling the eggs longer than usual, as is done in testing. Naturally the longer the eggs are out, the more time it will take to get the heat up again, but don't keep meddling with the thermometer if

you wish a good hatch. While the heat should be as steady as possible, a certain number of heat units are required to hatch the chicks and if the average temperature is correct a fluctuation of a degree or so either way is not serious. The count should be made from the time the heat is up to the incubating point, not when the eggs went in. People who read "not wisely but too well" have thrown out eggs that failed to hatch by the end of the twenty-first day, when a little thought would have shown them that the real process of incubation had not commenced until the second day. Many an incubator started in severe weather has hung around the 90 degree mark for a day before getting up the heat. It may be said that the heat is there just as it is in the body of the hen and if the right point was registered when the eggs went in the count should be made from that time. There is a close contact between the body of the hen and the eggs, and a solid bottom to the nest. In the incubator the air circulates around the eggs, and from one to two hundred eggs, usually cold, introduced into the machine will make a drop in the temperature which it takes some time to bring up.

Mr. Harber's Chicken Farm



HE following little story from the Chicago News has a moral of its own. If a man wants to raise chickens and has the blood of a fancier in him, he will find a way to do it without changing his location very much. It will not be hard for the reader to decide which of the two in this story was the real fancier:

When young Mr. Harber announced that he intended retiring permanently from the quiet commercial pursuits which had hitherto engrossed him in the employ of Binks & Co. and would thereafter devote his talents and energies to a chicken farm in the pastoral regions of Michigan, the outburst of indignation he expected from his family, including all his wife's relatives, was not long in coming.

"What! Give up your home in the city and immure yourself on a chicken farm!" exclaimed his wife's eldest sister. "The man must be crazy."

"He seems quite determined," said Mrs. Harber, rather doubtfully.

"That comes of his reading so many magazines," announced one of his brothers-in-law. "They're always full of pipe stories about people who made fortunes raising chickens. You should take a firm stand against it."

Thus advised, Mrs. Harber made a feeble and futile protest, for the new move would mean separation from her sisters, her cousins and her aunts and the taking up of life's burdens in a strange community.

"What can we do with the house?" she asked her enthusiastic husband, who had hitherto spent his odd moments admiring his home from various points of vantage.

"We will rent it," he answered, promptly. "We will have no trouble renting so pretty and well-situated a home as this. While we are making money on our chicken farm in Michigan, the house will be bringing in more money over here. It is a great scheme no matter how you look at it."

Mrs. Harber knew her husband well enough to realize that further argument was useless and she sadly began making preparations for the hazard of new fortunes.

"We'll probably get somebody in here who will

chop kindlings on the hardwood floors and drive nails in the parlor walls," she warned her husband. "I know the house will be ruined."

"Don't worry," he returned, gleefully. "I've got that all fixed. The Joneses will take the house. They have been living in steam-heated flats so long that Jones says they will just revel in a house again with a big yard like ours, where they can play croquet. He is a fiend on cutting the grass, I understand."

"Be sure and make them sign a lease, then," cautioned Mrs. Harber. "We don't want them moving out after a month or so while we are away over there in Michigan and then having tramps move in or thieves cut out the lead pipes."

"Leave it to me," said Harber. "I'll have everything fixed up in shape. Why, you are going to have the time of your life on this little chicken farm—pure air and fresh milk and—and everything."

"Are you going to have chickens that give milk?" sniffed Mrs. Harber.

Her husband scorned to answer.

In due time the Joneses came over and were delighted with the house. Mrs. Harber explained about the storeroom and the shed, and showed Mrs. Jones where the storm sash were kept.

"I suppose we'd better make the lease for a year," suggested Harber.

"Oh, maybe it would be better to make it six months," said Jones. "You may get tired of raising chickens."

"Not me," said Harber enthusiastically. "I expect to stay in Michigan indefinitely. However, we'll make it six months if you say so. By the way, we would like to keep one of the spare bedrooms to store our furniture in."

That was agreed to, the lease was signed and in two days the Joneses moved in. Harber and his wife went to her mother's to live while Harber completed his dicker with the real-estate man for the Michigan chicken farm.

At the end of the week he came home and blithely told his wife it was all off.

"I have decided not to go," he explained. "We'll just move back into the house and maybe we'll get the chicken farm in a year or two."

"But what about the Joneses?" asked Mrs.

Harber in alarm. "They won't want to give up the house."

"Oh, that'll be all right," said Harber confidently. "It's our house, you know. They wouldn't stay where they weren't wanted."

When he explained his change of heart to Jones and suggested the advisability of that gentleman moving out, Jones laughed long and loud.

"Why, we're just beginning to like it," he declared. "We haven't the least idea of moving till our lease expires. You can have access to the room where your furniture is now and then, but this is our house, you know."

Sadly Harber returned to his wife's mother's home, where the couple had a single room. There they settled down to wait for the lease to expire.

A month later Harber went around to the house to get some tableware out of one of the packing boxes in the storeroom. Jones met him cordially.

"Say, Harber," he said, "just come around to the back yard a minute. I want to show you something."

Harber followed him. He gasped when he reached the kitchen door. The yard was full of chickens.

"I've got two incubators working out there in the shed also," explained Jones, "and I've had great luck with them. It's a wonder you never thought of raising chickens here."

As a hobby, there are few things which appeal more to all branches of the community than the keeping of poultry. This is not at all surprising when one considers the great charms which fowls possess. But we were hardly prepared to learn that during the siege of Port Arthur its valiant defender, General Stossel, never lost interest in his fowls. A friend one day remarked to the General, the Daily Telegraph informs us, "The bombardment, I suppose, causes you no inconvenience? The shots, I'm told, fall short of your dwelling." "Not they," remarked the General, pointing to a broken window, "one of them entered that this morning and killed my pet cock. Hang the spendthrifts, to waste their big projectiles on my poultry!"—Poultry, England.

A Plea For Shorter Poultry Shows



WITH all the stir of modern methods and up-to-dateness that is in the air, it seems almost beyond belief that the large number of people who are interested in the poultry shows should accept without question the week-long show. If ever anything in our practices was devoid of common sense, it seems to me that this is the thing.

Of course we must grant that the shows have prospective money-making as their reason to be. Breeders hope to make money through immediate sales and through booked orders, the industry at large expects to gain profit from the enlargement of interest brought about by the shows, small and great, the management has dizzy hopes of making a good thing out of it, if they don't make a fizzle instead. Possibly I should apologize to the managements, severally and collectively, for the above, since I presume most of them credit the bogey circumstances rather than themselves with being the author of "fizzles".

Money-making being the ultimate object of every show, it behooves us, no doubt, to consider this part of the question first, though in our thought of the pros and cons it really comes last. Probably the one point which would settle the fate of the shortened show would be the comparative amount of money which it would bring in. Personally, I believe it would pay in most instances fully as well to hold a four-day show as one covering a week. And were it not for the one great uncertainty of the weather, I would say three days. Probably the weather more than any other one cause, is responsible for playing the mischief with really good and well conducted shows; and the chance of poor weather a part of the time is the great argument for the longer shows. But it is not often that we have three days of bad weather in succession, except, possibly, at the time of the fall fairs. With a week-long show, the chance of two good days to four poor ones is fully as good as that of four good days to two poor ones. And with only a four-day show, the chance for two good days is quite well assured.

The long-drawn-out show is made what it is, in the hope of getting more people and more trade in the longer period than would accrue in the shorter period. But those who have visited the two shows held in New York recently could testify, if they would, that the long dreary days and evenings were most burdensome and not tremendously profitable in any way that could be attributed to the long period. At Herald Square, those who were there all the week with displays found that business was like butter, very thinly spread. There was, perhaps, not one day in which business could be called first-rate. This is not

MYRA V. NORYS

saying that most of them did not do fairly well, taking all together, but it took too much time and nerve force to gather it in.

At Madison Square, the weather took a hand and queered things considerably. The result was that though the show covered the week there was only one day in which business was rushing. I heard of one man who made his best sale of the week on the poorest day, but that was of course an exception. And, given a little leeway for the chance of getting free of other engagements and for some decent weather, I feel pretty sure that

to exhaustion during, before and after the poultry shows. Ruskin once said that if a man but once in his life worked to the point of utter exhaustion, he would never to the end of his days be the same vigorous man as before. But there are scores of men and women whose interests lie with the poultry shows, who reach the end of the week so exhausted that life has no remaining interest for them except as it offers a chance to dump down somewhere, anywhere, and become a log for an indefinite period. It is in such strain and stress as this that "Americanitis", nervous prostration, is born. And when to this exhausting strain is added the certain exposure incident to attendance on the shows, some one is practically certain to be seized by some acute illness afterward.

There seems to be no way of improving this phase of the situation, except by shortening the period of strain. The previous work of preparation can not well be left out, the exposure is usually an almost necessary part of the work, the long journeys can not be shortened to those who must start from long distances. It remains, then, to try to ameliorate the situation at the only point feasible.

I have talked with women, headachy and hollow eyed, who affirmed that they had worked far into the small hours more than one night previous to the show, helping to wash a big string of birds. I have looked with wondering fear, my heart saying "what next?", into the lack-luster eyes of men who seemed hardly to

have contro of their mental faculties from overwhelming fatigue. And all this is not imagination or a woman's sentimentality, but sober fact.

I am not fully posted as to expenses of the shows; but, knowing that rentals run into the thousands of dollars for the largest shows, it seems to me that even in the event of a slightly smaller attendance on a four-day event the lessening of the rent bill would more than offset it. I believe that managers of the shows are the chief opposers of a shorter show. Will not those of the rank and file who would like to see the periods curtailed, make a push for this needed reform? We are too fond of following English methods. Why not learn something from England in the matter of curtailing the week-long show?



Groupe of White Wyandottes.

Photo by Courtesy of Oscar Givler.

people who were at all interested would plan to get to the four-day show as surely as to the longer one, so that we should get practically the same volume of business in four days that we now get in a week. There is a tremendous amount of work connected with getting ready for a big show, and as things now are a very large number of people are obliged to work on Sunday and to ask other people to work on Sunday. Those whose consciences do not commend this, can not bring themselves to feel that they ought to throw up their entire chances in the shows because of this; yet they would welcome most heartily a plan which would overcome this difficulty.

I have no doubt we would be horrified if we could have a vision, all at once, of those who work

A Hen's Sense of Taste

THE best of food sometimes fails to induce the hens to lay. This is not because the fowls do not get enough, but because it is not the kind they like. It may be feed consisting of everything that serves to satisfy the demand for egg material and yet no eggs will be the result, says a writer in Ohio Farmer. There are several causes for these

complaints, one of the principal being the fact that a plentiful supply of pure, fresh water is not always within reach and unless water is plentiful the fowls will not lay. Water being the principal substance in an egg it can not be limited. Unless the water can be procured for the egg the fowl can not lay, and in cold weather it must be so situated

as to be either protected from freezing or else a little warm water added to it occasionally.

The feed, however, even of the first quality, may not give satisfaction. In that case when no eggs are being laid, change it entirely every three or four days. Give something entirely different in the morning from that previously given, even if inferior, but still give whole grains at night in cold weather, for then the fowls go on the roost early

in the evening and have to remain in the coop until daylight, which is nearly thirteen hours, and so long a period requires the solid food in order to keep them warm during the long, cold nights. Whole corn and wheat is best for them then, but in the morning any kind of mixed soft food makes a good meal for a change. The changes may be steeped in warm water, later being chopped fine. Slightly sprinkle with meal and feed warm, which

is very acceptable. A few onions chopped fine will also be relished. Parched ground oats or parched cracked corn is a splendid change of food for a few days from the regular routine of every day. It stimulates them, if fed warm, and is a good corrective of bowel complaints, especially if some of the grains are parched till burned. The matter of feeding is to give variety, and if the food is of good quality there will be a good supply of eggs.

Breeding For Pure White Plumage



HE directions for mating buff birds to secure ideal plumage, which I saw in print some time ago might be rewritten with only a change of colors to suit the white varieties. They have at least the advantage of brevity.

The surface color of male was to be of a rich golden buff (or maybe it was lemon or cinnamon buff, I am quoting from memory only,) the same shade in all sections and free from white or black feathers; quills to be buff; undercolor a little lighter than surface, without white or smut. The surface color of the females was given as a shade or two lighter than the male, and mealiness, ticking, or foul colored feathers were to be avoided; quills and undercolor were also to be a little lighter than in the male. No doubt the directions were good, I can't say definitely whether they were or not, for I was breeding a comparatively new variety of buff birds at the time and couldn't find specimens which filled the specifications.

But if I should make reply to the request for a few remarks on breeding for pure white plumage on varieties with yellow skin and legs, by saying, "Get a pure white male and a pure white female, put them together and let nature take its course," it is possible the Editor of *POULTRY* would not be satisfied. Would the results of such breeding in many cases be as anticipated? Unsatisfactory results might be due to opposing lines of blood in male and female; or one or both birds might be from very brassy or badly ticked parentage, and a large proportion of their offspring might make plumage anything but pure white.

I am not of those who believe that ancestry or pedigree is the sum total of success in breeding, but experience has taught me that it is a very essential and large part and I know of no one feature of fancy breeding in which a knowledge of parentage is of so much value as the feature of plumage color. I do not mean to say that the beginner must know the lines of ancestry of the trio or pen which he has purchased from a reliable breeder. For that mating, the seller is responsible. The beginner should know, however, which ones of the chicks he has raised are from each hen, if he is trying to reach the highest degree of excellence. If he does not, with how little certainty can he make his matings for the next season. We come naturally to the next point I wish to make, the selection of the female. "But," I hear, "the male is of most importance, he is half the flock." And that phrase, oft repeated, has been the cause of many people neglecting the other half. "Why," I was recently asked, "do you value that three-year-old hen more than this prize-winning cockerel?" "For a double reason," I answered. "I know definitely what the hen has done, and I haven't many better ones; I can only

WILBUR G. CORY

estimate the breeding qualities of the cockerel, and I think I have younger ones which will beat him." Before dropping the subject of the female, I wish to express the opinion that better results would often be obtained if eggs were used from only a few of the females in a pen. If I were raising 50 chicks from a mating, they would be from the two best hens, and if I wanted 100 chicks I should use the eggs of three hens, the best in the pen of eight or ten.

Perseverance is as necessary in poultry breeding as in any other line of endeavor, and particularly is it necessary in color breeding. The first year may show but little improvement, and the mistake is often then made of outcrossing or outbreeding instead of continuing with the same line of blood for the next season and until the desired results are obtained.

The foregoing may be concisely stated as: systematic selection, and individual line and pedigree breeding of both male and female.

I shall refer but briefly to the subject of feeding and the conditions under which stock is raised, as affecting white plumage, for the reason that natural conditions and variety feeding are the extent of my personal experience, and with satisfactory results. I hope to do some experimenting during the coming season along this line, but to do so to my own satisfaction I must be able to follow the chicks as individuals, instead of being

content with the knowledge of their parentage and age. This may seem like a joke to many readers, but I think they will agree that the effect of feeding on plumage should be observed on birds of the same parentage and age to be conclusive, and birds should be so marked as to prevent the possibility of one being mistaken for the other. Toe-punching is not adequate for this, in a large flock, and the time required to apply and remove or enlarge the ordinary leg bands four or five times during the growth of the chick would be more than I could devote. The plan I have determined on seems feasible. If it proves so, there will be many interesting points to jot down during the spring and summer on growth and color.

I observed a flock of hens last spring, yarded and fed a variety of food. They were fairly white then. During the summer and fall, I am told, they were fed almost entirely whole corn and were yarded until in September. They moulted rather early and when I saw them recently were very yellow on back and wings.

Was told recently of a lady who thought sunlight turned white feathers yellow, so she put her chicks in a dark cellar lighted by an oil lamp. She says she knows they would have been white, too, if they hadn't died.

I can't draw any conclusions from the foregoing. They refer to the two commonly accepted causes of brassiness. I like to feed white corn just before the young stock takes on adult plumage and old stock moults, and I like these changes to take place quickly and uniformly. Prefer birds to be on free range at this time, with plenty of sunlight and sufficient shade. Last summer I could get no white corn, and many birds moulted late—after they were brought in from the range. I haven't been able to notice any particular difference and nothing is proven, one way or the other.

So much is written about color of plumage, (probably absence of color would be the best way to designate the "chalk-white" or "dead-white" effect we read about and are looking for) that many are led to disregard the really more important sections, to discover in a few years that they are confronted with the difficult proposition of regaining shape, or size, or color of skin, legs and beak. It is better to avoid extremes whenever possible and not to breed a bird badly defective in any section because of superiority in some other sections. Gradual and steady improvement, careful culling and perseverance will bring a flock up to the requirements—in time. Rome was not built in a day, nor Heaven gained at a single bound.

[Editor's note—Next month we are going to publish the opinions of several breeders of white fowls on the question of white plumage and constitutional vigor.]



First Prize Buff Cochin Hen at Minneapolis. Owned by Leslie Parlin.

The Music of the Poultry Yard



IT IS a curious fact that when accuracy of observation is in question, the evidence of the sense of sight is more generally accepted than that of any of the other senses and to say, "I know this is so, because I saw it with my own eyes," is the strongest testimony that one can give.

Despite this fact, our capacity for enjoyment depends very largely upon the extent to which the other senses are cultivated. The connoisseur in wines prides himself upon the delicacy of his sense of taste. In many persons the olfactory nerves are peculiarly sensitive to the odors of a choice "Havana". But that the sense of hearing is one of the principal avenues of pleasure to the human mind is attested by the annual expenditure, in the United States alone, of millions of dollars for musical instruments, musical entertainments and the cultivation of the musical faculty. Furthermore, the devotees of the musical art yield the

HERMAN CHURCHILL

three classes—corresponding roughly to our familiar bass, baritone and tenor. Such a contest in this country would be unique and, as it would offer a new basis for selection and competition, would doubtless arouse widespread interest. The only difficulty seeming to stand in the way would be that of making a rooster crow when you wish him to crow. The situation is suggestive of a modern perversion of an old saying: "You may drive a man to drink, but you can't make him take water."

Although we have not advanced to the point where we hold prize contests like the one above mentioned, it is doubtless true that scarcely a member of the "fraternity" in this country is indifferent to the vocal qualities of his fowls. To the true fancier, no music is sweeter than that of his busy flock singing their morning "lays."

vocal quality as well as for beauty in form and color of plumage. For these reasons the references in literature to the domestic fowl are mostly references to the male.

As might be expected of so careful an observer, Shakespeare repeatedly refers to the cock, upon one occasion in the words:

"The early village cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn."

Thomas Gray sings:

"The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed."

In the choicest paragraph of his matchless Legend of the Sleepy Hollow, Washington Irving says: "In the dead hush of midnight, he could hear the barking of the watch-dog from the opposite shore of the Hudson. Now and then, too, the long drawn crowing of the cock, accidentally awakened, would sound far, far off, from some farm house, away among the hills."



Single Comb White Leghorns.

Photo by Courtesy of E. E. Dodge & Son.

palms to none in the order of precedence for it is commonly conceded that the appreciation of good music is one of the highest aesthetic pleasures. "Very true," I hear someone say, "but what has this to do with poultry raising?" These statements are merely introductory to the main thought of this article that, while American poultry fanciers find pleasure in fowls of all possible shades of color—Black Javas, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Cochins, Blue Andalusians, White Wyandottes—and delight in all possible variations in form—feather-legs, featherless-legs, top-knots, pea-combs, single-combs, rose-combs, etcetera—they are commonly neglecting the cultivation of one of the chief characteristics of the genus Gallus, namely, the vocal powers. As certain European nations (the Germans in particular) are far in advance of us in general musical education, so certain European nations are ahead of us in appreciating the musical qualities of the common domestic fowl. At Paris, recently was held a prize contest in which roosters from all parts of France competed, judges being appointed as for our own poultry shows, the prizes being awarded on the basis of crowing qualities. The contestants were divided, according to the pitch of the voices, into

In history, literature and common everyday life, the "crowing of the cock" has played no insignificant part, from the days of Simon Peter to the present. As the sacred geese of ancient Rome once saved the city from capture, so, doubtless, if the facts were published, it would be found that even so unpretentious a bird as the common rooster has had an important influence upon the world's history. Such a publication would contain many a story of neighborhood quarrels, expensive lawsuits and the discomforting disclosure of purloined birds in the hands of colored brethren with a taste for fine poultry.

Our poets are peculiarly sensitive to the sounds of nature therefore, it is not surprising to find in literature frequent mention of the songster that poultrymen so much admire. There is a peculiar contrast, by the way, between the human species and the lower animals: among the latter, the male always wears the ornaments—the showy head-dress, antlers, combs, wattles and the gay plumage, magnificent, often, in form and gorgeous in coloring—likewise it is the male, rather than the female, that is the sweet singer. So with the domestic fowl, it is to the cock rather than to the hen that we look for surpassing excellence of

But perhaps no literary reference of this sort surpasses that of Milton when he writes:

"While the cock, with lively din,
Scatters the rear of darkness thin,
And to the stack, or the barn door,
Stoutly struts his dames before."

By way of conclusion, let me say that in these days when we give attention to every other possible characteristic, useful or ornamental, of the domestic fowl—size, shape, laying qualities, length of legs, color of plumage, shape of comb or of top-knot—is it not high time for us to maintain our boasted equality with Europeans by giving attention to the selection and to the breeding of fowls distinguished for excellence of vocal quality? Literary men from the days of Shakespeare to the present time have not been indifferent to "the cock's shrill clarion"; then why should we, who are professed specialists in everything that pertains to poultry, longer delay showing the aesthetic side of our natures in matters of sound as well as of sight? Then will come true the last couplet of the old song:

"Quack! quack! quack!" goes the merry little duck,
While the hen's 'cut cut' gives you warning;
When the old cock crows, then everybody knows
There'll be eggs for your breakfast in the morning."

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

Feed grass or hay—ground hay—every day when you want hens to lay.

A. G. Goodacre has associated himself with a Mr. White and moved to Plainfield, New Jersey.

Sunshine is the best microbe killer. Let the sun shine into your poultry house as much as possible.

What is the use of reporting a show if the work of the judges is to be held sacred from the profaning pen of a reporter who has opinions of his own?

It would pay every poultryman to select six hens which he considers his best ones and put them to the trap-nest test. This would probably show some surprising results.

We shall begin shortly a notable series of plans and descriptions of moderate cost poultry buildings, showing regularly worked out plans so that any one can build them and before building know what they are going to cost.

That POULTRY is becoming an international magazine is proved by the fact that our mail within two days contained business letters from Chefoo, China, Durban, South Africa, England and Mexico, not to mention Canada, Alberta and the Philippine Islands.

Mrs. Norys gives us an article in favor of shorter poultry shows. We second the motion. In England they have one and two-day shows and more of them, and find the plan a good one. In that country an exhibitor has a chance to get the opinions of several judges in a short time.

We would be glad to have every poultry show secretary in the country send us the dates of their shows as soon as these have been fixed. It is our purpose to give a list of dates claimed, beginning next month, and in the fall to give fuller particulars. We would like to have our list official and get it direct from officers of poultry associations.

The first show of the Skokie Fanciers' Association which was held at Evanston, Illinois, February 2-4 was a great success. Poultry by the hundreds and dogs and cats by the dozen were entered and for a beginning it was a great start. A. B. Shaner and the editor of POULTRY did the judging. Mr. Shaner gave entire satisfaction, and the other judge tried to do so.

The financial showing of the Herald Square show is not encouraging as it reveals a deficit without paying any premiums. The managers, however, are not discouraged and will hold a show next year. It has been proved that New York can hold two good shows and it is believed that it can hold two financially successful shows. The one does not seem to interfere with the other in any way.

The cover of POULTRY for this month represents one of the colony houses on Millhook Poultry Farm, owned by the J. W. Miller Company of this city, with a pen of Black Langshans. The photograph was taken by Mr. Gross of Poultry Publishing Company while the thermometer had gone on a strike. Mr. Gross declared it was at least 32 degrees below zero, but the Langshans do not mind a little thing like that.

“How great a fire a little spark kindleth,” says a book which all of us might read with benefit and few do read at all, we fear. At the Rochester meeting, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds were admitted to the Standard and to the average individual with ordinary common sense there does not appear any good reason why the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds could not have been admitted at the same time. The two varieties are identical in shape, color, weight and general characteristics, and of equal value for fancier or farmer. By an arbitrary ruling it was decided that the one could be admitted and the other could not. This ruling was made by resort to a technicality which was too fine spun to be seen without the aid of eyes of microscopic quality. This was the spark that led to the admission of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds as American Reds. The latter action led to the calling of the special meeting to be held at Pittsburg, April 4. The calling of the meeting at Pittsburg makes it necessary to delay the publication of the New Illustrated Standard and this in turn puts upon breeders all over the country the necessity of mating their breeding pens by guess, not knowing what the Standard by which they will be judged will call for. If Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds had been admitted at Rochester, as they should have been, the whole of the consequent train of circumstances would have been impossible. The American Red movement would not have come to the front, at least for some time to come, and we would now be studying the New Standard instead of wondering what is going to happen next. There may be those who think we are opposed to Rhode Island Reds as a variety. Not at all. We would like them as well under that name as we do under their present legal name, American Reds. It is not the name we are admiring. It matters not whether we call a rose a rose or a cabbage. “A rose by any other name would smell as sweet” and it is the fowls we admire, and we would admire them under any other name as much as we do under the one recently given them.

¶ The winter that is just ending has been a long and cold one in the North, and the South has experienced weather much more severe than usual. The production of eggs has been very small and prices have been high, but those who are hoping for fertile eggs for hatching have little reason to complain on this score as eggs produced this season should be of high fertility and chicks from them should be uncommonly vigorous. Where the weather is such that hens lay with any degree of regularity in winter, the eggs produced during the hatching season are not likely to be very fertile. This fact has been very well established and a cold winter should be welcomed by those who desire to sell for hatching, eggs that will give entire satisfaction. A good many incubator hatches fail or do not return a large percentage of chicks because of lack of vigor in the germs. It very frequently happens that a lot of eggs in an incubator will start and appear on being tested the fifth day to be perfectly good, but will not produce results. This is not necessarily because the incubator is defective, but because of lack of vigor in the germs. If on testing the eggs in an incubator any considerable number are found to be infertile, the hatch will rarely be satisfactory if all the eggs are from the same flock. This is because the germs that appear to be all right when viewed through the tester do not have vitality enough to carry them through the hatch. They often continue to die day after day and in the end many dead chicks may be found in the shells, because even when the germs were strong enough to maintain a hold on life until the chick has grown to full size it has not enough strength to liberate itself from the shell. Given eggs from strong parents that have not been debilitated by laying through the winter and hatching them is one of the easiest and most certain processes the poultryman is called upon to oversee. The germs are strong and will be able to grow to full size and the chicks come forth ready to take up the battle of life successfully.

¶ What we have here said should not be applied specifically in all cases. A flock of winter layers may be so cared for that they will produce eggs strong in vitality, and a flock which has not produced any eggs between the molting season and March may produce eggs very deficient in fertility. Much depends on the care and especially on the feed provided during the hatching season. Feed laying hens meat, or milk, green stuff and good sound wheat, oats and corn and give them plenty of pure water, and the eggs they produce will likely be of such quality that they will hatch good strong chicks if given ordinary attention. Many the time that an incubator fails and is condemned because it has not been filled with eggs strongly fertile. The incubator manufacturer has been called upon to take the blame for the condition of the flock many more times than most of us imagine. There is another reason why we should try to secure eggs strongly fertile. Many times a hatch comes off from an incubator, the chicks appearing to be all right at first. In a few days they begin to die and we talk of “sleepy disease”, bowel trouble, cold brooders or hot brooders, as if the cause of the great mortality could be traced to one of these. We believe that more than half the time the trouble lies back of all these, and may be traced to the lack of vigor in the germ which holds the life principle in the eggs from which the chicks came.

News and Notes

Keep the hens at work when warm weather comes. It is from wellfed, busy hens that we get fertile eggs.

You will notice that free reading notices were crowded out of this number by paid advertising and paid for reading matter.

Don't forget to tell your friends that they can get a dollar magazine for fifty cents a year, if they subscribe before May 1.

Did you ever see a nicer lot of advertisements than the ones which ornament our pages this month? It is a real pleasure to publish such advertising.

Poultry breeders are not nearly so afraid of line-breeding as they were a few years ago. They have discovered that line breeding produces prize winners and good layers.

With the May number of POULTRY we shall begin a series of articles concerning poultry raising in foreign countries which we are sure will be very interesting to our readers.

We have several letters commending our position on comparison judging. The score card is rapidly becoming a back number and we predict the American Poultry Association will abandon it before many years.

White Leghorns won in the utility laying contest recently ended in England. The record was 245 eggs for four pullets in sixteen weeks. The contest began October 10 last fall and ended January 29. Those birds are good for 200 eggs in a year.

The special meeting of the American Poultry Association called to meet at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 4, will be held at Hotel Antler, 355 Fifth Avenue. The meeting is called for 10 o'clock A. M. It is to be hoped that every member who possibly can get to Pittsburg will be present.

For fear you will forget about it, we would like to remind you that lice and mites are preparing for a vigorous campaign. Whitewash, kerosene oil, lice killers and cleanliness are things with which they can not live. Give them a dose of all of them—and begin before you see a single one of the little pests.

We are receiving some lurid letters concerning the judging in some of the classes at the recent Chicago show. We hope the committee that selects the judges next year will remember what happened this year, and secure judges of national reputation for all the classes. It isn't fair to have the best judges for some of the classes and only “near” judges for others.

If by any chance we ever allow anything to appear in these columns that goes to prove that by keeping poultry any one can make money without working, don't believe it. Poultry keepers must work but they can make more money with less work and a smaller capital than could be made in any other line of business. Poultry keeping is an honorable, profitable, respectable business, but the poultryman must work every day in the year, not excepting Sundays, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving.

Windsor Park Poultry Yards

The largest poultry plant in Chicago. Thirty-one prizes at the two Chicago shows this season. We have

Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Single and Rose Comb White, Black and Buff Leghorns. Single Comb Black Minorcas. Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks. Silver, Golden, Buff and White Wyandottes. Light Brahmas. Buff and White Cochins. English Red Caps. Black Langshans. Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Toulouse Geese. Bronze Turkeys. Pekin Ducks.

Our plant is always open to visitors, who are invited to inspect our stock. **Stock For Sale.** Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Turkey and Goose eggs \$3.00 per setting. Orders booked anytime. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Arthur G. Vierling,

75th and the Lake, CHICAGO.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Bred True to Standard

Winners at the New York State Fair 1903; Rochester 1903; at the Great Herald Square Show. I won 1 and 3 pen; 2 and 3 hen; 2 and 5 pullet; 3 cock and 3 cockerel. Eggs from special matings at \$3 per 15. Incubator eggs from first class matings \$10 per 100.

Dr. E. Whittier, Kent, N. Y.

Roosevelt Strain Buff Plym. Rocks

are noted for their fancy points as well as their excellent laying qualities. Eggs for 1905, \$2 and \$3 per 15.

Roosevelt Poultry Yards,
C. L. STANLEY, Prop. Port Huron, Mich.

Single Comb Buff ORPINGTONS

The greatest all purpose fowl known. My pens contain large birds of even buff color in all sections. The eggs I sell are from the same pens from which I raise my show birds. Eggs \$2 per Setting of 15.

H. W. TIMMONDS, LAMAR, MISSOURI.

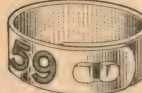


White Crested BLACK POLISH
St. Louis
World's Fair Winners
First prize at Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota State Fairs. Eggs \$3 for 15. They are worth \$5. If you want the best write
J. C. SCOTT,
152 N. Galena Ave. Freeport, Ill.



KEEPS CHICKS HEALTHY
Health comes largely from pure food and water.
LATHROP CHICK SERVERS
insure this condition at all times. No polluting, no wetting of feet, no drowning, no wasting of food. Write for free circular.
Lathrop Mfg. Co., 62 Central Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Ideal Aluminum LEG BANDS



are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25-30c; 50-50c; 100-75c. All supply dealers sell them. Sample band and B. P. Rock circular sent for 2c stamp. Frank Myers Mfg., Box 46, Freeport, Ill.

'Poultry Pointers'

The Best Poultry Book Ever Printed. Free. SEE OUR LARGE AD ON PAGE 7.

Princeton, Indiana

The Wabash Valley Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association held its eighteenth annual show the last week in December and it was as good a one as was ever held by this association. This association is, we think, the oldest one of its kind in this country which has held shows regularly, and it has proven that a poultry association may be kept in good shape year after year. The kind of grit may best be shown by this quotation from Secretary McClement's comment. He says: "This is the first time in eighteen years that the members have not had to go into their pockets to make up a shortage." It is this spirit of determination that out of many failures brings a rousing success such as was the recent show. S. B. Lane was judge and our report says he gave "great satisfaction". Many birds were sold at good prices. Judge Lane placed the prizes as follows:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Cloverbloom Poultry Yards c 1 cl 1 2 3 p 1 pen 1, McCoy Bros. c 2 h 1 3 pen 2, J. P. Yocum c 3 h 2 pen 3, Geo. N. Yager p 2, Henry Nestler p 3.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—C. M. Chaplain c 1 h 1 2 p 2 pen 1, Dr. D. A. Davidson h 3, J. H. Williams cl 1 2 p 1 3 pen 2, Ed. Brimer cl 3 pen 3.

White Plymouth Rocks—A. F. Bruner & Son cl h 1 2 3 p 2 3 pen 2 3, J. W. Brock cl 2 p 1, Joe. M. Eaton cl 3.

Black Minorcas—Fred C. Weiss, all prizes.

Brown Leghorns—Otto Weiss, all prizes.

Whitae Leghorns—J. H. Williams all prizes.

Black Langshans—F. L. Riffert c 1, Joe M. Eaton c 2 cl 3 h 1 p 2 pen 2, McCoy Bros. cl 1 2 h 2 3 p 1 3 pen 1 3.

White Langshans—Joe M. Eaton c 1 cl 1 2 h 2 p 1 3 pen 1 2, Laura & Ella Brumfield h 3 p 2, Frank L. Riffert cl 3 pen 3.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—Nussmeier & Son cl 2 3 h 1 2 3 pen 2 3, J. H. Williams cl 1 p 1 pen 1.

White Wyandottes—Joe M. Eaton c 1 2 3 p 3 pen 3, (also received a prize on cock as offered by the National White Wyandotte club.) B. T. Megibben cl 1 3 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 pen 1 (also received a prize on hen, cockerel and pullet as offered by National White Wyandotte club.) E. A. Beasley cl 2 pen 2.

Partridge Cochins—W. Henry Smith, all prizes.

White Cochins—J. H. Williams cl 1 3, Joe M. Eaton cl 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2 3.

Buff Cochins—Bantams—Oscar Nussmeier all prizes.

Golden Sebrights—McCoy Bros. all prizes.

Imperial Pekin Ducks—D. T. Mac Clement several firsts on Imperial Pekin Drakes, ducks 1 2 3, pen 1.

Bronze Turkeys—J. P. Yocum Toms 1 h 2, McCoy Bros. Tom 2 h 1 3 pairs 1.

White Holland Turkeys—J. H. Williams all prizes.

Weeping Water, Nebraska

The Cass County Poultry Association held its show the last week in December and it was entirely successful. The weather was very bad during the first two days but after that it moderated and the attendance was as good as could have been expected. The prizes were distributed as follows:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—C. E. Cherry c 1 cl 2, Milt Kilborn c 2 p 1, R. C. Davis h 1 2 p 2 3, Mrs. J. A. Lowery cl 1 h 3 p 3, Barnes cl 3 pen 1.

Buff Cochins—J. C. Lehman c 1 cl 2 3 h 1 2 3 pen 1, Mrs. Cole c 2 Owen McGrady cl 1 p 1 2 pen 2, Mrs. H. McGrady p 3.

White Wyandottes—Moll Bros. h 1 2 3, C. A. Webster p 1 2 3 pen 1.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—U. T. Long cl 1, p 1 2 3, J. D. Williams pen 2.

Indian Games—J. B. Hungate c 1 cl 1 2 3 h 1 p 1.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—E. E. Clizbe cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—W. W. Davis cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Moll Bros. cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Oakwood White Egg Farm cl 1 2 3 h 1 2 3 p 1 2, Mrs. H. McGrady p 3.

Single Comb Black Leghorns—W. W. Davis cl 1 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 3.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—C. E. Cherry cl 1 2 h 1 2.

Buff Cochins—Bantams—Harold Lehman cl 1 h 1 p 1 2, Lloyd Boone h 2 p 3.

Golden Sebright Bantams—C. E. Cherry cl 1 2 3 p 1 2 3.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—J. B. Hungate all prizes.

Partridge Wyandottes

FIRST on Hen
FIRST on Cockerel
SECOND on Pullet

At Madison Sq. Garden
New York, 1905

Eggs for Hatching from Prize Matings. Catalogue FREE for the asking if you mention this paper.

E. G. WYCKOFF, BOX 9, ITHACA, N. Y.

Thoroughbred S. C. Black Minorcas

A Breeder 10 Years

Shape, color and size—a fine lot of cockerels weighing from seven and one-half to eight and one-half lbs. each at living prices.

Stock and eggs for sale.

H. W. Billard,

Write for prices. Brooklyn Hills, L. I.

The Watchung Orpington Poultry Farm

White & Goodacre, Props.

Breeders and exporters of

Orpingtons

Catalogue of our winnings now ready. It describes our stock and gives our prices on eggs and fowls. Fine illustrations and other useful information.

Watchung Orpington Poultry Farm
Watchung P. O., New Jersey.

Rose Comb White Leghorns

EXCLUSIVELY

St. Louis Exposition, New York and Chicago Prize Winners

EGGS FOR HATCHING

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Rocky River Poultry Co., 5926 Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

IT CURES ROUP



I personally guarantee that
Eclipse Roup Cure
will positively prevent and cure all forms of roup, canker, "swelled head," catarrh, colds, discharges from nostrils, etc. in poultry of all kinds. If you don't find it entirely satisfactory you get
Your Money Back.
No trouble to use—simply put it in the fowls drinking water. One package makes 25 gallons of guaranteed medicine. Use it now and prevent colds and sickness. Price 50c. I pay the postage.
Send to-day.
Agents wanted.
J. S. GILCREST,
Box 54,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Golden Pheasants

\$15.00 a Pair

Cocks of 1903 hatch in full plumage. \$6.00 each for birds of 1904 hatch.

Eggs \$10 a Setting

Write at once for full particulars about these beautiful birds that are becoming so popular. Address

B. C. SAMMONS,
Blue Island, Illinois.

WILBER'S Gem-Strain None Better

Single Comb White Leghorns World's Best

33 first, 22 second, 9 third, 4 fourth premiums, 109 specials and 3 cups to their credit in the past 3 years in the largest Southern Shows. Limited number nice breeding cockerels and pullets at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Large illustrated Annual Egg Folder for asking; write your wants. Wilber Bros., Box 1, Petros, Tenn., U. S. A., S. V. Pres. Nat. S. C. White Leghorn Club.

WHITE bred for utility ROCKS

Our birds won majority of prizes at Pontiac, Dwight and Minorok, including 10 firsts. 50 grand show and breeding cockerels for sale, 5 grand yards mated containing our winners. Eggs, \$2. per 15. Circular and list of winnings free.

SASS BROS., Ancona, Illinois.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

The Ideal American Beauty and Utility Fowl

We have high scoring blue ribbon winners, scored by World's Fair Shellabarger. See October number of POULTRY for history of R. I. Reds. Eggs and stock at all seasons. Get your order in early for spring hatching.

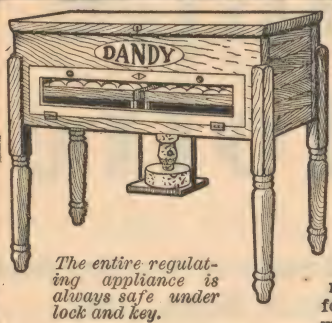
Rhode Island Poultry Yards, Warren, Illinois.



MOFFITT'S
Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg Band—12 for 12c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c. Tell variety bands are for. Send 2c for sample.
J. Moffitt, Southbridge, Mass

SAVE EVERY CHICK

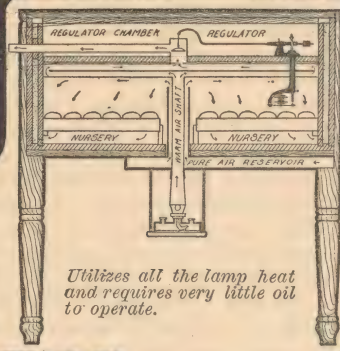
by feeding "Paynes" Alfalfa Meal. Send for our pamphlet, Poultry Pointers. Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.



The entire regulating appliance is always safe under lock and key.

Aren't They DANDYS

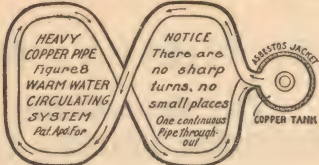
We hear this expression every day from delighted owners of **DANDY INCUBATORS AND BROODERS**. Of course there are good reasons for this enthusiasm; poultry people don't give easily; a machine must **make good** before they will endorse it. Most purchasers expect more of a machine than it can accomplish. **DANDYS**, therefore, **must** more than make good our claims to win so many warm friends. Let us list just a few of the features that make



Utilizes all the lamp heat and requires very little oil to operate.

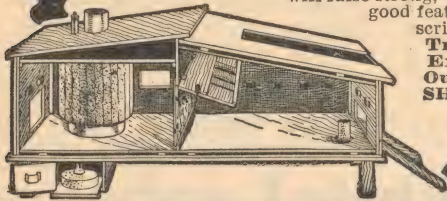
THE DANDY INCUBATOR

the most effective hatching apparatus ever built. It is the only incubator with heavy 3-in. walls—the lining being **Soapstone**—a substance that retains heat longer than any other material ever used for such purpose. Controls the temperature of the heated air within the heater itself. Spreads the heat equally to all parts of the egg chamber. May be quickly taken apart for cleaning heater and nursery. Does not require a specially constructed cellar to keep up the required temperature. Ventilating system furnishes each and every egg with pure air and oxygen. Perfect automatic moisture supplying device and warm water circulating pipe system. Is simple, practical and up-to-date in every detail—an incubator that will hatch every fertile egg. It embodies a lot of other improvements we would like for you to know about—all explained in our elegant new catalogue.

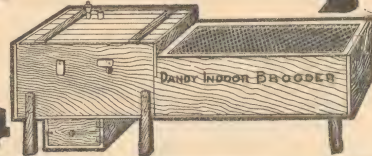


beats the old hen way of raising chicks. That's what they are built for. They never get tired or careless, don't trail the chicks through the wet grass, or trample them to death. Are the result of years of practical experimenting by a practical poultryman. Built throughout of the best grade of white pine and galvanized iron—the roof of the outdoor style also being made of galvanized iron. Heat is supplied by **our own** double brass bowl water jacket safety lamp, which is very simple and may be quickly removed. The outdoor brooder is a combined indoor and outdoor brooder and colony coop. Brooders are all large in size and contain 28 sq. in. floor space for each chick. They house chicks same as nature; do not cause crowding in corners or produce bowel trouble or leg weakness. Can be instantly folded up either for shipping, storing or cleaning. Fastened together with long iron bolts from side to side instead of nails or hooks. Are stairless and furnish a safe, snug, sensible, sanitary chick shelter that will raise strong, vigorous birds with very little work and practically no loss. We tell you more of their good features in a new **free** catalog that will be worth money to you. It illustrates and describes the best line of **Portable Poultry Houses, Egg Trap Nests, Colony and Chick Coops, Folding Exhibition Coops**, etc., ever built, and explains **Our Free Trial Plan and \$1000.00 PROFIT SHARING CONTEST**. Write for catalog today.

THE DANDY BROODER



The Dandy Poultry Novelty Co.
Box 13, Danville, Ill.



IS SHE LOAFING



HOW TO TELL

Every poultryman realizes the great saving in time, money and feed that would result if he could only tell which hens in

IS SHE LAYING

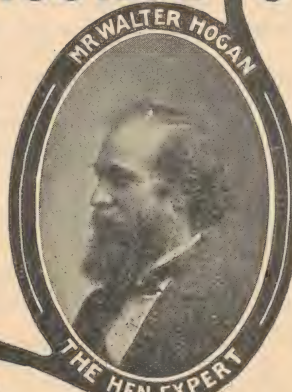


his flock are the paying hens—the layers, and which are the drones—non-layers. It would enable him to stop the biggest leak in poultry culture and pile up profit instead of loss. How can it be done? We tell you *how* and *guarantee* not only to teach you to select the layers, but how to select the cockerels that will breed the best layers—the pullets that will lay the earliest and the most eggs by

The Walter Hogan System of Selection

Think what a great advantage this affords. It is a discovery resulting from 35 years of study and experimenting, and has lately been tested by practical poultrymen and pronounced an unqualified success. A recent test at the Minnesota Experiment Station by Mr. Hogan proves the reliability of his system. He divided the fowls into three pens, the best, the medium and the poor. In a 15 day test pen No. 1 averaged 50½ eggs per day; pen No. 2, 37 eggs, and pen No. 3 did not lay an egg. It is easy to learn—we *guarantee* you can do *equally as well* with a little practice. Can you afford to continue wasting time and feed on non-producing hens?—it's like throwing money away. Change loss into profit by learning this system and earn money selecting for others. If we fail to teach you it won't cost you a cent. Full particulars and proof free.

The Walter Hogan Co., 21 Nat'l Bank Bldg., Fergus Falls, Minn.



MR. WALTER HOGAN
THE HEN EXPERT

Agents wanted.
Liberal inducements.



Your Fowls are Sick

Moping, sneezing, rattling in their throats, eyes swollen, breathing with difficulty. You are losing them by dozens. That is **Roup**—The scourge of the poultry yard—as infectious as diphtheria.

Conkey's Roup Cure

is guaranteed to cure. Placed in the drinking water it kills the germ and cures without effort on your part. Order now and be prepared. If your **Druggist or Poultry Supply Dealer** has not got it, send direct to us. Post-paid in 50c and \$1.00 packages. It prevents as well as cures **Colds, Roup, Canker in chickens, turkeys and pigeons**. We refund your money if it fails. Beware of imitations. None so good as Conkey's. Our book on poultry diseases **FREE**.

C. E. Conkey & Co., Box 20, Cleveland, Ohio.

SPECIAL

One dollar received this month will pay for a setting of eggs, to be sent during 1905 from our great laying strains of either

Buff, Barred, or White Rocks, or Imperial Pekin Ducks.

Catalogue free. Printed in colors true to life. Photographs of buildings and how to construct them. How we feed and care for our birds.

Plymouth Poul. Farm Co.
Route 33, York, Penn.

Special Meeting of the American Poultry Association

The Publication Committee met at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1905. All five members of the committee were present.

Chairman Kimmey announced that we were called together to complete our work by preparing for the new book the Standards adopted for American Reds and Buckeyes, as ordered by the Annual Meeting at Minneapolis, when those two varieties were admitted to the Standard.

No serious difficulty was encountered in arranging for the Standard of the Buckeyes.

On taking up the American Reds, it was found that the two members of the Committee who did not attend the Minneapolis meeting were unalterably opposed to publishing the Standard adopted at Minneapolis for this variety. One insisted that this Standard, differing in shape, color and weight-points from that adopted at Rochester for Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, would shut out the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, which he claimed we had no right to do. The other member insisted that the admission of the American Reds at Minneapolis was illegal, and that this Committee must not publish this Standard until the whole matter has been reconsidered by a special meeting of the Association, to be called for that purpose.

At this time there was placed in the hands of the President of the American Poultry Association, who is also a member of this Publication Committee, the following petition:

Mr. D. Lincoln Orr, President of the American Poultry Association:

We, the undersigned members of the Executive Committee, do hereby petition you, under Article I, Section 1, of the By-Laws, to have a special meeting of the Association called at your convenience, to reconsider the action of the Association in admitting, at the meeting at Minneapolis, Minn., birds to the American Standard of Excellence under the name of American Reds.

Signed, Arthur R. Sharp,
A. E. Felch, Lester Tompkins,
Grant M. Curtis, C. H. Latham.

The President expressed great regret that this action should be taken at this time. He said that the responsibility for thus delaying beyond March the issuing of the New Standard must be borne by those who refuse to allow the instructions of the Minneapolis meeting to be carried out, and by those who thus called this meeting; but he felt that he must comply with the provisions of the By-Laws and call said meeting. He therefore instructed the Secretary to call a special meeting of the American Poultry Association at Pittsburg, Pa., Tuesday morning, April 4, 1905, at a place to be hereafter arranged for by the Secretary, who shall give thirty days' notice thereof by mail to members of the Association.

Some rather warm discussions were indulged in upon the matter in hand, but the only action that could be agreed upon under the circumstances was to arrange the Standard for American Reds, adopted at Minneapolis, so that it shall be consistent with the other portions of the New Standard, and have it ready to present at the Pittsburg meeting. This was done.

From reports submitted, it was shown that the art work on the New Standard, for which we have been waiting, can be completed in about three weeks.

By order of the Publication Committee.
T. E. Orr, Sec'y, Beaver, Pa.
Feb. 16, 1905.

Alfalmo Poultry Food

MAKES EGGS FERTILE

See Large Advertisement on Page 7.

Books and Catalogues Reviewed

In this department we shall review such books and catalogues as reach us, when they possess merit. Catalogues are usually free for the asking but such requests must go to the publishers named in the review.

"Money in Broilers and Squabs" is the title of a very interesting book by Michael K. Boyer, Hammon, New Jersey. Mr. Boyer has had long experience and great opportunities to learn just what there is in breeding broilers and squabs. Every page is full of interesting information which will prove valuable to those contemplating taking up poultry or pigeon breeding for market purposes. The copy on our desk was rather carelessly bound, but this was probably an accident. Paper covers, 148 pages. Published by the author. 50c.

"From Eggs to Eagles" is the attractive title of the annual catalogue of the Buckeye Incubator Co., Springfield, Ohio. The design on the cover interprets the title as meaning from the eggs of hens to the golden eagles hatched at the United States mint. The book is a very convincing one and was evidently written by one who was in earnest and who fully believed in the Buckeye incubators and brooders. No professional catalogue writer could have done better work. It goes minutely into every particular and when one is through reading it he feels that he knows all about the Buckeye machines.

Chas. A. Cyphers, Buffalo, New York, sends us his catalogue in which Model incubators, brooders and various poultry supplies are described and priced. The catalogue is a very neat one, the paper being heavy enameled book paper and the engravings very fine half-tones. It is written in a very clear and lucid style without any attempt at catch penny phrases or glittering generalities. Mr. Cyphers had a story to tell and has told it in a dignified and perfectly clear style which must attract favorable attention. The chapters on various phrases of the poultry business are commendable in that they do not deal in fairy tales of suddenly gained wealth but give cost and probable prices as they will be found in actual experience.

E. G. Wyckoff, Ithaca, New York, sends us his catalogue of Standard line-bred poultry, listing White, Buff, Black, Silver Penciled and Pyle Leghorns of high degree. He also devotes space to his strain of Silver Penciled and Part-ridge Wyandottes and Pekin ducks.

The paper used is fine book paper and the illustrations are half-tones from photographs. A page or two is devoted to Cornell Incubators and Peep O' Day brooders. Among the birds illustrated are many World's Fair and Madison Square prize winners.

Shoemaker's Almanac Catalogue for 1905 is a fine publication containing about 225 pages filled with descriptions of poultry and illustrated with fine engravings many of them in the natural color of the fowls. It also describes Globe incubators and brooders, poultry supplies, and gives detailed descriptions of many different styles of poultry houses all illustrated with detail plans and elevations. C. C. Shoemaker, Freeport, Illinois. Price 15 cents.

The New Method Incubator Company, Morrow, Ohio, is sending out a very neat catalogue which contains details of the new incubator manufactured by this company. The New Method is so different from other incubators that one is interested in the story told, whether he is convinced or not.

From Willow Brook Farm, Berlin, Connecticut, came two booklets, one a catalogue of the Buff, Black and White Orpingtons kept on the farm and the other the matings for this season. Mr. Davis believes fine birds should be described in fine catalogues and has made his booklets very attractive in letter press and engravings. The illustrations show birds, old and young, poultry houses and views from various parts of the farm, artistically engraved and well printed.

From the Columbia School of Poultry Culture we have booklets and leaflets giving a very complete description of the school and its manner of instructing its students in poultry culture in all its branches. This school has made a wide name for itself and one is glad to have an opportunity to see portraits of its teachers and fine illustrations of the buildings on White Leghorn Poultry Farm, where the school is located.

F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Maine, sends us a "Symposium of Evidence from those who know that the invention of the trapnest is the most important achievement in recent annals of the poultry industry." This booklet is filled with testimonials from those who have used the "Ideal" trapnest invented by Mr. Wellcome and altogether there is gathered a rather conclusive array of witnesses. Mr. Wellcome also gives many particulars concerning the use of trapnests.

Among the smaller circulars and catalogues we have to acknowledge the receipt of the following:

"Hard Work Made Easy": a neat little booklet describing the harrow cart, by which the man who is using a harrow can ride while at work. Those who have followed a harrow across plowed fields will appreciate the advantage of such an attachment. William Galloway Co., makers, Waterloo, Iowa.

From E. E. Beck, Hammond, Indiana, comes a neat little booklet nicely printed and beautifully illustrated, listing and pricing his Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

"Poultry Pointers" is the name of a very carefully prepared little booklet which comes to us from the Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Nebraska. It is delightfully written, the "pointers" being the work of "Uncle Charlie," an aged poultryman who puts his facts in such a way that one remembers them. It is fresh, pithy and interesting. It is printed for free distribution and will be sent to any one.

"Bird Quality and Egg Quantity" is the title of a quaint little booklet from Coretavis Poultry Yards, Woodbridge, Connecticut. It is devoted to the White Plymouth Rocks bred at Coretavis.

Hazelmere Poultry Yards, Knightsville, Cranston, Rhode Island, is sending out a leaflet giving reasons why every one should breed Columbian Wyandottes quoting many authorities on the subject.

Fank Myers, Freeport, Illinois, sends us his annual Barred Plymouth Rock circular with prices and testimonials from former customers.

J. Kent Warden, Wardenlyffe, Long Island, New York, sends a very dainty book about Wardenlyffe Poultry Plant and the White Leghorns kept there. He offers stock, eggs and incubator chicks for sale.

Poultrymen should be interested in the annual catalogue of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Maryland, as every poultryman who can do so should combine poultry raising and fruit growing. The catalogue lists, describes and prices fruit trees of all kinds and a long list of strawberry plants.

Clyde H. Proper, Schoharie, New York, sends his annual catalogue of Golden and Silver Sebright bantams, of which he makes a specialty, and of his Buff, White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes.



LEARN POULTRY CULTURE

We will teach you thoroughly, successfully. Our original correspondence course of instruction is exceedingly practical; clearly explains everything about poultry culture. A perfect guide to beginners or old hands at the business. It makes plain the correct principles of breeding, nutrition and successful marketing. It tells how to feed for growth, to make flesh, to produce eggs in abundance. It tells how to utilize rough, stony ground, practically useless for anything else, and make it yield a clean profit of from 25 to 50 per cent and often more. Poultry Culture yields quicker, surer returns than almost any other vocation. It requires little capital to start.

Whether you raise poultry for pleasure or profit, learn to do it right. We give each student, individual, earnest, competent attention. Ours is the largest and most successful School of Poultry Culture. Booklet free.

GOOD POSITIONS FOR GRADUATES.
Columbia School of Poultry Culture,
Box 981, Waterville, N. Y.

5 CHICAGO 5 WINNERS

for five Chicago Shows in succession my White Rocks have won. All raised by me; there is no guess work about their quality. Settings booked now from my Chicago winners. \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30.

White and Barred Rocks
S. C. White Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin Ducks

Finest Fox Terriers in America. Seldon Surprise at stud. Fee \$5. Pedigreed pups \$5 and up. Get one and be rid of rats, stray cats and varmints.

D. W. INGERSOLL,
Box P. Shermerville, Cook Co., Ill.

Buff Leghorns

My birds are all a solid buff color and have won at all of the leading shows in the east. These winners have been mated up and I do not hesitate to claim that some of the finest Buff Leghorn breeding pens in the country are in my yards.

Eggs \$3 per 15; \$5 per 100.
RALPH LYONS, EAST KINGSTON, N. Y.

About the South

"About the South" is the name of a 64-page illustrated pamphlet issued by the Passenger Department of the

Illinois Central R. R. Co.

in which important questions are tersely answered in brief articles about Southern Farm Lands, Mississippi Valley Cotton lands, Truck Farming, Fruit Growing, Stock Raising, Dairying, Grasses and Forage, Soils, Market Facilities and Southern Immigration along the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads, in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Send for a free copy to J. M. Merry, A.G.P.A., I.C.R.R., Dubuque, Ia.

Choice Pickings in the YAZOO VALLEY

"Choice Pickings in the Yazoo Valley" is the title of an illustrated 36-page pamphlet describing the railroad lands in the famous Yazoo Valley of the Mississippi, on the line of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, and showing what has been accomplished by the large number of settlers successfully established there. For a free copy, address E. P. Skene, Land Commissioner, I. C. R. R., Central Station, Park Row, Chicago, Ill.

Information concerning rates and train service to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Alfalfa Meal

MAKES HENS LAY See Big Advertisement on Page 7.

YOU MUST READ this in Yourself You know that there are many kinds of incubators made for you to select from. You see their advertisements, read their catalogues and finish up by being all at sea as to which one to choose. You want the best, of course. You want an incubator that with the least personal trouble will hatch the greatest percentage of fertile eggs—not only once but every time. That's why we say "You Must Read this in justice to yourself."

CHATHAM INCUBATORS and Brooders

not only hatch the greatest percentage of fertile eggs every time, but do so with the least care; no setting up nights to worry. The Regulation is perfect. The ventilation and moisture are attended to automatically. We supply all our incubators with our patent steel and brass regulator. No other make is allowed to use this. It is ours, exclusively—Yours free when you buy our incubators. Then OUR OWN PATENT EGG TURNER is another feature you would not do without if you know what we know about it. It turns eggs instantly without danger of breaking any—not one broken egg a year. Think of that. Then the way we make our Chatham Incubators is an insurance that they will remain durable and in perfect working order without warping or coming apart, for a life time. We select the choicest Canada timber, kiln dry it, season it thoroughly, build two walls of this select, seasoned timber, one about the other, with mineral wool between, to make the body of each Chatham Incubator, and fasten them all together with metal screws—not nails or wooden pegs. The finish is in hard oils leaving a beautiful grain in the wood. A Machine built for a purpose—one to be proud of.

We were the Very First to sell incubators On Time. We are still the only ones to prepay all freight to your station. When we say we sell on time we do not mean on a month's time only, nor two months—but a good long time. Take until Oct. 1 if you want.

When you write us for a Free Descriptive Catalogue with large illustrations and all the facts, we will tell you fully about our plan to enable you to pay for the incubator out of its own profits. It will please you, as it has thousands.

The Chatham Incubator makes a fine Christmas Present.

Don't hesitate to write us for catalogue and terms of sale On Time now, even if you don't wish to buy at once. We will ship your orders from the nearest point where we have branch houses, so there will be no delay in supplying you quickly. Correspondence regarding On Time sales should be addressed to the factory as follows:

The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd. (MANUFACTURERS CHATHAM FARMING) MILLS, INCUBATORS, BROODERS.
159 Wesson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Branch Houses: Harrisburg, Pa., Allegheny, Pa., Elmira, N. Y., Bath, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., Dallas, Texas, Charleston, Utah, St. Paul, Minn., Portland, Ore., Sacramento, Cal., Cheboygan, Mich., Portsmouth, Ohio, Dayton, Ohio, Freeport, Ill., Peoria, Ill., Blackwell, Okla., Oklahoma City, Okla., Watertown, S. D., Grand Forks, N. D., Fargo, N. D., Towner, N. D., Des Moines, Ia., Indianapolis, Ind.



WE SELL
CHATHAM Incubators
direct to the purchaser
ON TIME
and furthermore we
Pay the Freight.

GRAND CONTEST! BIG PRIZES FREE! TWO PIANOS! CASH! GASOLINE ENGINES, INCUBATORS, CREAM SEPARATORS, BUGGIES, ETC.



If this chart gets destroyed another printed upon heavy paper will be sent you upon receipt of 2c stamp for postage

TEST OF SKILL—This contest is not to be confused with the guessing or estimating contests which are not permitted by the Post Office Department. Our contest is a test of skill in counting and getting up best plans and the best man wins. It depends upon you. There is no guess or chance about it. Do not hesitate about entering but get your counts in at once.

CONDITIONS—\$1.00 pays for one full year's subscription to both the FARMERS' TRIBUNE and Successful Farming, and entitles you to one count; \$2.00 pays for two years and entitles you to three counts and makes you eligible for the \$50.00 prize.

\$50 PRIZES—We believe everybody should have three counts so they can have one each side of what they think is correct to be more sure to hit it. To encourage this we will give \$50.00 extra to winners of 1st prizes if they have three counts. Remember if you have one count you get 1st prize only, but if you have three counts you get \$50 extra.

AWARDS will be made as follows—The person giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second prize, etc. In case of a tie for any prize it will be awarded to the person giving best plan for counting the dots. State whether you enter ladies' or gents' contest, as one piano goes to lady sending best count or plan, the other to gentleman sending best count or plan.

TIME PRIZE—We feel early counters should be rewarded and will give \$50 to person sending best count or plan by Feb. 28. If you send best count or plan before Feb. 28, you get \$50 extra.

JUDGES—The awarding of prizes will be wholly in the hands of disinterested judges. We have chosen bankers, ministers, public officials, etc., to act as judges in our contests. Ex-Governors, Mayors, Treasurers, etc., have acted as judges. We are bound our contests must be absolutely fair.

OUR FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY—As to whether we are abundantly able to do as we say, we are glad to refer to Sioux City Stock Yards Co. or First National Bank of Sioux City.

In the event more than one person should submit the same plan and this was considered the best plan by the judges, each person so tying will be asked to tell in 50 words how best to improve Successful Farming. The one making best suggestions gets first prize, next best next, etc. Understand this is only in case of tie in plan, which is not at all likely.

Publishers FARMERS' TRIBUNE, Sioux City, Iowa.

I enclose \$..... for..... year's subscription to both FARMERS' TRIBUNE and Successful Farming and I wish to enter the..... (write ladies' or gents') Contest. If \$2.00 is paid send three counts; if more than \$2.00 send one count for each \$1.00 over \$2.00; if only one year is paid send only ONE COUNT. The extra \$50 goes only to those having THREE or more counts entered.

My Count is: (1)..... (2).....

(3).....

Name..... P. O..... State.....

Remarks: My plan of counting is.....

Dept KK

FREE If You Can Tell How Many Dots in Ohio?

IF YOU CAN COUNT AND PLAN YOU CAN WIN!

Those who can count the dots in Ohio correctly or nearest correctly will be given the following list of prizes:

- Two Elegant Pianos, one to a lady and one to a gentleman.
- 2nd. An Elegant Cabinet grand six octave Organ.
- 3rd. \$150 cash, 4th. \$100 cash, 5th. \$50 cash.
- 6th. Weber Gasoline Engine.
- 7th. DeLaval Cream Separator.
- 8th. Elegant Elkhart Top Buggy.
- 9th and 10th. Each a first-class 100 or 150 Egg Incubator.
- 11th. Empire 6-hole Steel Range.
- 12th. F. W. Mann Bone Cutter.
- Next 20, \$5.00 each. Next 25, \$2.00 each.

CONDITIONS: We have made arrangements with Successful Farming of Des Moines, Iowa, to send both FARMERS' TRIBUNE and Successful Farming one year for \$1.00 which gives you one free count, both papers, two years for \$2.00 and give you three counts. You should have three counts if it means \$50 if you win. See below.

Don't Delay! If you want a Piano or other Prizes Win! Win! Win! free, send your counts at once.

Do not fail to get counts in at once. Our complete list of prizes contains six pianos; five Ertel, five Old Trusty and five Sure Hatch Incubators; five Galloway harrow carts; five Empire Steel six hole ranges; Hoover-Prout Potato Digger; Smith Manure Spreader; Star Mfg. Co. Feed Mill; Parlin Orendorff Corn Planters; Osgood Seales; a \$175 DeLoach Sawmill outfit; Deere & Co. Cultivator; an Electric Handy Wagon; Campbell Fanning Mill; Tower Cultivator; Kaestner Feed Grinder; Milne Stamp Puller; Stearns' Bone Cutter; Carriages; Hagood Plow, five C. A. S. Farm Forges, Wilson Bone Cutter; Elkhart Driving Harness, etc.

Send in counts and subscription as above and get our complete premium offer. Never did you have such an opportunity before. Don't delay, you want some of these premiums. Now is your chance

PRIZE WINNERS IN PAST CONTESTS

A Piano for \$1.00. Surely people may enter your contests knowing that they will receive fair treatment. How glad I was to win a piano for so small an amount and wholly unexpected. The paper alone is worth all I paid.

MRS. L. W. NOTT, Marion, Ia.

A PIANO **A Piano for Illinois.** An Elkhart Piano for a Dollar! That is what I got and anybody that thinks your prize are not awarded fairly don't know. There can be no favorites or I would not have won. MIRA E. FURSMAN, Panoia, Ill.

A Piano for Pennsylvania. Easiest way I ever saw to get a piano and you people are surely fair. Friends laughed at me and said friends received the prizes. Now they are sorry they did not enter. Will never be without your paper. D. L. FREEBORN, Knoxville, Pa.

D. L. FREEBORN, Knoxville, Pa.

He Won a Piano. Refer people to me if they want to know whether you are honest. I got a piano for a prize and never heard of you until I answered your ad. Your paper is worth twice the subscription price. W. C. ELLIOTT, Audubon, Ia.

\$100.00 Prize. I got my \$100 and it was the easiest I ever earned. The dots are hard to count but I know the prizes go to those who win them fairly. AMY R. BARNES, Van Horne, Ia.

Won \$350 Cash. To Whom It May Concern: I won grand prize of \$350.00 Cash in last contest. I was much surprised. I want to vouch as to Successful Farming's fairness to any and everybody. JOHN A. GOODWIN, Akron, Ohio.

\$50.00 CASH **\$50.00 for Canada.** Way up here in Canada I won \$50. Never knew there was such a paper until I answered ad. Now I will never be without it again. MISS E. FOURNIER, Matane, Quebec.

\$50.00 NEWTON RARICK, Ligonier, Indiana.

Others Who Won: \$100—Eva I. Buckner Fredonia, Kan. \$25.00—Clara Albers, 1209 Wal., Cincinnati, O. \$100.00—C. S. Wyman, Vinton, Ia. \$50.00—S. Irving Stoyer, 225 E. Balt., Baltimore, Md. \$100.00—E. M. Hall, Montrose, Mo. \$25.00

EUGENIE FOURNIER, Matane, Quebec.

NEWTON RARICK, Ligonier, Ind.

Nobody connected with our paper will be allowed to compete. Contest closes April 30, but get your counts in at once. Send about time prize above. Anybody having three counts entered may enter additional counts at 25 cents each. Be careful to give your plan of counting, as the best plan used will decide all ties.

Belvidere, Illinois

The sixteenth annual show of the Northern Illinois Poultry Association was held the first week in February. This association is the oldest one in active operation in Illinois and this show was said to have been the best one ever held by it. Sales were numerous and exhibitors were very much pleased over their treatment. The attendance was excellent and there is no reason why this association should not continue to hold successful shows for years to come. We give the awards complete below:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—C. M. Wachter c 5 h 2 5 pen 4, A. B. Hammond c 4, Geo. A. Carmack c 4 p 1 2 3 4 5 cl 1 4 pen 1, S. U. Teeple c 2 p 3 cl 3, H. O. Sears c 2 5 h 3 4 pen 2.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—F. H. Short c 2, J. H. Rasmussen c 1 h 1 cl 2 4 5 p 1 (tie) 2 3 (tie) pen 2, L. R. Fitzer h 2, C. A. Monroe c 4 (tie), Wm. Hemmens p 3 (tie) pen 5, Wm. Sawyer c 3 4 cl 2 (tie) h 4 5 p 5 (tie) pen 3, Mrs. Van Epps p 4 pen 4, F. N. Tompkins c 1 3 h 3 p 5 (tie) pen 1.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—C. S. Johnson c 2 h 2 3 p 3 4 pen 2, A. F. Hill c 1 p 1 2 5 pen 1.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—C. S. Johnson c 3 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 2.

White Plymouth Rocks—F. L. Morris c 4 h 3 4 5 pen 2, Fred Peters c 4 cl 2 h 5 pen 3, Lloyd Kimmey c 1 p 2 4 5, F. N. Tompkins c 2 cl 3 p 1 h 1 2 pen 1, J. P. V. Dwyer c 5, C. A. Sears c 3 pen 4.

Silver Wyandottes—J. E. Harrington p 1 2 3 4 pen 2, C. H. Watson c 2 3.

Golden Wyandottes—A. F. Wheeler c 1 2 4 5 h 3 p 2 3 4 5 pen 1 2 4, Fred Meyers c 3 pen 5, Chas. Herrigan p 1 cl 3 pen 3.

White Wyandottes—S. F. Teeple c 2 4 h 2 p 2 5 pen 3, C. S. Dawson c 3, F. S. Horner c 1 h 1 p 1 2 3 pen 1, L. R. Fitzer c 1 h 4 (tie) pen 2 (tie), Fred Peters h 4 (tie) cl 5, D. B. Van Slyke c 4 (tie) pen 5 h 5, J. E. McKay c 4 (tie), C. F. McLain c 2 cl 3 4 h 3 pen 4.

Buff Wyandottes—A. F. Wheeler c 1 h 2 4 p 1 2 pen 1, C. F. McLain c 3 cl 2 h 1 3 p 3 4 pen 2.

Partridge Wyandottes—C. S. Gilbert c 2 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 2.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—L. R. Fitzer c 1 cl 1 p 1.

Buff Orpingtons—C. H. Watson c 1 p 1 2.

Partridge Cochins—A. F. Wheeler c 2 3 cl 3 4 5 h 3 5, C. L. Benjamin c 1 2 h 1 2 4 p 2 3 4 5 pen 1 2.

Buff Cochins—C. L. Benjamin c 1 2 3 h 2 p 1 2 3 pen 1, F. M. Bauder h 1.

Black Javas—C. F. McLain c 1 cl 1 3 h 1 2 3 4 5 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1 2 3.

White Minorcas—F. Heisinger c 1 3 h 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1 2.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—A. J. Humphrey c 1 2 4 cl 1 2 3 4 h 2 4 5 p 1 2 3 pen 1 2, I. D. Sheley c 3 h 3 pen 4, Walter Lincoln c 5 h 1 p 4 5 pen 3.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—R. T. Whitman c 1 cl 1 4 h 2 3 p 1 5 pen 1, John Kreiger c 2 cl 3 p 2 3 4 pen 2 3, C. A. Osborne c 2 h 1.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—I. D. Sheley c 2 3 h 2 3 4 5 pen 2.

Single Comb White Leghorns—E. C. Schoepski c 1 2 cl 2 5 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 4 5 pen 1, G. W. Moore c 1 3 p 3 pen 2, C. C. Kreiger c 4 h 5 pen 3.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—H. A. Keister c 1 cl 1 2 p 1 2 3 4 4 pen 1.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—J. C. McKay h 1 2 p 1 2 cl 2 pen 1.

White Crested Black Polish—F. N. Tompkins c 1 cl 2 3 h 1 2 p 1 2 pen 1.

White Cochins—Bantams—C. F. McLain c 1 cl 1 h 1 2 4 p 1 2 3 4 5 pen 1 2.

Black Cochins—Bantams—C. F. McLain c 2 cl 1 h 1 2 3 4 p 1 2 3 4 pen 1 2, W. H. Harned c 1.

Buff Cochins—Bantams—D. B. Van Slyke c 1 4 p 3 4, C. F. McLain c 1 2 cl 3 5 h 1 2 3 5, E. P. Veale c 2 h 4 p 1 2 5.

Partridge Cochins—Bantams—Mrs. J. E. McGaffrey p 1, C. F. McLain c 2 h 2 p 3 4 5 pen 3.

Bronze Turkeys—H. O. Sears, H. Gilbert 1 old, 1 young, Frank Sager 2nd pair old.

Toulouse Geese—Joseph 1st old young, J. Mitchell 3rd old, H. Gilbert 2nd old.

Pekin Ducks—H. Gilbert 1st pair.

Salamanca, New York

The Cattaraugus County Poultry Association show at Salamanca, New York, was a very good one and a success in every respect. So well pleased were the members of the association that they began to prepare for next season before this show was over by setting the date the same place January 22-25, 1906. The awards follow:

Anconas—All awards to Daniel Carr.

Light Brahmas—All awards to Daniel Carr.

Gull, Claiborne, and Spangled Games—All awards to Henry Timmie.

Black Breasted Red Games—Cyrus Newton c 1, Henry Timmie c 1.

Henty Games—Richard Hevenor all prizes.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—All awards to Twin Pine Poultry Farm.

Houdans—All awards to Walker Bros.

Black Langshans—Andrew Wellenhofer c 1 cl 2 3 h 1 p 1, E. D. Perrigo c 2 p 2, Cyrus Newton c 1 p 3.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Niel Spore c 2 h 1 p 3, Byran Bros. c 1 p 1 2, Valley Point Poultry Yards c 3.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—All awards to Wm. Blessing.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Niel Spore c 1 p 1, Wm. Gray c 1 h 1 p 2 (tie), Mrs. R. E. Lilly h 2 p 2 (tie), Rufus Brodgen c 2 h 3 p 2 (tie), Twin Pine Poultry Farm c 3.

Buff Leghorns—Chas. Groat c 1 h 1, C. N. Story c 1 p 1 2 3 pen 1.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—Chas. Esslingre

Hansen's R. I. Reds



World's Champions, winners of more cash and special prizes at World's Fair than any other exhibitor. Won every first at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1905, on four entries. Won every first and silver cups at Chicago and Warsaw, 1904. Won all first prizes at Indianapolis, Louisville, Hamilton and also first prize winners at Cincinnati and East Enterprise. The home of Red Cloud, highest scoring Rhode Island Red male bird in America; eggs \$3 and \$5 a setting.

C. N. Hansen, Warsaw, Ky.

Vice-Pres. American R. I. Red Club.

ONE HATCH FREE. ROYAL Incubators.

30 Days Free. Absolutely automatic. Send it back if not perfectly satisfactory. Built to last years. Send for free trial plan. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalog FREE. Poultry paper 1 year 10c. ROYAL INCUBATOR CO., Drawer 751 Des Moines, Ia.

Alfalfa Meal

Cheapest Egg Food Ever Made. SEE OUR LARGE AD ON PAGE 7.

When Writing to Advertisers be sure to say POULTRY.

HEATWOLE'S Book on Poultry



is worth dollars in thousands of homes. It tells how to treat diseases, feed and care for poultry with success. It illustrates and tells all about 45 varieties farm raised Thoroughbred fowls and quotes most reasonable prices on stock and eggs. Mailed for 6c in stamps.

To whom it may concern: Mr. J. E. Heatwole, breeder and shipper of fancy poultry is personally known by me, and by the public generally. He is reliable and can be depended on. GEO. E. SHUE, Harrisonburg, Va.

John E. Heatwole, Harrisonburg, Va.

POULTRY one year and the new Standard of Perfection for only \$1.75.

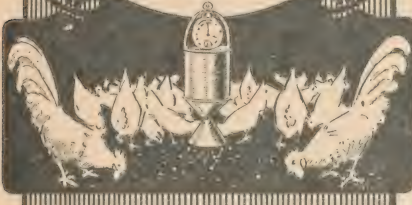
DON'T FEED YOUR CHICKENS

NOW AND THEN

Regular feeding is essential to profitable egg production and healthy poultry condition.

Stahmer's Automatic Feeder feeds your fowls at any desired time without trouble to you. You set the clock—it does the rest. Thoroughly scatters the feed so that the fowls must scratch for it. A great feed saver. **Price \$2.50.** Send for descriptive circular.

STAHMER BROS.
Dept. P
Oak Park, Ill.



Practical Poultry Pays.

Hens that lay from October or all winter and hens that keep it up all summer are hens that pay. We have found it so and our bread was buttered by our hens. We know our hens are Standard bred and good enough to go to shows, but we are not thinking about that now, we are talking business with you about our business hens and dwell on their paying qualities only. Yes, we can sell you eggs for hatching from them and assure a good hatch and life-long satisfaction. S. C. W. Leghorns, Buff Wyandottes and Barred Rocks are the breeds. Eggs \$1 per sitting or 3 sittings for \$2.50 eggs for \$4.

Greece Egg Farm, Barnard, N. Y.

Reds & Orpingtons

I breed **Rhode Island Reds** that are **RED** all over; and **Orpingtons** that are **BUFF** to the skin.

Stock from first prize winners at Boston and New York. Eggs for hatching at lowest prices. Unique and interesting descriptive circular sent free.

Charles S. Goff, Madison, S. D.



Riverside Poultry Farm
Eggs for hatching 16 years breeding the most noted strains in Barred P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Lt. Brahmas, S. & R. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. White and Brown and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per 15 \$5 per 100. Send for catalogue. K. C. B. Huff, Delaware N. J.

Brown Leghorns

SINGLE COMB, WITTMAN STRAIN

Choice Cockerels up to Standard.
Bargains for early buyers.

JOHN METLAR,

Edgemore Farm New Brunswick, N. J.



White Wyandottes
S. C. White Leghorns

Fine Matines. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 50. I guarantee ten chicks from every 15 eggs.

Edward Podhaski, Monticello, Iowa.

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, harder and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c; yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm Cook & Sons, Bx 24, Scotch Plains, N. J.

Alfalmo Poultry Feed

The Great Egg Maker and Chick Grower. For particulars **SEE OUR LARGE AD ON PAGE 7.**

c 1 h 1 h 3 (tie) p 2 3 pen 1, J. C. Groat c 2, C. H. Miller & Sons c 3 h 2 h 3 (tie) cl 1, Mitchell & Craddock cl 2 p 1 pen 2.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—Geo. Barnum h 1 cl 1 p 1, Andrew Wellenhofer p 2.

Buff Orpingtons—All awards to Daniel Carr.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—F. H. Farquharson Jr. cl 1 p 4, A. W. Sampson cl 2 p 2 pen 1,

Clarence Velie cl 3, E. D. Perrigo p 1 cl 4.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—H. H. Swan c 1 cl 3

h 2 3 p 2 3, J. D. Studley h 1, R. E. Shepard cl 2

p 1 pen 1.

White Plymouth Rocks—F. M. Benson c 1

cl 2 3 p 1 2, George Gotthart c 2 cl 1 h 2, Waite

& Sons c 3 h 1, E. D. Perrigo p 3.

Silver Plymouth Rocks—Jas. Haslet cl 1 p 1,

Geo. Thoen cl 2 p 2.

Rhode Island Reds—All awards to Walker

Bros.

White Faced Black Spanish—Geo. Baker c 1

h 1, A. Richmire c 2.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—J. C. Groat c 1

h 1, Valley Point Poultry Yards cl 1 h 2 p 1.

Buff Wyandottes—Chas. Lawson c 1 cl 1 h 1

p 1, B. L. Waite c 2 cl 2 p 2 p 3 (tie) pen 1, A. C.

Rouse cl 3 h 2 3 p 3 (tie) pen 2.

Golden Wyandottes—H. H. Swan c 1 h 1

2 p 1, James M. Spencer cl 1 2 p 1 2.

Columbian Wyandottes—J. D. Studley c 1

h 1, F. A. Keller pen 1.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—G. S. Boller c 1

2 cl 2 h 1 2 p 2 (tie) p 3 pen 1, Jas. Haslet cl 1

p 2 (tie).

White Wyandottes—Twin Pine Poultry Farm

c 1 3 p 1, J. D. Studley c 2, Valley Point Poultry

Yards cl 3 h 1, J. C. Collins h 2 3 pen 2, E. E.

Rice cl 1 p 3 pen 1, C. B. Wheaton cl 2 p 2.

Partridge Wyandottes—F. A. Keller c 1 2

h 1 2 3 cl 1 2 p 1 pen 1, Gerald Whiting c 3.

Buff Cochins—Samuel McMullen c 1

2 h 1 h 2 (tie), E. D. Perrigo h 2 (tie) cl 1 2 p 1 2 3,

Ajax Yards h 3.

Black Cochins—Geo. Barnum c 1

h 2, N. E. Engle c 2 h 1, D. P. Ogren c 3 p 3,

Valley Point Poultry Yards cl 1 h 3 p 2, J. E.

Rawnsley cl 2 p 1.

White Cochins—Gordon Brodgen h 1

p 1, J. B. Swan c 2.

Light Brahma Bantams—All awards to Chas.

Groat.

Golden Sebright Bantams—All awards to

J. B. Swan & Sons.

Hudson, Michigan

The first annual show of the Michigan Poultry, Pigeon and Game Breeders' Association was held at Hudson the first week in February and was a great success. Chas. McClave was selected as judge and gave such satisfaction that he will be secured for the next show. The attendance was good from the first and the quality of the birds made the show well worth the price of admission. Judge McClave made the following awards:

Mottled Anconas—Julius E. Stang all prizes.

Light Brahmas—Lew Adams c 1 cl 2 3 p 1,

M. M. Fox c 2 3 h 1 2 p 2 cl 1, E. C. Baldwin h 3.

Cornish Indian Games—All prizes to John

Finesy.

Black Langshans—J. E. Holyoke c 1 cl 1 2 3

h 1 2 p 1 3, D. Alden Harris p 2.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Rose Lodge

Poultry Yards c 1 cl 2 h 1 2 p 2, Frank Schellang

cl 1 h 3 p 1 3.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Harry Baker

c 1 h 3, Rose Lodge Poultry Yards cl 1 h 1 2 p 1.

Single Comb White Leghorns—L. W. Ship-

man c 1 cl 1 h 2 p 1 2 3, Rose Lodge Poultry

Yards c 2 3 h 1 3.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—Milton G.

Bryant c 1 2 h 1 p 1 2 3, Frank E. Hoadley

cl 1 h 2 3.

Black Minorcas—George L. Alban c 1 cl 2

h 1 2, Rose Lodge Poultry Yards c 2 cl 1 h 3 p 2,

Jacob Bauman & Son cl 3, R. J. Shattuck & Co.

p 1 3.

White Minorcas—Rose Lodge Poultry Yards

cl 1 h 1 2.

Buff Orpingtons—A. E. Rogers cl 1 h 1 p 2,

W. H. Thurber cl 2 3, John F. Sharpe p 1 2.

White Orpingtons—Tom Power all prizes.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—E. Bauman c 1

h 3 p 1, D. Jones h 1 2 p 2, F. D. Maples cl 1 2 3,

J. E. Holyoke p 3.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—P. W. Rogers c 1

p 1 2, Lyman Brown cl 1 p 2, Plim Gilman cl 2.

White Plymouth Rocks—Mr. & Mrs. A. M.

Griffin c 1 cl 2 h 1 p 1, George D. Rice cl 1 p 3,

George Needham cl 3 p 2.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—L. C.

Brittain cl 1 2 p 2, Dr. Geo. Benton h 1 2 p 3,

O. W. Haynes cl 3 p 1.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Dr. Geo.

Benton c 1 cl 2 h 2, Harry Adams cl 1 h 1 3 p 2,

L. C. Brittain cl 3 p 1, O. W. Haynes p 3.

Buff Wyandottes—All prizes to Geo. P.

Rogers.

Golden Wyandottes—All prizes to E. E.

Ford.

Silver Wyandottes—All prizes to Geo. D.

Rice.

White Wyandottes—Geo. S. Pomeroy c 1 cl 1

p 3, Edward West c 2, Rockwell Kempton cl 2

h 1 2, J. R. Shattuck & Co. h 3, Navid Bartlett

cl 3 p 1 3.

Pit Games—All to Michigan Poultry & Game

Farm.

Buff Cochins—All to Ralph C.

Hoadley.

White Cochins—All to Michigan

Poultry & Game Farm.

Golden Sebright Bantams—Dr. Geo. Benton

cl 1 p 1, Oren Howes Jr. cl 2 p 2.

White Pekin Ducks—Michigan Poultry &

Game Farm all prizes.

Indian Runner Ducks—Michigan Poultry &

Game Farm all prizes.

Buff Orpington Ducks—Michigan Poultry &

Game Farm all prizes.

It is the specialist who gets the

greatest renown in breeding poultry.

The beginner should specialize at first

whatever course he adopts when he has

had large experience.

Hovers 'em Just Like The Old Hen

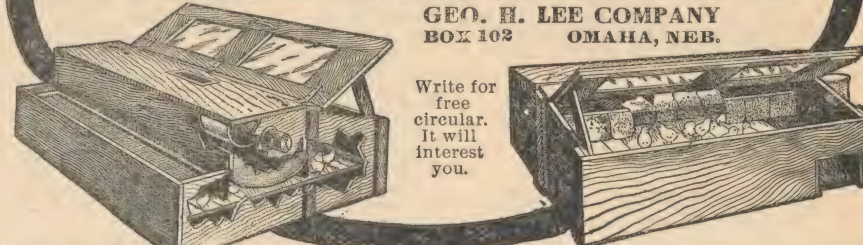
That's the secret of the "Mandy" Lee Brooder. It puts the heat where the chicks need it—on their backs—where they get it from the old hen. Furnishes direct contact heat in a natural, hen-like way that insures results. Chicks get heat where they want it, when they want it and just as they want it. It is no wonder that they live, thrive and grow fast and vigorous in

The "Mandy" Lee Brooder

What's the use of hatching chicks if you can't raise them to the profit-bringing point? There's not a brooder built that will raise half as many chicks to maturity as the "Mandy" Lee. Why? Because they are not built upon nature's lines. It comes so near to nature's way that there's nothing omitted but the old hen's "cluck."

GEO. H. LEE COMPANY
BOX 102 OMAHA, NEB.

Write for free circular. It will interest you.



Strawberry Plants and Seed Potatoes.

You can make more money if you plant intelligently. Write and tell us about your soil. We'll send you our Free Descriptive Book. Over 100 varieties.

THE FLANSBURG & PEIRSON CO.
LESLIE, MICH.



LIGHTNING

Whitewash Sprayer No. 28

Whitewash your poultry houses and stables now. Kills lice and vermin. Easy to operate. Sprays whitewash rapidly. Also for washing wagons, windows, etc. Double action pump. Brass ends. Steel stirrup. Has great force. Will spray 10 ft. high. Sent to any address, express prepaid, upon receipt of \$2.50. Agents wanted. D. B. SMITH & CO., UTICA, N. Y.

Alfalfa Meal

Gives penned-up hens a perfect green feed. **SEE OUR LARGE AD ON PAGE 7.**

The New Illustrated Standard Absolutely Free

Send us six new subscribers to **POULTRY** at 50c a year and we will send you, all charges paid, a copy of this valuable book.

A Sign of



Quality in

Poultry Printing

STOP a moment and think of the impression your printing is going to make on your prospective customer. Is it not very reasonable to suppose that a customer is more easily satisfied as to the quality of your stock if you put your claims before him in a circular or catalogue that is the best that can be produced by the printer's art? Of course it is. Now that is the only kind of printing we do. But what will interest you most is that the price for our kind of printing is no higher than that often charged for the other kind.

We Have the Finest and Most Up-to-Date Line of Poultry Cuts on the Market.

We might add that the publication you now have in your hands is a product of our press room—need we say more. We can do the same kind of work for you. If you want any printing, (and want it done right,) whether a shipping tag, letterhead or catalogue it will pay you to get prices from

Charles H. Frick, Freeport, Ill.

Poultry's Classified Advertisements

American Reds

At the Minneapolis meeting of the American Poultry Association the so-called Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds were admitted to the Standard under the name of American Reds, which is now the official name for the breed. Exclusive Rose Comb breeders please write for other information to F. D. Baerman, Secretary American Red Club, Dunellen, New Jersey.

Martin's Ideal Princess strain of Rose Comb Reds, now admitted to Standard as American Reds. Finest in America; including World's Fair Winners and others still better. Egg circular with standard for stamp. Dr. J. Martin, Wichita, Kansas.

Beck's Rose Comb Reds, Majestic strain, have won at Chicago, Indianapolis and other big shows. Eggs \$1.50 and \$3 for 15. Illustrated circular giving origin, description, prices, matings, etc. E. E. Beck, Hammond, Ind.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Ideal princess strain. A breed that is prolific, pretty, profitable and popular; simply perfection. Eggs in profusion. Hugh Haynes, Prairie du Rocher, Illinois.

Conn's American Beauty strain Rose Comb Reds. First-prize winners at Detroit, Toledo, and Chicago, 1905. Send for circular. L. L. Conn, Durand, Mich.

Anconas

Bargain—6 Mottled Anconas, good stock, only \$8. John P. Smith, Deckerville, Mich.

Andalusians

At World's Fair, St. Louis, my Andalusians won 2d cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 2d pullet, 1st pen. Cornish Indian Games (two entries) 1st cockerel, 4th pullet. Eggs \$3, two settings \$5. Chas. LaRose, Cornwall, Ontario, Canada.

Blue Andalusians. America's best. Circular free if you mention this paper. Ray Poultry Yards, Franklin Park, Ill.

Dark Brahmas

Eggs from high-class Dark Brahmas. Orders filled in the order in which they are received, \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. H. Schroeder, Peotone, Illinois.

Dark Brahmas—Chicago, Minneapolis, Illinois State Show, Guelph and Toronto, Canada first prize winners in my yards. Eggs \$3 for 13. W. Berberich, Elgin, Ill.

Light Brahmas

Hill's Majestic strain Light Brahmas. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 15. Frank Dennis, Peotone, Ill.

Light Brahma eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$5 per 100. John Linville, Urbana, Ohio.

Buckeyes

Buckeye Reds. Pea Comb Buckeyes are the largest and darkest Reds; best layers. Booklet free. Red Feather Farm, Warren, Ohio.

Buff Columbians

Buff Columbians, the new breed. A limited number eggs \$10 per 13. E. Van Winkle, originator, Van's Harbor, Mich.

Faverolles

Faverolles, "The King of Utility Fowls" winter layers, grow more rapidly than any other fowl known. Reach broiler size when eight weeks old. I have the best strains of all varieties of Faverolles imported direct from Europe by myself: English Salmon Faverolles, French salmon Faverolles, Ermine, Black, Red, Spangled and Blue Faverolles. Eggs for hatching, best pens \$6 for 15 eggs, other good pens \$5 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. Descriptive circular for stamp. See my winnings at World's Fair, etc. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Salmon Faverolles—from best imported stock. The general purpose fowl at last. Eggs for best pens \$6 to 15. A few good cockerels for sale; four entries secured four ribbons including first hen at Madison Square, 1905. Wiseacre's Poultry Farm, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

English Salmon Faverolles, Ermine Faverolles, Red Faverolles, send for catalogue. Direct from imported stock C. S. Hanna, West Hebron, N. Y.

Fluffs

Fine stock. Eggs for sale. Catalogue free. Klondike Poultry Ranch, Maple Park, Ill.

Lakenvelders

Lakenvelders—I purchased in 1904 the entire flock of international winners owned by The Countess of Craven. These birds are famous in Europe as well as America and have won more prizes and produced more prize winners than any flock of Lakenvelders in existence. Eggs for hatching from this strain \$10 for 15 eggs. Lakenvelders eggs from other strains \$6 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. See my winnings at World's Fair, Herald Sq., Madison Sq., etc. Descriptive circular for stamp. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Black Langshans

Black Langshans eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$5 per 100. John Linville, Urbana, Ohio.

Rose Comb White Leghorns

200-egg Rose Comb White Leghorns, Anderson strain of Australian competition fame. Every hen in breeding pens with trap-nest record of over 200 eggs a year. Eggs ordered from this advertisement only \$2, 15; \$3.50, 30; \$5, 50. J. Monroe Anderson, Pleasant Hill Potato and Poultry Farm, Muncie, Ind.

Victor Strain Rose Comb White Leghorns. Get my 1905 catalogue. It's free; it tells all. Chas. H. Rose, Evanston, Ill.

In order to encourage the small breeder by giving him an opportunity to advertise his stock at small cost we have made the rate for Classified Advertisements in POULTRY only 2 cents a word. If only one variety is advertised, the advertisement will be classified under the name of the variety. Where more than one breed is advertised the advertisement will be put under the head "Several Breeds." Pet stock, supplies, etc. will be put under the head 'Miscellaneous.' In counting words in an advertisement every initial and number, including name and address, will be counted as words. Cash must accompany all orders. Short paid advertisements will be cut down to the number of words paid for if this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Beautiful large pure White Leghorns. Excellent layers. Trap-nested and equal the best. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; incubator lots. Stock for sale. Mrs. D. F. Stoner, Ontario, California.

S. C. White Leghorns, the egg layers; stay white kind. Blood direct from Madison Square Garden winners. Eggs for sale. W. Alexander, West Union, Ohio.

Single Comb White Leghorns, Wyckoff strain, winners at Chicago show. Eggs \$1 for 15; \$1.75 for 30. E. E. Eddy, Trimble, Ohio.

Eddy's Jumbo Single Comb White Leghorns. The great winter layers. Eggs \$1 for 15; \$1.75 for 30. E. E. Eddy, Trimble, Ohio.

Ten nice large Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Edward Podhaski, Monticello, Iowa.

Prairie Farm Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs from best yards, \$2 per 15. Geo. L. Ferris & Son, Atwater, N. Y.

Single Comb White Leghorns (Wyckoff-Knapp). Fifteen eggs one dollar. Geo. Beaver, Huntingdon, Pa.

Large, pure White Leghorn prize winners. Eggs \$15, \$1; 100, \$5. Mrs. C. Brainard, Route 4, Quincy, Mich.

S. C. White Leghorns, breeding stock and eggs for sale. Kirchhoff Poultry Plant, Pembroke, N. Y.

Single Comb White Leghorn eggs \$1.25 per setting, \$5.00 per 100. John Linville, Urbana, O.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

The famous Hansel strain of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns are conceded to be the egg machines of America. Watch the Australian egg contest for their record. Eggs \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Book with each order. Mrs. A. H. Hansel, Loup City, Nebraska.

Relyea Rose Comb Brown Leghorns won 21 regular, 7 special prizes on 23 entries. Are extra layers of large eggs. Circulars free. L. S. Relyea Box D, Voorheesville, N. Y.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns a specialty for 8 years. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. P. Horr, Mechanicsburg, O.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Get eggs from my heavy laying exhibition. Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Bright's strain. 15 eggs 75c; 50, \$2; 100, \$3.50. Jesse Forney, Birds Run, Ohio.

H. M. Moyer, specialist, Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$6 per 100. Circular free. Bechtelsville, Route 2, Pa.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs, fifteen \$1, fifty \$2.25, one hundred \$4. J. N. Sisson, Valley Crossing, Ohio.

S. C. Brown Leghorns. See ad below. G. S. Korell, Key, Ohio.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns

Kugler's superior Buff Leghorns (winners at New York). Eggs from special mating of high-class birds \$1 per fifteen. Free circular. James Kugler, Jr., Frenchtown, N. J.

Bargains—Grand breeding pen Buff Leghorns 9 for \$13. John P. Smith, Deckerville, Mich.

Black Leghorns

Black Leghorns, grand in Standard and utility. Eggs from choice matings at \$1 for 15. A. B. Howard, Barnesville, Ohio.

Leghorns—More Than One Variety

S. C. Brown Leghorns, winners at Cambridge, Ohio, 1905; S. C. White Leghorns bred from winners at Cambridge, Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Show birds are plenty. All inquiries cheerfully answered. Write G. S. Korell, Key, Ohio.

Leghorns—Single Comb, Brown and White. 20 eggs \$1. Rice Poultry Yards, Milford Center, Ohio.

Black Minorcas

Single Comb Black Minorcas. Bred for size, beauty and egg-laying qualities. Eggs \$2.50 per 15 from pen headed by male scoring 944 no female scoring under 93 points in this pen. B. L. Wright, Warren, Ill. Correspondence a pleasure.

Beautiful S. C. Black Minorcas, the large, healthy, vigorous kind that are great in standard and utility points. Eggs \$1 per 13. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Perry Messenger, Sodus, N. Y.

Single Comb Black Minorcas, Northup strain, won first at State show, Peoria, Sheldon and Dwight. Eggs \$2 per setting. Circulars free. Clyde Johnston, Forrest, Ill.

Black Minorca eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$5 per 100. John Linville, Urbana, Ohio.

Rose Comb White Minorcas

Rose Comb White Minorcas. A new breed that is winning on its merits. 15 eggs \$2.50. Circular free. Lou Hudson, Ellisburg, N. Y.

Minorcas—More Than One Variety

Black Minorcas, best strains, high scoring, Rose and Single Comb cockerels for sale. Write for egg circular. The Gleyen Minorca Yards, W. W. Britton, Prop., Elgin, Ill.

Minorcas, Rose and Single Comb. Birds score 91 to 95 by Tucker and Butterfield. Settings \$2. Wagner Bros., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Buff Orpingtons

Single Comb Buff Orpington eggs that will hatch chicks equal to the best. Pens headed by absolutely solid buff males mated to females that will produce grand results. Eggs \$3 per 15. Express prepaid. Catalogue giving winnings, photos, etc., free. Will H. Schadt, Box 8, Goshen, Ind.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Deep golden buff. Bred from imported stock and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Eggs \$2 per 15. Wm. A. Farnsworth, Bellevue, Ohio.

Buff Orpingtons, Single Comb, choice stock (Voss and Byers strain). Eggs \$1.50 per setting. E. S. Lawrence, Arnot, Tioga Co., Pa.

S. C. Buff Orpington eggs for sale; good stock; \$3 per setting. Mrs. Jennie Gorman, Clarinda, Iowa.

Trio of Buff Orpingtons only \$5. John P. Smith, Deckerville, Mich.

S. C. Buff Orpington eggs \$1 per 13. W. L. Parrett, Lyndon, Ohio.

Buff Orpington eggs \$3 per 13. John Temby, Dodgeville, Wis.

White Orpingtons

Hansen's White Orpingtons. Worlds Fair winners, also winners at Cincinnati, Warsaw and East Enterprise. All stock sold but a limited number of eggs at \$3 per 15. Mrs. Minnie Hansen, Importer and Breeder, Warsaw, Ky.

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

Vass' Buff, White and Black Orpingtons. My Buffs at World's Fair won 1st and 3d hen, 4th cl, 7th pullet. Madison Square Garden, 1905, 2d cl, defeating the originator and won over imported cockerel that cost \$750, and all American-bred birds in his class, 37 competing. Madison Square Garden, 1901, 4 firsts; Pan-American 4 firsts. Whites and Black, Cook's strain. Eggs and stock for sale. Write for prices. Circular free. C. E. Vass, Washington, N. J.

If you want the best Orpingtons you must send to their originators, who still lead the world in all ten varieties; 31 firsts, 26 seconds at Madison Square and Herald Square this season; eggs from the finest in the world and include all our winners; \$10 a setting from grand stock; \$5 a setting Buff and White Orpingtons; utility stock. \$2.50 setting. Over 3000 young stock for sale Wm. Cook & Sons, Box 15, Scotch Plains, N. J.

Single and Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons, imported birds, winners at English shows, also winners in America, including American Orpington Club specials. Egg orders booked now. T. W. Beecher & Co., Reed City, Mich.

Orpingtons, Buff and Black. At Herald Square show, New York, 1904, twelve entries won eleven prizes. 200 birds for sale. Dr. M. S. Sherwood, Box 214, Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

Orpingtons—Single Comb Buff and Black. Imported stock. 3 cocks, 10 cockerels for sale. Eggs. Circular free. Purley C. Butterfield, Mt. Carmel Center, Conn.

Single Combed Buff and Black Orpingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Buff Orpingtons since 1898. Dr. Paul Kyle, Kyle Institute, Flushing, L. I.

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Buff Rocks, the golden kind, bred to lay as well as for show. Winners at Madison Square Garden, Rochester and Auburn, 1905. Eggs \$3 per 16, \$5 per 32. A. W. Dakin, Syracuse, N. Y.

Wright's Barred Rocks. The kind that win. Thompson and Bradley strain. 15 choice eggs \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jno. W. Wright, Darlington, Wis.

Buff Rocks exclusively 11 years. Golden buff, correct shape, great layers, full weight. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. John F. Winter, Wooster, Ohio.

Buff Rock eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$5 per 100. John Linville, Urbana, Ohio.

Trio, Buff Rocks, only \$4. John P. Smith, Deckerville, Mich.

White Plymouth Rocks

Dr. Buchanan's Ideal White Plymouth Rocks. Winnings at four shows—Judges Southard, Emory and McClave—eight firsts, nine seconds, six thirds, four fourths, four fifths and five specials. Total, thirty-six ribbons. Strictly line bred, pure white. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. Nevada, Mo.

200 eggs in 230 consecutive days. That's a Coretavis White Rock! Winners at New England's largest and best shows. Unequalled exhibition and persistent laying strain. Booklets free. Coretavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn.

S. L. Boyce of Crook, Osage Co., Mo., has the best utility White Plymouth Rock line-bred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him.

Look! Listen! Orders booked for eggs from Root's Strain White Rocks \$2.00 per 13, one month only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write Theodore Hallbeck, West Salem, Ill.

White Rocks exclusively. Bred to lay from snow-white prize-winning stock. Line bred twelve years. Eggs: 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. H. Tompkins, Union, Ill.

Jersey Strain White Rocks, entered eight shows, won at seven. They always please. Settings \$1.50. Circular free. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, New Jersey.

White Rocks. Elm laying and Fishel strains, pure. Eggs \$1 per fifteen. Stock for sale. E. C. Purdy, Box 1, Croton Falls, N. Y.

White Rock eggs from 200-egg hens \$1 per 15, satisfaction guaranteed. O. F. Bogard, Morganfield, Ky., Route 2.

Eggs for sale from prize-winning White Rock stock at \$1.50 per setting. K. S. Tanner, Box 35, Caroleen, N. C.

Superior Snow White Rocks, good layers, prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Edw. Dalton, Olney, Ill.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Miss Jennie Ferry, Elsbury, Mo., has bred Barred Plymouth Rocks over 20 years. One customer says: "From one hundred eggs bought of you, have 43 pullets, 4 cockerels and \$39 for surplus cockerels. A good investment of \$15, we think."

Eggs from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 per 15. Bradley Bros. strain; farm raised, vigorous, good winter layers. Cockerels line bred for seven years. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. J. Cooney, Route 3, Lawler, Iowa.

Barred Rocks. Real prize winners. \$25 cockerel scored 914 by McClave. My hens and pullets are all the best money could buy. Farmer and Felch strains. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. C. H. Marlow, Warren, Ohio.

Barred Rocks that score over 90 points. Bradley strain. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 15. Best pen \$2.50 per 15. Write for prices on large orders. Frank Dennis, Peotone, Ill.

Eggs from 5 pens, first class B. P. Rocks, at \$1.50 per 13, \$2.50 per 26 and \$3 per 39. W. E. Snively, Hudson, Ill.

Barred Rocks exclusively; Thompson & Miles' strain; eggs \$2 per setting 15. Ransom J. Kise, Stroudsburg, Penna.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, bred from prize winning stock; eggs \$2.50 per 15. A. M. Tough, Downer's Grove, Ill.

Plymouth Rocks—More Than One Variety

Millville Farms Barred, Buff and White Rocks. 37 regular and special prizes at World's Fair, St. Louis, in strongest competition ever known. Among them 2d pen in Barred, 1st and 3d hen, 1st cockerel, 1st collection Buffs, 1st cock and 1st pen Whites. Old and young birds closely related to these winners for sale. Can send you crack show birds or A1 breeders. Our catalogue is free and will tell you our methods. A postal will do. Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J.

Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards Hopkinsville Ky., C. L. Daniel, Prop. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$2 per 15. Stock a matter of correspondence.

Rhode Island Reds

Ayer's Rhode Island Reds. Characteristics of my strain: Heavy layers, good size, correct shape and color. Get my prices on eggs. A. H. Ayer, Painesville, Ohio.

Rhode Island Reds; farm raised, good layers. 15 eggs \$1; 30, \$1.75. Wm. Palmer, Moscow, N. Y. Money order office, Perry, N. Y.

Rhode Island Whites

Rhode Island Whites are the best winter layers known. Unexcelled for broilers and market. Winners at Salamanca Poultry Show 1905. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. Dr. F. B. Holcomb, Cherry Creek, N. Y.

Spanish

Spanish a specialty for 45 years! No other fowls. Shipping eggs for hatching a specialty. Circular and my photo free. John Bennett, Sunman, Ind.

Dogs

Dalmatian or Coach Dog. Six puppies, two months old, for sale. Perfectly marked. Pure bred, and from trained and intelligent parent stock. Write at once for picture of Freeport Prince at head of stud. H. L. Aspinwall, 222 Walnut St., Freeport, Ill.

I have two (female) Scotch Collie puppies that I will sell at \$5 each. Their brothers sold at \$20. Your money back if not satisfactory. H. H. Schroeder, Peotone, Ill.

Thoroughbred collie pups—Pedigree and book on training with each sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sunnyside Kennels, Metamora, Ill.

White Wyandottes

Express prepaid on White Wyandotte eggs. Winner of five 1sts, three 2nds at late Goshen poultry show. Have won over 100 prizes in last three years. Eggs from my Snow Flake strain of prize winners \$2 per 15. Catalogue giving list of winnings, photos, etc., free. Will H. Schadt, Box 8, Goshen, Ind.

Spring garden winnings are many in White Wyandottes. Will give \$5 prize for best pullet hatched out of my eggs. Decided at Hagers-town, 1905 and \$5 for cockerel at Harrisburg, 1906. Some exceedingly fine Buff Orpingtons. Be sure to write me. C. K. Darone, York, Pa.

White Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown. First pen cockerel 96; pullets 95½ to 95¼. Three pens mated. Also Rose Comb Black Bantams. Eggs and stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circulars. E. M. Dieter, Naperville, Ill.

White Wyandottes. Duston strain exclusively. Eggs for hatching a specialty; any quantity wanted from now on. Leslie C. Poultry Farm, J. E. Haynes, Prop., Route 2, Prairie du Rocher, Ill.

Eastern Ontario's prize-winning White Wyandottes. Particulars and recent winnings on application. Magnificent Canadian prize stock. Eggs \$2 per setting. Wright Brothers, Brockville, Ontario.

White Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown. Won 13 prizes at Quincy and Hudson. Eggs for hatching from stock scoring to 95. Write Rockwell Kempton, North Adams, Mich.

At big Chicago show, December, Coleman's Gold Medal White Wyandottes won two regular prizes on three entries. Choicest eggs \$2 per 15. Coleman's Poultry Farm, Bellville, O.

White Wyandottes exclusively. Bred for practical and exhibition purposes. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Orders booked for spring shipment. Circulars free. Melrose Poultry Farm, Kenney, Ill.

White Wyandottes. A few cocks and cockerels for sale as good a strain as there is in America. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30, \$6 for 45. D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

High Class White Wyandottes only. Line bred—great laying strain and winners wherever shown. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio.

White Wyandottes. Bred for utility and fancy points. Stock and eggs reasonable. The best that money can buy. Circulars free. W. T. Rollins, Cardwell, Mo.

I have a few choice White Wyandotte cockerels left that I will sell cheap; eggs in season. A. B. Hallock, Box L, Peotone, Ill.

White Wyandottes. Heavy layers, winners wherever shown. Stock and eggs reasonable. Leslie W. Baker, Perry Hall, Md.

White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per 15. J. R. Wright, Ocheyedan, Iowa.

White Wyandottes exclusively; eggs \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30. Winners where shown. Chas. White, Warsaw, Ky.

White Wyandottes; high grade, farm raised. Eggs 7c each. Orchard Hill Farm, Fultonham, Ohio.

White Wyandottes, high grade, farm raised. Eggs 7c each. Orchard Hill Farm, Fultonham, O.

White Wyandotte eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$5 per 100. John Linville, Urbana, O.

Buff Wyandottes

Buff Wyandottes. My best pens score above 91 points, and no specimen cut above one-half in any section. True buff color and fine shape. Have won this season at Pittsburg, Canal Dover, Canton and Lima. Write me if you wish eggs from high class stock. \$2.50 per 15. Three breeding cockerels cheap. G. C. Kimbark, Canton, Ohio.

Buff Wyandottes. Winners of firsts at Durand, Lansing, Flint, Ann Arbor and Saginaw, Michigan, this season. Large well shaped birds, with beautiful buff surface and under-color. Write me R. A. McNamee, Durand, Michigan.

Buff Wyandottes. At Lockport, N. Y. on 6 entries, won 1st cock, 3rd and 4th hens, 2nd cockerel, 3rd pullet, 1st pen. Stock and eggs in season. Write C. W. Augenstein, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Wilson Strain Buff Wyandottes are leaders. Extra choice cockerels at reasonable prices. Circulars. E. S. Wilson, So. Hammond, N. Y.

Buff Wyandottes. Prize winners. Eggs \$1.50. Otis Crane, Route 10, Lebanon, Ind.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

World's Fair Prize Winners. Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Cream of Standard line breeding. Breeding and exhibition birds always on hand. Eggs from my choicest prize winners \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30, \$6 for 45. Every setting guaranteed. S. J. Sorensen, Ravine Poultry Yards, Appleton, Wisconsin.

Wyandottes—More Than One Variety

Millville Farms Buff and White Wyandottes won 18 regular and special prizes at World's Fair, St. Louis, in strongest competition ever known. Among them 1st pen Buffs and 1st cockerel Whites. Old and young birds closely related to these winners for sale. Can send you crack show birds or A1 breeders. Our catalogue is free and will tell you our methods. A postal will do. Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J.

Brown's Wyandottes—Silver Laced, Silver Penciled and Columbian—for beauty and utility are unsurpassed. Eggs from best pens \$2 per 15. Ray D. Brown, Tully, N. Y.

Golden and White Wyandotte eggs and stock for sale, Keller and Duston strains. Orders filled on short notice. Russell C. Cory, Route 8, Dayton, O.

Pure bred Silver, Buff, White Wyandottes. Good laying strain. Eggs \$1 per 15. Beechwood Farm, Rosefarm, O.

Partridge Wyandottes

\$3 per setting, Partridge Wyandotte eggs, prize winners, sired by first cock, Chicago. On eight entries, Dearborn, Mich., show, won seven ribbons, three specials. H. C. Thomm, 2372 Fulton St., Toledo, Ohio.

Partridge Wyandottes—A few choice cockerels for sale. Scored by Judge Emery. Book your egg orders now. Eggs \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26. Wyandotte Farm, L. Dunphy, Mgr., Nevada, Mo.

Partridge Wyandottes scoring up to 94. Trios \$4 up; eggs \$1.25 to \$4 per 15. M. F. Stellwagen & Son, 909 Logan Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.

Partridge Wyandottes. Stock and eggs. Write G. E. Halteman, Tiffin, Ohio.

Golden Wyandottes

Golden Laced Wyandottes from Keller strain, direct. Large, healthy and clear open laced. Eggs \$1.50 for 13. M. M. Hood, Gilmer, Texas.

America's best Golden Wyandottes. Stock and eggs cheap. Write Gus E. Halteman, Tiffin, Ohio.

Bantams

Light Brahma Bantams, best in America; won N. Y. trophy cup 2 years. At World's Fair won 50 out of 51 firsts and cup for best collection. Some fine birds for sale; eggs \$3 per 15. D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

Ornamental Bantams.—All varieties of Standard breeds. 500 for sale. Breeders \$2 upwards, show birds \$5 upward, according to quality. J. C. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y.

Chicago Bantam Winners. Send 2c stamp for circular on Japanese, Sebrights, Cochins and Games. Egg orders booked now, stock for sale. A. A. Fenn, Burlington, Wis. Box 109.

Golden Sebright Bantams. A few very good pullets at 50c apiece from first-prize stock. Eggs \$1 per 15. W. H. Wood, Birmingham, Mich.

Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs \$3 per 13. Have won 81 prizes at Great Madison Square Garden Show, New York. Charles Jehl, Long Branch, N. J.

White and Partridge Cochins Bantams \$3 per pair. Eggs \$2 per setting. Chestnut Hill Poultry Farm, Athol, Mass.

Bantams—Buff, Black, White Cochins. 15 eggs \$1. Rice Bantam Yards, Milford Center, Ohio.

Golden Sebright Bantams. Eggs in season. James M. Cash, Burnt Prairie, Ill.

Game Bantams

Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa., breeds all varieties of Game Bantams to the highest possible standard. If you don't believe it look up the awards at the great shows. Stock always for sale. Eggs in season.

Game Bantams.—I breed all varieties. A few show birds and breeders for sale. J. C. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

America's largest strain Mammoth Bronze turkeys bred for pounds from Madison Square Garden, New York, winners \$3 up. Mrs. Robt. Bowles, Lamont, Ky.

Miscellaneous

Barred Rocks, scored by Shaner and Rigg. Thompson Ringlet pure eggs \$2 per 13. Cockerels \$3 each. They will produce winning cockerels. Scotch Collies, sired by my winning stud dog "Royal Squire," for sale or exchange. Stud dogs, brood bitches and puppies. They must be sold out at once. Address J. H. McLeod, Charles City, Iowa.

Wanted—By Apr. 1st 1905, practical man to run a dairy and poultry farm near Huntingdon, Pa. Will pay small salary and good portion of net profits for a good party. Light farming could be done in connection with dairy and poultry business. Reference required. Address W. C. White, Cumberland, Md.

Your name in our Poultry Directory brings you large poultry mail daily, including poultry book entitled "5000 per year on a city lot"; formula to force large egg production; also other valuable information. All for 10 cents. Schadt's Poultry Supply House, Dept. 12, Goshen, Ind.

Poultry Printing.—Attractive, forceful. Just the kind of advertising that will make you money. Envelopes, letter heads, cards, circulars, etc., at lowest prices, express charges prepaid. Unequalled line of cuts. Send for samples. S. E. Richards, Sta. B, Monticello, Wis.

All breeds of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, cavies, dogs, cats and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B, 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

D. L. Schrock, Archbold, Ohio, breeder of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs 75c per 15. Eggs shipped safely anywhere. Also Duroc Jersey swine. R. K. 10.

Choice stock for sale.—All varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Quail, Wild Duck, Ferrets, Cavies and pet stock. Prices right. Michigan Poultry and Game Farm, Hudson Mich.

For Sale: Cherry Grove Poultry Yards, Wheaton, Ill. An ideal poultry and fruit farm, 6½ acres inside city limits. L. W. Nichols, Wheaton, Ill.

\$1 buys 15 eggs from Brown Leghorns or White Rocks. Limestone grit 55c per hundred. Leonard Stanley, Joplin, Mo.

Buff Cochins Bantams—3 pair at \$2.50 pair. Sure Hatch Incubator \$8. Fannie, Belknap, Irondale, Mo.

20 eggs \$1, leading varieties; prize poultry pigeons, hares, etc. Catalogue free. F. G. Wile, Telford, Pa.

Several Breeds

For sale—all kinds of fancy pigeons, reasonable, also Toulouse geese eggs \$1 per setting, Rouen and Pekin duck eggs 18 for \$1, Muscovy duck eggs 10 for \$1, White Holland Turkey eggs 9 for \$1, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, S. S. Hamburgs, Houdans, C. I Games, Silver Laced, White and Buff Wyandottes, Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Golden Sebright Bantams, Pearl and White guineas, Peacocks. Poultry eggs 15 for \$1. Write for circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

My "America's Best" Spanish, Redcaps, and White Dorkings. Winners of principal prizes at Pan-American, World's Fair St. Louis, Boston, Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Sherbrooke, and Ottawa; also Silver-Gray, Colored Dorkings, and Creve-Cours. Eggs \$4 per 13. J. H. Warrington, Cornwall, Ontario, Canada.

Light Brahmas; Cochins: White, Black, Buff, Partridge; Brown Leghorns; Spanish; Black Langshans; Houdans; Buff Orpingtons; Cornish Indian Games; Toulouse Geese. Send for a 24-page catalogue. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

Point Pleasant Poultry Farm, prize winners at Madison Square and Herald Square: Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs \$2 per setting. A. W. Silkworth, Prop., P. O. box 225, Mattituck, L. I.

Chicks! Newly hatched Rocks, Leghorns. Wyandottes, expressed with safety to distant states. Order now. Hundreds already booked. Send for circulars, Freeport Hatching Co., Freeport, Mich.

Breeding pens of three great laying strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns. Trapnest records 205-240 egg yearly. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free, John Groot, Lakeshore, Md.

Trap-nested eggs from very excellent laying Ideal Brown Egg Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, \$2 per 15. Send for circular. N. A. King, Millfintown, Pa.

Eggs from prize winning Silver Laced Wyandottes and Single Comb Brown Leghorns \$1 per 15. Fine vigorous pullets and cockerels \$1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ira Hastings, Cairo, Ills.

Eggs for hatching. Buff Rocks, Golden Wyandottes and Black Minorcas, \$1 for 15; \$1.50 for 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Wiley, Route 2, Export, Pa.

Eggs from prize-winning White Wyandottes, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, White Holland Turkeys. \$1 per setting. D. W. Hayes, Lena, Ill.

Eggs from pure stock \$1 for 15. Barred, Buff, White Rocks; Silver Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Houdans, Red Caps. Pekin Ducks. P. E. Twining, Kipton, Ohio.

Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Silver and Buff Wyandottes, Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Prices reasonable. Eggs in season. Mrs. E. H. Dancer, Lamoni, Iowa.

White Langshans and Buff Rocks, best strains, farm raised; eggs \$1.25 per 15. Bronze Turkey eggs \$2.50 per 10. Mrs. Lizzie Mumpower, Chillicothe, Mo.

Eggs for hatching from Mottled Anconas, White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Send for circular. P. H. Mansfield, Falconer, N. Y.

White Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Blue Andalusians. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 15. Cockerels for sale. L. R. Carmichael, Stillman Valley, Ill.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs and White Crested Black Polish. Winners a Chicago shows. Eggs \$2 per 15. F. Kuechenmeister, 1120 N Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Silver Pheasant and Buff Bantam Eggs in season. Buff Bantam males from prize stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. D. Bryan, Converse, Ind.

Eggs from prize-winning White and Barred Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese. Free catalogue. Richland Poultry Farm, Parkersburg, Ill.

Eggs for hatching: Silver Wyandottes \$2 setting; Black Langhans or R. C. B. Leghorns \$1.50. Mrs. Emma Sinding, Wisner, Nebr.

Black Minorcas and White Leghorns, Single Comb. Eggs from choice matings \$1.50 per 15. E. F. Gillett, Box, 66, Rockford, Ill.

Eggs for hatching. Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Buff Rocks. Elza Boring, Thornville, Ohio.

Columbian Wyandotte and Partridge Plymouth Rocks eggs \$2.00 per 15. E. H. Adams, Ellwood, Penna.

Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Eggs \$1 per 15. J. E. Herold, New Rochelle, N. Y.

White Holland Turkeys

White Holland Turkeys. The females in my flock are bred from the same mating as the tom that won 1st at Herald Square show, 1904. The males I selected at World's Fair, St. Louis, for their good points. Eggs after April 1st \$3.50 per setting of 9. With each setting I will send plain instructions for the care of turkeys. Stock for sale after November 1st. M. C. Van Winkle, Stone Ridge, New York.

White Holland Turkeys for sale. Largest strain. Toms \$5, hens \$3. Eggs in season \$3 per dozen. Mrs. J. J. Myers, Woodlyn, Ohio.

Ducks

Jersey Strain Mammoth Pekin Ducks always please. Pens headed by prize winners. Settings \$1. Circular free. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, New Jersey.

Pekin, Cayuga, Colored and White Muscovy duck eggs \$1.25 per 11, \$2.50 per 26. John Linville, Urbana, Ohio.

Pure-bred Mammoth White Pekin Ducks. Settings of 11, \$2. A. M. Tough, Downer's Grove, Ill.

Allegan, Michigan

The poultry show at Allegan, Michigan, last month was a very successful one. Judge J. M. Rapp placed the awards with general satisfaction although he scored the birds rather low as compared with scores made on the same birds at other shows. We are willing to assert that Judge Rapp did justice to every bird that passed through his hands and if he scored them low it was because they deserved the cuts he gave them. After all the score does not matter so much. Some judges cut more severely than others and make low scores, but as long as they treat every one alike the best bird wins in the end and a low score is more valuable than one that is too high.

When we got ready to make up our magazine last month we found that we had more matter than we had room for and were obliged to begin to cut out everything that possibly could be left out. By mistake all reference to the fine exhibit made by the Chicago Poultry Supply Company at the Chicago show was one of the items left out. This exhibit included incubators, brooders and poultry supplies of all kinds. Fred Phillips, manager of the company and Mrs. Phillips were in charge and entertained the many visitors. Another exhibit that was cut out was that of D. B. Smith & Co., Utica, New York, who showed their complete line of sprayers for poultrymen and those desiring to use liquid insecticides of any kind.

It was with considerable surprise that we learned of the consolidation of the American Fancier, Johnstown, New York, and The Feather, Washington, D. C. As we understand it the consolidated papers will be published under their separate names, one each week, The Feather being the number for the first week in the month and the Fancier for the remaining weeks. There will be no change in the editorial departments. The arrangement will add strength to both publications and we predict for the consolidation greater success than they have ever before enjoyed. Howard, McGrew and Drevenstedt will make a strong team with plenty of money and brains to swing the enterprise.

Some of our new subscribers seem to be troubled about the matter of stopping the paper when the time paid for expires. We shall always give subscribers notice a month before their subscription expires and if they do not renew shall stop sending POUSTRY to them. We do not believe in forcing a publication on any one. If it is not worth paying for the subscriber should not be forced to take it. We are willing to let the subscriber say for himself whether he wants it and if he does not we are not going to send it to him longer than it is paid for. It is an imposition to get a subscription and continue it forever after it has expired.

Games

For sale, lusty stags, elegant pullets and a few superb brood hens, bred on free range from as fast and game cocks as ever carried steel to the pit. Address Geo. L. Wilkinson, Beloit, Wis.

Standard Games.—I won more prizes at Hagerstown than all others, winning special for best exhibit of poultry. A few show and breeders for sale. J. C. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y.

Black Breasted Red Games, highest quality but lowest prices. 40 years experience breeding high class winners. Write stating wants. E. R. Spaulding, Jaffrey, N. H.

Pit games that will fight and are dead game. Stags \$3, hens and pullets \$2. Eggs \$2 per 15. F. Kuechenmeister, 1120 N. Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Cornish Indians. Grand stock. Correspondence solicited. Francis Spencer, Lewisville, Minn.

Alfalmo Meal

Makes vigorous Fowls, fertile Eggs, strong Chicks. See big advertisement page 7.

POULTRY

A Magazine for All Poultrymen

Published Monthly by the

Poultry Publishing Company

J. S. Sleeper, President and General Manager
Miller Purvis, Vice-President and Editor
Frank J. Gross, Secretary
E. A. Powers, Treasurer

FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Fifty cents per year in advance. Five cents per copy.

Foreign subscriptions one dollar per year. Subscriptions will begin with current issue unless otherwise instructed.

Write your name and post office plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly each month.

When you request change of address, give the old as well as the new address.

Subscribers will be notified a month before their subscriptions expire. Renew promptly and avoid missing any numbers as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Send for Advertising Rates

Volume I March 1905 Number 6

Publisher's Page

A Free Reading Notice

The difference between a rule and a law is that a rule is subject to exceptions while a law is mandatory and positive. Our rule is not to give any one a free reading notice. For this once we are going to break it without apologizing to our readers for so doing. The usual free reader declares that the birds, eggs, machines, or other merchandise offered by a certain party are all right in every way and that the readers of the publication in which it appears would do well to deal with that person, inferring that he is more honest, or has better goods than any other person advertising similar merchandise in the publication in which the "free puff" appears. We believe in fair play and equal opportunity to all men, women and children. It is because we do believe this that we are going to break over the rule we have made for ourselves and give the very best "free puff" we ever wrote in our whole experience as a writer for the public prints. To show that we are not partial, we are going to include every one who has an advertisement in POULTRY this month or any succeeding month. We believe that if the man who takes a whole page deserves a free reader the man who takes an inch is just as deserving. For this reason we want to say here and now that every advertiser in POULTRY is reliable, honest, well-meaning and anxious to please his patrons by doing all in his power to satisfy them. We stand back of every one of them, firmly believing that it will not cost us a cent to do so, for we would not accept advertising for or from any person, firm, or advertising agency if we did not think the advertiser all right in every way and the thing or things advertised worth the money. This is all we could say of any single advertiser and we say it willingly and freely of all our advertisers. This free reader has the merit of having been written in our office and that too without having been suggested by any one outside.

"Special" Editorial Endorsements

Our risibilities are excited when we read some of the "special" endorsements of certain advertisers which appear in the writings of our esteemed contemporaries, who are willing to print things

which mean nothing concerning their advertisers. Here are some special opinions from a brother editor in the shape of "free puffs". Of one incubator he says: "It was designed to take the place of the hen. It is the result of years' of experiment." Of another he says: "The incubator is the simplest to handle and operate, the most unique and effective hatching machine ever invented, possessing a number of new features never before embodied in an incubator." Of another: "With his vast experience he has perfected an incubator——. It is so complete and accurate that it can be operated by any one." Of another: "It is so easy to operate them that even the beginner succeeds. Only experts can operate machines with complicated devices but in the——everything has been simplified with the idea of producing a machine that the busy farmer's wife can operate with success." Of still another: "The brains and inventive genius expended in perfecting the practical utility of these machines is evidenced by the surprising results which some of them achieve. His machine is worthy of the consideration of any one contemplating the purchase of an incubator." Once more the brother says: "A great deal of interest has been aroused among poultry raisers on account of the new principles of incubator construction embodied. Careful tests of this heating system have been found to mean a saving of 50 per cent of the oil used through operating a hatch." This is absolutely original for any method "of saving the oil used" can not fail to attract immediate and favorable attention. Of still another incubator it is said: "The scientific principles embodied in its construction are absolutely correct and true to nature. It would take columns to tell all about it." Just one more: "This——is one of the exclusive features of the——incubator and commends itself to every thinking poultry raiser. There are other interesting points of superiority about the——that would be interesting to mention." One more, please. We overlooked it. The brother says of another incubator: "They are so simple and the directions so comprehensive that any one——can operate them and make money from the start; while the expert who examines them critically is delighted with them, and finds all that advanced science can suggest for effectiveness, simplicity and economy embodied in the——incubator." Here are seven "special" editorial opinions, otherwise known as free readers, in one issue of one poultry publication, each one of which commends in the strongest terms a particular machine. Nor is this all that appears in that particular issue. We have simply selected the strongest statements in order to show what publishers and editors will say when asked to give away space in their publications. Every statement made by our editorial brother in his free readers may be true. If so why say them so many times and waste space that might have been given to valuable instruction or interesting information? Why could he not have said in one paragraph: "There are nine incubators advertised in our columns. Every one is the best, simplest, easiest to operate and most scientifically constructed of all the different brands of incubators ever invented. Our readers should buy every one of them, for by failing to do so they will miss something that leads to success in the poultry business." Here would have been the sum and substance of all the "free" puffs from which the above extracts are made. We do not mind saying that we do not believe our brother wrote a single one of the above puffs. The execrable grammatical construction of several of them absolves him in our mind from

guilt. We presume he used them just to fill in space thus saving labor and because he really thought his rates were too high, he would give his several advertisers a rebate in the shape of additional space.

A Dollar a Year

Since we announced that the subscription price of POULTRY would be raised to one dollar a year beginning May 1, we have received a large number of letters from present subscribers approving of our action. One of these letters just received from C. L. Daniel, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, says, in effect, what has been said by a hundred others. Mr. Daniel says: "I am glad to see you raise the price (of POULTRY) as it's no fifty-cent journal, and any one who is not willing to pay one dollar for it has no business with it." Still another numerous lot of our friends have taken time by the forelock and have sent in renewal subscriptions for a year ahead, although their subscriptions still have from six to ten months to run, thus getting the magazine for another year at the present price of fifty cents. One enthusiastic friend has paid his subscription up to 1910 at fifty cents a year.

Those who send us one dollar before May 1 will receive POULTRY for two years from the date of their subscription, and it would be a good plan for those who feel satisfied with our magazine to secure the present low rate while the price remains at fifty cents a year.

Comparative Results

We had a curious argument put up to us while at one of the New York poultry shows. A very prominent poultryman came to us and said he believed it would pay him to advertise in POULTRY as he had been told by other advertisers that it had paid them. Of course we were glad to hear this and in a receptive mood as far as taking his order for space. Then he said: "I don't think your magazine would pay me so well as——, (naming another publication,) but I am willing to give you a contract provided you will take my advertising and accept as payment the same price for every inquiry that it costs me to get an inquiry from that paper." "You think it would pay you," we replied. "but you want us to take the chances and make you a special rate. Not in a thousand years! Your argument is that if for one dollar put into advertising in POULTRY you get only fifty cents' profit you could not afford to use it because some other publication made you sixty cents' profit." He admitted that we were right and the argument ended right there. Since that time this offer has been renewed and it has been intimated that other poultry publications have been willing to take advertising on these terms.

It strikes us that this was the most unbusinesslike proposition we ever received. It was exactly the same as a proposition from the buyer of any other commodity that he would buy a certain quantity of goods provided the seller would agree to secure him as great profits as he had made in some other profitable transaction. It would be the same kind of a proposition as would be a proposal to buy eggs for hatching and pay for them after the chicks had been sold, if the hatch was good.

The advertiser who wants to get a sure thing and insists on getting it is always able to get as much space as he wants in publications in which the publishers have no confidence.

We have reason to believe that not more than a few of our advertisers use our columns from purely philanthropic motives or from a desire to aid the worthy poor. As they renew their con-

tracts and in a good many instances take larger space, we are forced to conclude they find it profitable to continue to buy space in our columns.

We have no doubt we could fill our columns with advertising if we would take all the chances and accept promises in payment for space, but so far we have not been under the necessity of making extraordinary efforts to secure a goodly line of advertisements from the best advertisers in this country. If a breeder wants space with us and we believe him to be all right, we are glad to have him join with us in spreading the gospel of better poultry. If any one feels that he does not care to invest in space with us, we do not feel that he has given us any cause for complaint and keep sweet-tempered when we think of him. This number shows for itself what the advertising public thinks of POULTRY. Every advertisement is paid for at full rates and no advertiser is given any advantage over every other, except in the matter of the quantity of space occupied and that matter every one settles for himself.

As a rule the larger the advertisement the more profitable it is. That is a two-inch advertisement will bring more than twice as many answers as a one-inch advertisement, and counting cost of replies it may confidently be expected that the replies from a page advertisement will cost less for each one than those received from a one-inch advertisement. This applies alike to every publication which makes any returns and is just as true of POULTRY as of any other one. It is a good rule to take large space in a few publications rather than small space in a large number. If this were not true, a good many of those who are now with us would be using smaller space. Our advice to every advertiser is to use as much space as he can afford to pay for, whether he uses it in POULTRY or in some other publication. We want to make advertising profitable to those who are with us and would prefer a few, each of whom take large space, to having our magazine filled with a large number of small advertisements, because we believe it would be more profitable to each one. However, up to the limit of the space we can devote to advertisers, we are glad to have what each one feels like sending us.

Patent Medicine Advertisements

Recently an advertising agent on whom we were calling handed us a patent medicine advertisement and said he would give it to us if we wanted it. We told him we could not take it, as our rule was to decline all advertising for medicines of any kind intended for the human family. He pointed out that this medicine was a perfectly legitimate one and only recommended for certain mild ailments, which were not considered dangerous or hard to combat. Notwithstanding this we declined the advertisement because we want only clean advertising to which even the most fastidious could not object. We do not propose that a single line shall appear in POULTRY either in reading matter or advertisements, which can not be placed before any one. This rule costs us money at the beginning but we believe will result in more patronage from the kind of advertisers we seek to attract to our columns.

"Cheap subscribers are cheap buyers," said an old advertiser to us the other day. "The man who gets a poultry paper at a cut rate wants to buy everything he buys at a cut rate. I don't care for cut rate lists myself as I have found them to be unprofitable." That man had the theory of advertising down pat.

E. G. Wyckoff's Single Comb White Leghorns

BUSINESS AND BEAUTY STRAIN

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS

"Cornell-Wyckoff Strain"--Best on Earth

BLACK LEGHORNS---Fine Imported Stock

Eggs for hatching from MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 1904 and 1905 and WORLD'S FAIR WINNERS. Old and Young Stock for sale.

SILVER DUCKWING LEGHORNS, PYLE LEGHORNS---Imported Stock

Limited number of eggs for hatching for sale. No stock in these two varieties at present. 32 page handsomely illustrated catalogue free for the asking if you mention this paper.

E. G. WYCKOFF, BOX 9, ITHACA, NEW YORK.



From Eggs to Eagles

This is easy when you know how, and you don't know how until you operate a

Self-regulating BUCKEYE Incubator

Why? Because, with others you have too much invested in machinery. \$4.50 to \$6.50 should buy a 50-Egg size, \$8.50 to \$12.00 a 100-Egg size, and \$13.75 to \$20.00 a 200-Egg size—The above are our prices for Incubators. As substantially and durably built, and of as good material as any Incubators on earth. They are self-regulating, automatic moisture and ventilation, hot water style, and all are sold on

30 DAYS' TRIAL

They hatch every good egg. We have 50,000 in use, and thousands hatch every egg put in them, and the chicks are stronger, and will more surely live, than those hatched in any other Incubator or in any other way. If you are losing chicks soon after hatching, send for FREE catalogue, and learn how to save them, you can lose nothing by trying it; yet for further proof of its efficiency and value write any of our patrons of whom catalogues are given hundreds; not forgetting stamp for reply.

Or write these, who among others hatch every egg put in our incubators:

Mrs. Erie Brack, Havensville, Kan.,
 Mrs. W. T. Graham, R. R. No. 1, New Hartford, Ia.
 G. F. Mankin, L. Box 54, Luther, Mich.
 Bert S. Robinson, R. 3, Urbana, O.
 Paul Clyde, Hooper Station, O.
 Geo. Luce, Edington Lane, Wheeling, W. Va.
 M. C. Matthews, Upola, Kan.
 Paul Wolf, Menno, Wis.
 M. E. Welisck, Cary Station, Ills.

Brooders must not be carelessly selected if you would make money raising poultry. Not the largest size for the least money is the cheapest, but the one that raises the most chicks—Ours are central heat. Loss from crowding impossible. Prices, \$3.00 up—think of a 50-capacity Incubator and Brooder complete and on 30 Days' Trial for **\$7.50**

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., Box 9 Springfield, O.

Incubator Book

The Best That Was Ever Written.

If you will write us to-day we will send you the best book ever written on incubators.

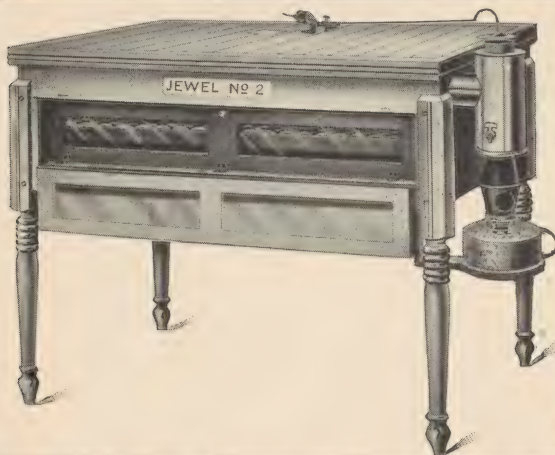
It is interesting, fascinating, written by a man who knows, by a man who has spent 23 years on the problem. It tells all he has learned, all the results of hundreds of experiments with every kind of incubator made. It is a book you should read before buying, If you wish to avoid a costly mistake. The writer has spent 23 years in perfecting Racine Incubators and Brooders. The book tells all about them—that is why we send it free. It will lead you to choose the Racine. But it will give you the knowledge you need, and it is fair. It tells you practical facts that no other book ever told. Don't buy without reading it. Write to-day.

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 38, Racine, Wis.

We have Warehouses at Buffalo, Kansas City, and St. Paul.



We Pay The Freight



Unquestionable Proof of Great Success in Our 30 Day Free Trial Jewel Incubators and Brooders

Are built right, are self-ventilating and automatically regulated. With these machines success is assured. Thousands have used these machines and have not found them wanting in any particular. Our machines are sold on the most liberal terms yet offered. Full particulars in our new 1905 Catalogue. Three valuable books FREE.

Jewel Chick Feed

Grows a larger number of strong, robust chicks than any other known feed. A perfectly balanced ration. Sample free. Send for catalogue at once.

International Stock Food Co., Poultry Supply Dept. Box K Minneapolis, Minn.



This Book Tells How

to make money at both ends of your poultry business. We can show you how to save money on your costs and make larger profits on your sales. Write for a copy of "How to Make and Save Money With Incubators and Brooders."

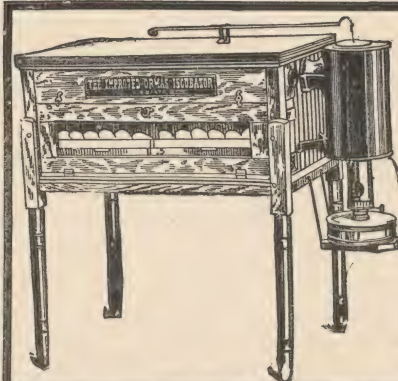
It will show you how to get the New Idea Incubators and Brooders at less than half the cost of other machines. Isn't this worth saving?

Get the Book It's a true money saver. It is full of good things from cover to cover. It tells you how you can build a "New Idea Incubator" for yourself. The directions were written and plans drawn by the highest expert on incubation in the country. The cream of what he knows is offered you by our book, and all it costs you is a moment's time and a postal card. Isn't it worth while? Read what one customer says:

Channon, Snow & Co., Quincy, Ill.
 Gentlemen:—My second hatch from the incubators built from your plans is better than the first. I had no trouble in building the incubators from the plans bought of you. Yours truly, JOHN S. HOWEY, Berryton, Kan.

Save the Chicks in a good Brooder. Our Book tells you how you can make a Brooder that will raise chicks better than old mother hen. We cover every phase of the poultry business. No matter how long you have been at it, the book will help you. Other things of interest:

A Business Proposition—How can you turn your spare time to profit. Give Your Boy a Chance—A suggestion many fathers and mothers will be grateful for. How to Secure a Machine Free and with very little effort—and many more. Write a postal card. Get the Book and see for yourself. Address CHANNON, SNOW & COMPANY, Dept. 180, QUINCY, ILL.



THE IMPROVED ORMAS

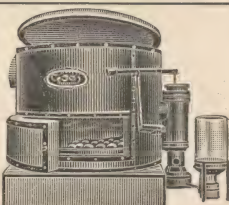
INCUBATORS from \$7 up
BROODERS from \$4.50 up

Self-Regulators, Self-Ventilators, No Supplied Moisture. Made of best California Redwood. Easy to operate. Fully guaranteed. Automatic Brass Regulator Automatic Ventilation. Send for Free Catalog.

BANTA MFG. CO., Ligonier, Ind.

Axford INCUBATORS and BROODERS, built Round,

Have stood the test thirty years. They will hatch more fertile eggs and healthy chicks than any other machine on the market. Entirely self-regulating. Will hatch in any room, hot or cold, equally well. Proper moisture and ventilating system. We are sending our large, illustrated catalogue free to all persons who are interested. Write at once addressing Axford Incubator Company, Dept. 9., Chicago, Illinois.



THE RUSS Prize Winning Brooder.

\$5

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

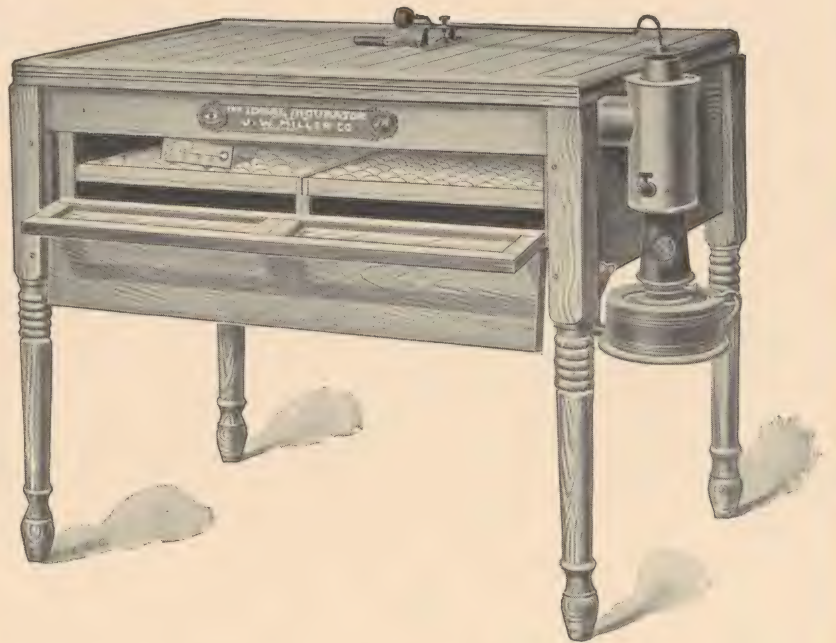
EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., DEPT. B
 26 & 28 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Something to Think About

Before You Buy an Incubator

It is a fact that a large percentage of persons who are buying incubators are **not** satisfied with their purchase. Because a large percentage of the incubators sold do **not** do satisfactory work. They do **not** work satisfactorily because they are built purely on theoretical lines—nine times out of ten the manufacturer hardly knows a hen from a goose. Now, can you expect a purely theoretical workman to build a practical machine?

I certainly do not claim to be the only man in the business who knows anything about incubation, but I do claim that in the past twenty years I have experimented with more machines and hatched more chicks on my Millhook Poultry Farm than any other manufacturer and so have gained a wide range of hatching experience. As a result of my experience I found this: **I had to build an incubator myself, after my own plans, in order to get one that would give satisfactory results.** I have that sort of machines in my line of



IDEAL INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

These are now in the hands of thousands of poultry raisers the world over, and are giving better satisfaction, producing better results, costing less money to operate and causing less trouble than any other incubator or brooder ever built. The simple explanation is that

FIRST—They are built on a better plan. **SECOND**—They are more carefully built and more rigidly inspected. **THIRD**—They are **BUILT BY A MAN WHO KNOWS**, from 20 years experience on the largest pure bred poultry farm in the world, exactly what is needed to produce vigorous, healthy chicks at the least expense.

I do not want to criticise the methods of other manufacturers, nor belittle their machines, but I do say that every reader of **POULTRY** will find it to his advantage to send for our great book "Poultry for Profit," and to investigate

Our Free Trial Offer

We will ship you an Ideal Incubator or Brooder, any size, on thirty days free trial. If you do not find it entirely satisfactory in every way, return it at our expense.

We Pay All Freight Charges

If we did not believe the Ideal to be the most practical and most satisfactory incubator ever built we could not make this offer.

Write For This Free Book

"Poultry for Profit" 112 pages, handsomely illustrated; 24 full page pictures of leading varieties of fowls, drawn from life; full description of all leading breeds; 18 years experience in use of incubators; selection of breeding stock; the best incubator to buy; how to feed fowls of all ages; cures for poultry diseases; poultry questions answered, together with descriptions of the Millhook Poultry Farm and of the best and most profitable poultry supplies, appliances, remedies and aids to money making. The book cost us \$5,000; it's free to you. As a sensible poultry raiser who wants to make the most money possible from your fowls can you afford to neglect to investigate what we offer. Send today for our proposition.

"POULTRY FOR PROFIT"



Annual Poultry Guide and Catalogue of Thoroughbred Poultry, Ideal Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies.
THE J. W. MILLER COMPANY
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

THE J. W. MILLER COMPANY, Box 100, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

APRIL 1905

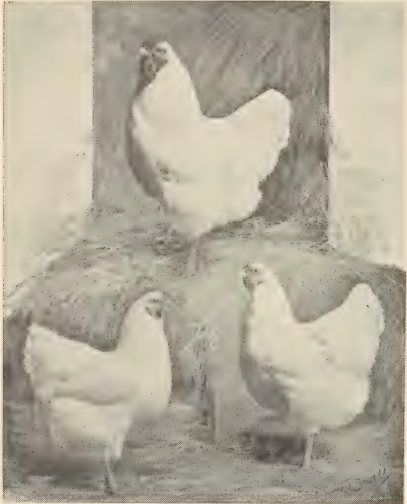
FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

POULTRY



POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

Hallock's White Wyandottes



Three New York First Prize Winners.

Were the sensation of the New York Show, Madison Square Garden, January, 1905, where they made the unparalleled winning of

**1st Cockerel
1st Hen
1st Pullet
1st Pen
1st Collection**

in the hottest and best class of White Wyandottes ever brought together (483). This is a record that has never been approached in this kind of competition.

REMEMBER the Hallock strain has won First Prize three years in succession at the Great Chicago Show.

How I Mate My Pens

I have mated up seven choice selected breeding pens from which I will sell eggs for hatching at \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26; \$8 per 50 and \$15 per 100. These pens are all headed by first-class white blocky male birds, closely related to my New York winners. I have selected three of the best of the pens from which I will select extra choice eggs at \$5 per 13; \$8 per 26; \$11 per 50 and \$20 per 100. I guarantee a 50 per cent hatch. I do not believe there is a breeder in this country who has birds any whiter than mine.

"You Will Have to Hurry"

If you want the "CREAM" of White Wyandottes. Stock sold on approval.

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo

EGGS!

Roof's White Plymouth Rocks

Now is the egg season. Now is the time to book your order. One hundred yards mated to supply demand.

These yards contain my winners at World's Fair at St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland and Pan-American.

The largest White Plymouth Rock plant in the world.

Single birds, pairs, trios, breeding pens, any quantity. Send stamp for my poultry catalogue—a work of art and full of information. Egg catalogue free for the asking.

May R. Poultry Plant

D. T. Roots

Bx 32, Connersville, Ind.



First Prize Cock, Chicago '04. Score 95 by Russell.

William Cook & Sons Originators

of all the Orpington fowls and ducks. The largest and most successful breeders, exhibitors, exporters and importers of prize poultry in the world. Winners of more than 7,650 cups and prizes.

Send for our illustrated catalogue. The finest ever produced, 80 pages. 10c per postage.

For the Best Orpingtons

any of the ten varieties, you must go to their originators. This season's winnings—only exhibited three times—7 firsts, 5 seconds, World's Fair; 16 firsts, 14 seconds, Herald Square; 15 firsts, 13 seconds at Madison Square.

For \$10 you can get a setting of eggs from above winners—the finest in existence. Other eggs from grand stock \$5 per setting. Buff and White Orpington utility stock \$2.50. All clear eggs replaced if return express is paid. Over 3000 young breeding stock for sale. Write requirements, advice free.

Inspection Cordially Invited

Trains met. Orpington Poultry Journal, single copies 5 cents, yearly 60 cents.

Wm Cook & Sons, Bx 15, Scotch Plains, N.J.



1st Prize Cock at Madison Sq. 1905 Bred & owned by Wm. Cook & Sons, Scotch Plains N.J.



Jumbo



Jumbo 3rd

Show Season of 1904-5

White Wyandottes

Jumbo 1st cock at Herald Square, Rutherford, New Jersey, Newark, New Jersey, Second at Madison Square (50 cocks in class), 7 specials, including 3 silver cups.

Jumbo 3rd Son of Jumbo 2nd ckl at Herald Sq., 1st at Rutherford N. J., also silver cup for best Wyandotte cockerel any variety. Head of 1st pen at Newark, N. J.

Eggs from pens headed by these winning birds \$5.00 per setting.

Bred, owned and exhibited by

Oceanside Poultry Yards, Rockville Center, N. Y.

You Get \$300 for \$5

That is what the customer got who wrote the following letter: "Streator, Ill., January, 17, 1905. I would not take \$300 for the twelve chicks reared from the setting of eggs I bought of you last spring." — Why ponder over the matter where to place your egg order? My matings this season are so far ahead of any previous season that I feel as if every egg should produce a winner.

When You Buy Eggs For Hatching

why not get the best? No haphazard matings in my yards. I have for years bred winners and the record prove I win with my breeders. My last winnings at the Great St. Louis World's Fair where the Fishel White Rocks Won 17 Prizes surely convince you of the quality. They tried hard to wrestle the title of "The Best in the World"



From Fishel's White Rocks

but it was too large an undertaking and one of the impossibilities. Have you seen a copy of my new 48 page catalogue? It is the finest Poultry Catalogue ever issued. Send 3 two cent stamps for a copy. I have something like 2000 breeders to sell. The cream of 6000 birds. It will pay you to get my prices before you place your order.

U. R. FISHEL, BOX P., HOPE, INDIANA.

J. A. Gamewell

C. W. Petty

GAMEWELL & PETTY

Black Minorcas

White Plymouth Rocks

White Wyandottes

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Our strains have won the past season at Madison Square, Herald Square, Boston and Hackensack. We will sell a limited number of sittings for this season only, just to show you that we have the stock that can WIN; and guarantee seven fertile eggs out of every thirteen purchased.

\$2 per 13, \$4 per 26, \$5 per 39. Barred Rocks, \$2 per 16, \$6 per 100

INSPECTION OF YARDS INVITED. ADDRESS

Poplar Grove Farm,

HACKENSACK AVE.,

HACKENSACK, N. J.

The Greatest Layers on Earth—See Report Australian Laying Contest

Silver Laced Wyandottes



The Laced Wing Bar Kind. The great laying contest held in Australia under the auspices of that government—some 20 different breeds and 70 pens competing—proved that the Silver Laced Wyandottes laid more eggs in twelve months than any other breed.

The Great World's Fair poultry show at St. Louis brought together more Silver Laced Wyandottes and better ones than were ever shown in the world. At this show I won 2nd, 3rd and 5th cock; 1st cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 5th hen; 2nd pullet; 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th breeding pen. I bought the winning 1st pullet and 1st breeding pen. I have mated 6 breeding yards of the finest and best Silver Laced Wyandottes in the world. Every bird is a prize winner.

I Will Sell Eggs at \$3.00 Per 13 Straight

No reduction for two or more settings. All orders filled in rotation. No orders booked without the cash. Free circular for the asking. Write to

HENRY STEINMESCH, 309 Market Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. Farm at Normandy, 9 miles west of the city. Reference—editor of this paper.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.

GRANT M. CURTIS, PRESIDENT.

The Unprecedented Demand

pany's manufacture has been most gratifying. It has been double what we expected. During eleven weeks the orders received fairly "swamped us," and yet at the present writing, March 17, we are manufacturing

that has existed the present season for goods of this company.

An Incubator Complete Every 4-5ths Minutes and a Complete Brooder Every 5-3-4th Minutes.

crated and ready for shipment. Furthermore, we turn out daily hundreds of smaller articles, such as drinking fountains, food hoppers, egg testers, egg cabinets, etc., etc. Cyphers Incubator Company now employs more than 400 persons. When our immense output is known the public can understand why we are able to manufacture better incubators this year than ever before and sell them at reduced prices, as set forth in our catalogue.

3,258 Incubators and 2,652 Brooders In One Month! That Was the Record for the 26 work days Between Feb. 14 and March 17,

1905, besides 11,821 other separate and complete articles, not counting poultry and alfalfa products. Still we were nine days behind our orders at one time and had to run our factory nights to catch up. In this way we caught up by March 11th and now have a safe surplus stock at Buffalo and all branch houses.

This Indicates the wide-spread confidence the poultry public has in Cyphers Company's manufactures. We fully appreciate this and assure our thousands of friends and patrons that we shall continue to do all in our power to merit their trade and confidence.

A Word of Caution. Be sure you buy the Incubators and Brooders you really want, and that you place your orders in the right hands.

Not Second Hand, But Brand New, 1904 Style, Cyphers Incubators.

We have on hand a full assortment of brand new, 1904 style Standard Cyphers Incubators that we will close out to first comers at the following prices, f. o. b. Buffalo, or nearest stock depot:

No. 0. (60 egg size) \$10.00. No. 2. (220 egg size) \$16.00.
No. 1. (120 egg size) \$13.00. No. 3. (360 egg size) \$18.00.

NOTICE. please, that these machines are not "Second-hand Incubators," built years ago and used season after season, but are brand new goods that were made by us last fall—late in 1904. They have not been used at all and they are "the genuine article." Address orders for these 1904 machines to Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send Today

for complete 1905 catalog and guide.

Please mention this paper and address nearest office.

Just a Sample—Others Will Follow.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Gentlemen:—In response to your request that we allow you to photograph our incubator cellar, would say that we shall be only too glad to have you do so, as we feel proud of the fact that we have your incubators in place and all in perfect running order. As stated to you before, we now have 84 of your No. 3 Standard Cyphers incubators and they are giving perfect satisfaction. We are also glad to inform you that we have no cause for regret having requested you to replace the 12 "Model" Incubators which we purchased last year, with 12 more of your Standard 1905 pattern incubators, which, in addition to the original order of 72, which I handed you last fall, makes as above stated, 84 machines, which is the full complement of our incubator cellar. In fact, we constructed it with the idea of placing therein 84 "Model" Incubators. But after having operated them one season, decided that we could not afford to go back on the "Old Original Standard Cyphers," which has stood me personally in such good stead while managing the Oxford Duck Farm, the Yarmley Duck Farm and the Ledgewood Duck Farm where I have been located for the past year. I expect to market this year 50,000 ducklings.

Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 23, 1905.

GEO. A. McFITZGERE.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., Court and Wilkeson Sts. BOSTON, MASS., 26-30 Union Street. NEW YORK CITY, 21-3 Barclay Street. CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 329 Sansome Street. LONDON, ENGLAND, 219-225 Finsbury Pavement.

A Good Deal Depends

on getting started right in the poultry business. With many hatchers a good deal depends on the care and attention you give them. If you are not skilled in poultry matters, or want your time for other duties, get the machine that thousands find able to run and regulate itself.

Succeed with a Successful

SUCCESSFUL Incubators and Brooders

bring highest possible results in all men's hands. You don't need skill; the machines have genius and that's better. They establish for themselves hatching and brooding conditions, the same under all circumstances. Their record through the years is their strongest endorsement. 100 pens standard fowls. Incubator, poultry and poultry supply catalog Free. Poultry paper 1 year 10 cts.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 787, Des Moines, Iowa.



IT CURES ROUP



I personally guarantee that

Eclipse Roup Cure

will positively prevent and cure all forms of roup, canker, "swelled head," catarrh, colds, discharges from nostrils, etc. in poultry of all kinds. If you don't find it entirely satisfactory you get

Your Money Back.

No trouble to use—simply put it in the fowls' drinking water. One package makes 25 gallons of guaranteed medicine. Use it now and prevent colds and sickness. Price 50c.

I pay the postage.

Send to-day.

Agents wanted.

J. S. GILCREST,

Box 54,

Des Moines, Iowa.

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, harder and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c; yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm Cook & Sons, Bx 24, Scotch Plains, N.J.

ALFALFA MEAL

the green feed for fowls. "Poultry Pointers" FREE—tells about it. Write today for a copy. Alfalfa Meal Co., 1600 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Your hen house door will never look like this if you use

Star Foods

CHICK, POULTRY AND PIGEON

Contains more and better kinds of grains, seeds and meat than any foods made

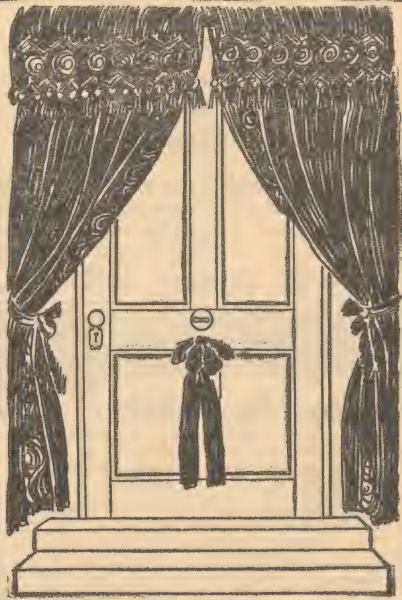
NO GRIT OR SHELL!

We sell food—Not broken rock.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES.

Star Incubator Co.,

BOUND BROOK, N. J.



Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., W. V. Russ, Proprietor Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

BANNER CHICK FOOD

Is the best food for Little Chicks. When fed on this food, for the first 6 to 8 weeks, they grow very fast and strong, and you can raise everyone that's hatched. A complete food, but No Grit or Oyster shells. You add that yourself. Prices: 3 lbs., 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., 45 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3. Our new 208-page Catalogue free. Send for one.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention POULTRY

Fruit Growing and Poultry

Keeping poultry and growing fruit are two industries that go together very nicely. Even when such small fruits as berries, currants and gooseberries are grown, the hens may be allowed the freedom of the berry patches all the time except a few weeks when the fruit is growing and ripening.

Hens help the fruit trees and bushes by killing insects and fertilizing the land, while the fruit trees or bushes furnish a grateful shade for the fowls.

Near Lemont, Illinois, lives Mr. Ruland who keeps his hens in a big raspberry and currant patch the year around. We were visiting him at the time these fruits were ripe and the hens were at liberty to go among the bushes. We could not see that they had interfered with the crop in any way. To be sure they had picked some of the fruit, but the bushes were so loaded that it was a benefit to the crop to have them do this. The soil had been scratched and dug around the bushes until it was in a perfect state of cultivation. No weeds could grow there nor any insects live.

The Rural World tells about a fruit and poultry keeper's experience in Missouri. He has eighteen acres of land and the age of the undertaking is eight years. The land was poor at the outset and the attendant's means limited, so rapid progress in building up was impossible. Practical knowledge of both branches of the business worked wonders in the building up of the place, still there is not one-half of the land planted to fruit yet.

The fruits grown are of various kinds—some tree fruits, plants and vines. The fowls on the place are nearly all separately housed and yarded. The chickens are partly hatched in incubators and reared in brooders.

The income from the various products for the past five years is as follows:

	Poultry.	Eggs.	Fruit.
1900	\$113.50	\$164.00	\$332.70
1901	190.10	246.75	208.91
1902	226.50	255.25	418.05
1903	198.50	424.81	702.00
1904	422.00	282.09	509.87
	\$1,150.60	\$1,372.90	\$2,161.53

Total sales fowls and eggs, \$2,523.50. The products of the fowls are greater by \$361.97 than the fruit grown on the place for the same time. The time is not far distant when the fruits on the place will outstrip the fowl products, as the trees are just arriving at best age. If the berry fields were increased in size the income from fruits could be increased very fast, as they come into bearing early and seldom "lose out," as do the tree fruits.

A breeder complained to us that the judge cut one of his birds on comb because it had been frozen, although it showed what it had been before it was frozen. He said he did not think the judge should cut a bird because of an accident. We told him the judge did perfectly right. Freezing a comb is not an accident but a proof of carelessness and the judge should cut a bird with a frozen comb in order to discourage such carelessness, if for no other purpose.

The New England League of Poultrymen leads some of the brethren to chortle with unholy glee or wail in a loud tone of voice, according to the attitude toward the American Poultry Association of the one performing. Don't worry too soon, brethren, nor laugh at an untimely season. Bless your souls, we remember having been told that the Association had arrived at the time of dissolution as long ago as 1881 or '82—and it still lives.

HAPPIEST HEN

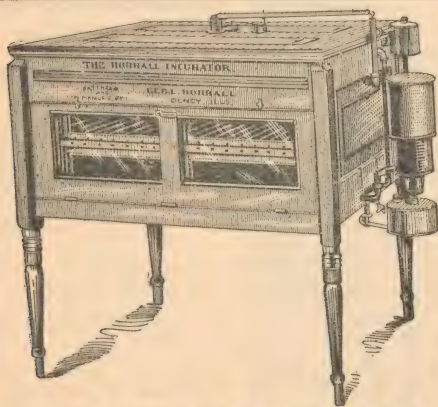
ON EARTH

The "Happiest Hen on Earth" is the healthy hen—the hen that is not tortured and tormented all day and night by lice and mites, but can spend her time in a pleasant and profitable way, working for her board. The hen is not naturally a shirk—she likes to work, but she can't work and fight lice at the same time.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

sprinkled, painted or sprayed around the poultry house, and on the nests and roosts, quickly rids your hens and houses of lice, and helps your hens to do their work without worry or loss. No handling, dipping, greasing or dusting—Lee's Lice Killer kills the lice by contact and strong, penetrating vapor, which is sure death to lice and mites. Absolutely harmless to fowls. The laying hen lays more eggs; the setting hen brings off a better brood and the little chicks grow faster where's Lee's Lice Killer is used. Our 1905 Calendar and Egg-Record—a valuable book, full of poultry helps—sent free. Write for copy today.

GEO. H. LEE COMPANY,
Box 137, Omaha,
Nebraska



The Horrrall

Is the only incubator made with a coil-pipe heater. The heater and regulator used in the

Horrrall Incubator

makes it the only incubator that absolutely shuts off all heat from entering the egg chamber when the right temperature is obtained.

The heat is equal in all parts of the drawer and it is

Impossible to Over Heat the Eggs

The temperature has less variation throughout the hatch than any other incubator. Moisture is self-supplied. Eggs easily turned, and chicks are strong and vigorous. It is the best and most thoroughly constructed incubator on the market. Every Horrrall Incubator warranted and guaranteed. We pay freight. Catalogue.

Horrrall Mfg. Company, Box 17, Olney, Illinois.

Ducks from Door-knobs.

Some incubators promise everything in sight; either ducks from door-knobs, or chicks from china nest eggs, and a full grown bird in a week or two. The

PETALUMA INCUBATOR

won't do that. It's just a good incubator—made for hatching eggs in the best possible way. It is made on scientific principles, of good honest material, by honest workmen. Consequently it will do all that a good incubator ought to do. We think our construction is a little better than any others; we are sure we take pains; we know we please the people. If you are looking for a machine that will hatch all the fertile eggs, you'll be interested in THE PETALUMA. Our large illustrated catalogue is sent free upon request. We pay freight anywhere in the United States. We make a good brooder too. Petaluma Incubator Co., Box 95, Petaluma, Cal. or Box 95, Indianapolis, Ind.

Absolute Satisfaction or Your Money Back.

That's the way we sell the Reliable Incubator—the one great non-moisture hatcher, with the perfect heating and regulating device. You try it at your own home; you judge for yourself. The Reliable Brooders are not equalled by any other. Send 10 cents postage for 19th edition Catalog and Poultry Book combined, just out. It shows how our guarantee is made good.

RELIABLE INCB. AND BROODER CO., Box 315 Quincy, Ill.

210 Yards Fine Poultry.

Practical Poultry Houses

The Tent House

In southern California, poultry keepers build canvas houses which are so unlike those elsewhere in the country that at first it seems almost incredible that they are for the purpose designed. Corner uprights of two by four battens are fastened together at the bottom by similar strips of wood. The front corners have the longer uprights, so that when the upper ends are attached to those at the back corners, they give a slope similar to the ordinary shed-roof. The two sides are covered with canvas securely nailed and coming to within a foot of the ground. Back, front and roof are covered with canvas having one end firmly attached and the other wrapped about a pole. On warm days, these three sections are rolled up, leaving top and all but the two sides uncovered.

The Shake-house

Northern California has not the fogs peculiar to the south and the coast region, but the mercury rises higher in mid-summer and falls lower at night (because of the breeze from snow-capped mountains) and there are more of the natural enemies of poultry still at large. The most satisfactory hen-house for that section is built of what is there known as "shakes"—hand-riven shingles, which are made by lumbermen and sold cheaper than machine-made shingles of shorter length. Uprights of light battens are weather-boarded with the shakes as a house is boarded with clap-boards, the roof is made of them, muslin of a heavy quality forms the window-covering and heavy canvas the door. Like the houses of the southern part of the state, these can be moved with ease. But where the canvas houses are moved entire, on rollers with horses, these are usually taken apart in sections and hooked together in a new place. A few ranchers build these shake-houses with heavy sill, so they can be drawn about by the horses.

Minnesota Turkey Houses

In Minnesota, turkeys are raised on most of the wheat farms and those farmers who pay proper attention to stock build them log-houses with thatched roofs. These are occupied in winter but in summer the birds prefer to rest in trees, or on top of granaries and barns—and are permitted to do so. The writer was surprised one spring to see the farmer with whom she was boarding take the thatched roof from the turkey house, white-wash the interior with lime and copperas, and leave it idle for a time. Inquiry elicited the information that it would be used for geese-plucking during the summer and in fall would be renovated again and used as a smoke-house, after which it was again devoted to sheltering turkeys for the winter. Between the smoking and the white-washing, he maintained that no turkey of his had ever had a louse on it.

Comfortable Hen Houses

The foundation should be vermin and moisture proof, and the nature of one's environment must decide whether this requires under-draining, stone or brick foundation walls and cement floors, or whether the lay of the land is such that a dirt floor and heavy sills well banked with earth are sufficient. The boards may be nailed to the sills and connected with a plate at the top, so that each board acts as a post without studding, or one may use two-inch studding at three-foot intervals and nail boards on horizontally instead of vertically. In either case, unless one lives in the south or in the western thermal belt, the house should be ceiled inside with cheap matched stuff. The roof must be steep enough to shed rain and melting snow.

Lice Can't Live

where there's Death to Lice. Its effect is almost instantaneous because it goes direct through hair or feathers to the skin and immediately stops the ravages of all insect pests.

Lambert's Death to Lice

has proven itself a boon to poultrymen for more than twenty years. That's why it is so universally known and used. It's results are certain—action harmless. It keeps sitting hens free from these pests and makes them contented. Good for hens, horses, hogs, dogs, cattle, sheep, swine or plants. It is cheapest because best. Sample 10 cents; 100 oz., by express \$1.00.

O. K. Stock Food Co.,
D. J. Lambert, V. Pres.
400 Monon Bldg. Chicago

HIGH BRED STOCK AND EGGS

Send orders where you get eggs fresh and stock true to name; where your interests will be personally attended to by men long-experienced in breeding winning strains and good layers. The

GREAT AMERICAN POULTRY FARM

has built its reputation on the high quality of its eggs and breeding birds. Whatever breed you need—send to us. You can rely on us. Everything true to label. All living stock guaranteed healthy, free from vermin. Send for our big, free illustrated catalog.

Great American Poultry Farm
Box 13 Brodhead, Wis.

One Egg Broken

from your high priced layers would more than pay for a safe basket. You'll have none to replace if you use the

Burlington Egg Shipping Basket.

Improved for 1905. Straight sides, flat bottom, surest way to get costly eggs safe to your customers. Sizes for 1, 2 or 3 settings, at 40, 45 or 50c per dozen. Address

BURLINGTON BASKET CO.,
BOX 57 BURLINGTON, IOWA.

"Little Chicks"

Is the title of a new book which tells how to successfully hatch and raise little chicks. The only book published on the subject. Over 160 pages. Price 50c postpaid. Descriptive circular free. Agents wanted.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co.
Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

ALFALFA MEAL

makes more eggs—fertile eggs, strong chicks. "Poultry Pointers" and sample FREE. Write.

Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Junior Dandys

Dandy Junior Incubator



Has no equal for the price either in construction or hatching qualities. It is complete. Triple walls, (not single) full height legs, brass water jacket lamp with best hinge burner, Taylor Bros.' best incubator thermometer, compound double disc regulator, copper boiler and pipes, instructions for operating, etc. Just the machine for beginners to use.

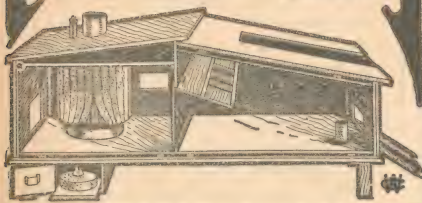
Dandy Junior Brooder

Broods chicks just like old "biddy," in appearance it resembles the regular Dandy Brooder. May be used in or outdoors or as a colony coop. Complete with hover, removable heating apparatus, brass water jacket lamp with heavy non-chimney brooder burner, feed room, drinking fountain, heavy waterproof roof with skylight, thermometer, feed room, top screen, runway, instructions, etc.

Prices of Incubators	
60 egg, warm air	\$ 6 00
120 " " "	8 00
200 " " "	10 50
Warm water	\$ 7 00
" " "	9 50
" " "	12 00

Prices of Brooders	
50 Chick, 24 x 50 inches	\$6 00
75 to 100 chick, 28 x 60 inches	\$8 00
60 egg incubator either style with brooder	\$11 15
120 " " "	15 25
200 " " "	25 00

Junior Dandys are sold on 60 days trial. Will give you satisfaction and save you money. Free catalog tells why you should buy Dandy Poultry Novelties. Write for it right now. The Dandy Poultry Novelty Co., Box 13, Danville, Ill.



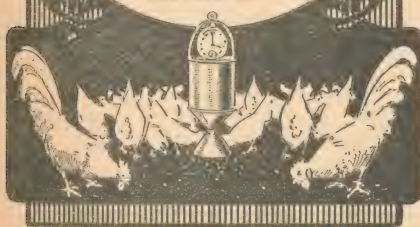
DON'T FEED YOUR CHICKENS

NOW AND THEN

Regular feeding is essential to profitable egg production and healthy poultry condition.

Stahmer's Automatic Feeder feeds your fowls at any desired time without trouble to you. You set the clock—it does the rest. Thoroughly scatters the feed so that the fowls must scratch for it. A great feed saver. Price \$2.50. Send for descriptive circular.

STAHMER BROS.
Dept. P
Oak Park, Ill.



Single Comb White Leghorns

Bred True to Standard

Winners at the New York State Fair 1903; Rochester 1903; at the Great Herald Square Show I won 1 and 3 pen, 2 and 3 hen, 2 and 5 pullet, 3 cock and 3 cockerel. Eggs from special matings at \$3 per 15. Incubator eggs from first-class matings \$10 per 100.

Dr. E. Whittier, Kent, N. Y.

Windows placed high admit more sunlight than if low. If in a very cold climate, tar-paper should be used as an interlining between outside boards and ceiling walls. All interior fittings should be simple and economical, also easily removable. Provide warmth for winter, but do not forget other seasons of the year, and above all be sure of excellent ventilation. Wire netting makes the cheapest yards in most places.

Location of Poultry Houses

The saving of time when keeping large numbers of fowls is an item to be considered. Twenty-four flocks, each in the centre of a seventy-five foot square yard, requires the attendant to walk miles each day in feeding and caring for them. If these houses were arranged side by side, twelve on each side with an alley in the centre and the yards thirty-eight by a hundred and fifty feet each instead of square, one trip of three hundred feet and return would feed the twenty-four flocks—the only increase in original expense being the cost of nine hundred feet of fencing.

Economy of Shape in Houses

Generally speaking, the more nearly a house approaches a square, the cheaper it is to build, because the amount of lumber in the walls is less. Houses twenty by twenty foot, fifteen by twenty-six foot eight inches, and ten by forty foot all contain the same floor space, but the difference in lumber is considerable. If the average height is seven foot above sills and one foot allowed for overlapping on sill and plate, the lumber required for walls of single thickness will be: (a) twenty plus twenty times two times eight, 640 square feet; (b) fifteen plus twenty-six and 2-3 times two times eight, 666 2-3 square feet; ten plus forty times two times eight, 800 square feet. This difference in lumber, when multiplied by the number of houses required for a large number of birds, becomes quite an item; and the long narrow house is also harder to keep warm, so an additional expense in other ways. The steeper the pitch of the roof, the greater the cost, but the longer it will last without renewing. Roofs of prepared roofing should be one-fourth pitch, but shingles are better one-third. A shed roof is easier to build and requires eaves-trough only along one edge, but a gable roof provides a storage garrets so each has its advantages.

For commercial purposes do not keep old hens. It is possible, if one has birds which score high, that it is advisable to keep them to a ripe old age; but unless in exceptional cases it is unwise to keep old hens for egg-production. Plan this year to replace most of the birds in your flock which are more than a year-and-a-half old. Even your three-year-olds may be paying for what they eat, but you desire something better than coming out even with your flock. Hatch your chicks early, mature the pullets at the earliest possible hour by giving proper care and not allowing them to stop growing one moment in their young days, cull out your old birds and substitute the young ones, keep them laying as steadily as possible during their first winter and the next spring—by providing proper feed and housing, and then replace them by the next generation the following spring.

Slim-bodied, long-legged, ungainly pullets, which are always in a flutter of excitement, are apt to mature late and spend too much energy looking for trouble to be very productive. In culling your flock, verify this statement and act accordingly. The full-breasted, quiet comfortable bird may eat more, but she will return more eggs with less fuss about it.

The World's Best

Fishel's Stay White Strain has proved in every show room where they have appeared their right to the title of being the World's Best

White Wyandottes



We have fourteen magnificent yards mated up for this season. Our pens were made up from the best of the hundreds of those we had from which to select breeders. Every bird in there is fit to show anywhere. We guarantee a hatch of 9 chicks from each setting or duplicate at half price.

Twenty-five years' experience has taught us how to mate, breed and feed for the best results. All eggs sold are from the same yards we use ourselves.

Eggs \$5 for 15 or \$15 for 50

Selected from all yards. Our new Annual Egg Circular contains photo-engravings of each of our yards. Sent free on request.

J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Indiana.

Why Sell Eggs in the Summer

when they are dirt cheap? In the Wardencliff Chemical Works' specially prepared solution of Silicate of Sodium or Water Glass you can keep eggs until next Christmas when they will bring the highest prices. You can double your proceeds. If you sell eggs now you are throwing money away. \$1.00 will buy enough

Egg Preservative

to preserve 100 dozen eggs. Costs one cent or less a dozen. The product is fully guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Full directions go with every order. Do not risk ordering from your druggist. Your eggs may be ruined. Order direct and you may be sure you will get the right kind and have no failure. All product is precisely of the same standard and made expressly for this purpose. Shipped in gallon cans. Price \$1. Manufactured by Wardencliff Chemical Works, Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y. Address J. KENT WARDEN, WARDENCLIFFE, L. I., N. Y.

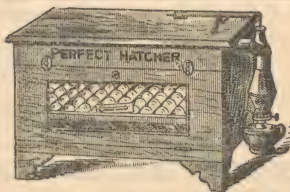
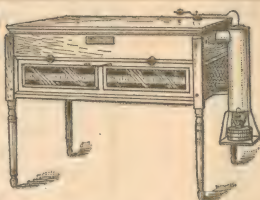
THE FEATHER INCUBATOR

Is a practical embodiment of the natural conditions necessary to successful incubation, in which Feathers control the physical forces of incubation.

Reduced Prices for the balance of the season.

Send for catalogue giving testimonials and describing our new Feather Wall Machine.

The Feather Incubator Co., Box Z, Ft. Wayne, Ind.



The Perfect Hatcher

200-Egg Hatcher and Brooder Combined \$10
100-Egg Hatcher - - \$8.00
Brooder - - - - 6.00

Incubator Eggs
\$5 Per 100

Testimonials and illustrated circular for 2c.

Address J. A. CHELTON, FAIRMOUNT, MARYLAND.



POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shell, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for breeding Poultry and Pet Stock. Our Immense Illustrated Free Catalogue gives a complete list. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Sup. Co., W. V. Russ, Prop., Dept. B., 26-28 Vesey St., New York.



GREENING'S STEAM DIG TREES AGENTS WANTED
STEADY EMPLOYMENT, GOOD PAY, ELEGANT OUTFIT FURNISHED. WRITE FOR TERMS. BEAUTIFUL COPYRIGHTED CATALOGUE 700 ACRES
THE GREENING BROS. NURSERY CO. BOX 218 MONROE, MICH.

Altalmo Poultry Feed

Best feed for eggs—a "winner." Send today for free sample and a copy of "Poultry Pointers."

Altalmo Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.



THE SUNRISE BROODER

Has the best construction, best ventilation, best heat and best material. Six sizes. Made to suit every one. Send for free book.
HARRALL MFG. CO., BOX 17 OLNEY, ILLINOIS

Poultry Raising in Russia

On every large estate in Russia the raising of poultry is a leading industry. Children do much of the work, especially in the summer months. The poultry house is a large wooden building, divided into separate compartments for the different breeds of birds.

Chickens, geese, ducks and turkeys are bred in large numbers, and great care is necessary to keep them in good health, as they are kept indoors in the cold months, when only the ducks and geese are hardy enough to be permitted to spend a few minutes in the open air on sunny days.

The poultry house is heated by large brick stoves. Next to the house is the kitchen of the woman who has charge of them. Her children, or some of the children on the estate, assist her in feeding and caring for her feathered flocks.

In the summer the pastooks and pastoshkas—as the boys and girls are called who look after the poultry, pigs and cattle in the fields—relieve their elders of the care of the poultry. These children drive the flocks out to the fields in the early morning, each carrying a loaf of black rye bread.

The fields abound in brooks and rivulets in which the geese and ducks disport themselves. The pastooks and pastoshkas hang their scanty clothing on the ever-present willow trees, and mudlark to their heart's content, leaving the water only when the flocks show an inclination to wander too far.

Toward nightfall the birds are driven home and fed, while the boys and girls repair to their straw-thatched and lime-washed izbas, where they climb into the narrow bunks to sleep after a meal of cabbage soup and rye bread, washed down with kvas, a fermented drink made from meal and honey.

This time is the happiest time of their lives. The harder labors of the farm succeed it. Farming in Russia means constant toil from the thawing of the ground until it is frozen again. The pastooks and the pastoshkas suffer the least of all engaged in agriculture.

Poultry raising is lucrative. The export of eggs and fowls of all kinds is very large. Thus the little poultry tenders perform an important economic part in farm life in Russia.

When the Man from Mars Comes

Just suppose a man from Mars should make a visit to the earth on a tour of inspection. Isn't it reasonable that he would have a better opinion of the poultry industry if he were shown a publication like *POULTRY* than he would if shown a publication printed of poor paper on which cheap ink, coarse engravings and worn-out type had been used with no attempt at any kind of style in "makeup"? Certainly he would. We believe an industry should be represented by publications which are a credit to it, even if it does cost a little more to publish them. We began the publication of *POULTRY* hoping to make it a profitable venture, but we had something else in view. We hoped to make a magazine that poultrymen would be proud of and we have succeeded in the latter while the quantity of space given over to advertising in this number speaks for itself in the matter of profit-making. When the man from Mars comes, we are confident he will be shown a copy of *POULTRY* the first thing to convince him that the poultry industry of this part of the solar system is represented by a publication that is a credit to its magnitude.

Every breeder of pure-bred poultry who has been advertising this year is feeling the effect of the greatest business every done in Standard fowls or eggs. This promises to be the banner year.

MODEL Incubators GROW IN POPULARITY

Because they Hatch Successfully

A new thermostat this season makes it the easiest regulated of all incubators.

To induce a breeder who has a large investment in incubators to change from one machine to another, an incubator must be head and shoulders above its competitors in point of efficiency. The Model is so good that the following large plants have adopted it, discarding other machines: Crystal Springs Duck Farm, Oil City, Pa., formerly 56 Cyphers, now 81 Models; Wm. H. Truslow, Stroudsburg, Pa., formerly 45 Cyphers, now 50 Models; Pine Tree Chicken Hatchery, Stockton, N. J., formerly 47 Cyphers, now 72 Models; W. H. McCormick & Son, Yardley, Pa., formerly 67 Cyphers, now 67 Models; Farrar Bros., Assinippi, Mass., large soft roaster growers, and many other smaller plants have changed over.

EARL STOCK FARMS

BREEDERS OF

Pekin and Rouen Ducks
Single Comb White Leghorns
White Wyandottes
Barred Plymouth Rocks

Large English
Berkshire Swine

Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers, Buffalo, N. Y.

New Holland, Pa., March 1, 1905.

Dear Sir:—We have given the New Model Special Duck machines a trial and find them so satisfactory that we have decided to change over our entire outfit to the Special Duck machines.

Yours very truly, EARL POULTRY FARMS
Geo. M. Woods, Proprietor.

[Capacity 50 Models]

STOUFFER POULTRY FARM

Ducklings and Broilers

100,000 Annually

Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers, Buffalo, N. Y.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1905.

Dear Sir:—I have been operating incubators for the last ten years, in which time I have hatched over three hundred thousand ducks and seventy-five thousand chicks, having used all the leading makes of incubators, and up to Jan. 1, 1905, was very well pleased with the Old Cyphers, which you were the inventor of. Having never operated any of your Models, the proposition presented itself to me, that as you were the inventor of the Old Cyphers and of your Model, with your experience in the manufacturing of incubators, you certainly would not put a machine on the market that was not superior to any of your former inventions; so, after ordering one and giving it a thorough test, having hatched 14% more ducks than with the old machine, I now firmly believe it superior to all others. The Model gives a more even temperature and a better circulation of air, and it is very much easier to keep in a clean, sanitary condition. The best is always the cheapest, if the first cost is more, as the results soon pay the difference; so I want the Model, and would like you to ship me, as soon as you can, 68 of your Models, to take the place of my present 68 old machines, and as soon as I can dispose of twenty that I now have of one of the other leading makes, I certainly will have you replace them with Models. With best wishes for the continued success you deserve in the manufacturing of incubators, having done so much for artificial incubation, I am, as ever,

Yours very truly, C. A. STOFFER.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 331 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FREE LICE POWDER

Every poultry-keeper needs Wernich's Lice Powder and Egg Maker. We send you a generous free sample of each if you will send 6 cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing. Besides we send our handsome catalog.

If you think you do not receive twice the value for the 6 cents—say so and we'll send your 6 cents back. Write now.

Wernich Seed Co.
Box 15, Milwaukee, Wis.

EGG MAKER FREE

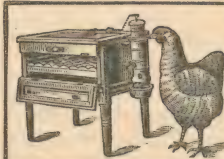
200-Egg Incubator for \$12.⁸⁰

The simplicity of the Stahl incubators created a demand that forced production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.80. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made; is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue with 14 colored views.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



POULTRY one year and the new Standard of Perfection for only \$1.75.

International Water Fowl Association

The annual meeting of the International Water Fowl Association, was held at 5 p. m. November 30, 1904, at New York City. Fourteen members were present at the meeting and most of these had ducks and geese on exhibition in the hall, and if it had not been for the specials offered by the Association, the water fowl corner containing 116 ducks and 22 geese of high Standard qualities throughout, instead of being a leading part of the whole would no doubt have proved but a commonplace attraction. Sales were excellent and one brother from New York State alone sold \$720.00 worth of ducks and geese, and did not part with more than 27 birds at that.

The annual meeting was originally voted for St. Louis, but owing to a lack of quorum, could not be called.

After roll call the chairman, Mr. Edgar Briggs, called for reading of the minutes of all preceding meetings. The secretary read the minutes, and they were, upon discussion, approved as read and placed with the records.

The following named breeders of water fowl were admitted to membership:

Nelson W. Atkins, Chas. G. Burnett, B. F. Hislop, Schiebel & Fox, H. Sherwood, E. Sallinger, E. Briggs, E. A. Haring, R. E. Hanington, E. L. Tallman, H. M. Carpenter, T. Baker, Frank Hodges, F. B. Mills, Chas. G. Woodworth, Chas. F. Comstock, H. H. Wallace, Theo. Ambrosius, A. R. Stott, M. T. Burn.

The treasurer's report was submitted in writing and a committee of two, consisting of Messrs. Briggs and King, examined the same and pronounced it correct, and upon the committee's recommendation the meeting approved the same.

Lloyd M. Dorsey, Hyattsville, Md., died during the year, and all members having been duly notified of same at the time of his interment, the secretary was instructed to drop his name.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—John Brett,
Vice-president—Clarence W. King,
Secretary-treasurer—Theo. F. Jager,
Executive committee—All general officers, and Mr. Henry L. Fox, C. F. Comstock, C. G. Burnett, E. Briggs, H. M. Carpenter, H. H. Wallace, Dr. F. D. Kendall, and E. Sallinger.

Waterfowl judge—Theo. F. Jager.

The motion to adjourn by Mr. Sallinger was seconded and carried.

Members—R. Woodman, Dr. W. W. Bulette, S. H. Moss, Geo. M. Dunmire, Theodore Ambrosius, F. L. Haight, W. A. Widger, Clarence W. King, Edgar Briggs, Chas. G. Burnett, E. Sallinger, H. M. Carpenter, T. Baker, E. B. Mills, A. R. Stott, John Brett, E. L. Tallman, R. E. Hanington, M. F. Delano, E. A. Haring, D. A. Mount, Monroe Bros., H. H. Fehrenschild, Nelson W. Atkins, F. H. Holges, B. J. Hill, H. A. Mumma, John C. Kriner, Schiebel & Fox, M. L. Hallaway, Cutting & Estes, A. H. Sagen-dorph, H. H. Wallace, M. T. Burn, Chas. F. Comstock, H. Sherwood, H. V. Flickinger, Chas. McClave, James Hague, Carl Erickson, C. L. Wingard, Mrs. Geo. H. Waters, John A. Hall, H. D. Miner, Thomas Lockwood, C. S. Byers, Dr. F. D. Kendall, D. Siegfried, B. F. Hislop, Chas. G. Woodworth, Theo. F. Jager, Secretary, Barnards, New York.

The brethren of The Feather refer to the American Poultry Association as being "kicked about as a football." As a doormat also, brothers, and as several other things that do not add to its dignity and usefulness.



MODEL Brooders

GROW IN POPULARITY

Because They Rear Chicks Successfully

Perfected this season in point of detail, they have no equal at any price

To do the work successfully a brooder must be warmly constructed and heated in such a manner that there are no hot spots for the chicks to crowd against, such as a warm central dome or otherwise exposed heating surface. The air in the nursery as well as under the hover must be kept comfortably warm to keep the chicks from crowding.

The ventilation must be ample, and introduced in such a way that there is no draught on the chickens. A strong circulation of air is detrimental, in so much that it requires a much higher degree of heat to keep the chicks comfortable when the air is perceptibly moving. It must be well lighted, as nothing keeps a brooder so free from disease germs as light. In a dark, close, stuffy brooder chicks soon develop tuberculosis, familiarly known among poultrymen as "going light," one of the greatest causes of mortality among brooder chicks.

It must be roomy, as otherwise the chicks cannot properly exercise. It must be easy to clean and care for, as otherwise the attendant will neglect it. All these important features are found in the Model Colony Brooders as they are found in no other.

In this brooder the nursery is double-walled, insuring easy heating. The roof is covered with a layer of hair felt, making it sun proof; and tinned, making it water tight. It is ventilated by diffusion, the warm air passing gently downward through a burlap screen in the top of the hover. No perceptible air movement is felt by the chicks. The hover and nursery are amply large, and the exercising room is moderately warmed and very roomy, and the whole brooder is light and cheerful and easy to care for. This brooder has won more friends in one short season than any other brooder on the market, because it is easy to raise chicks in it.

The Following are Fair Average Reports on this Brooder

We used one of your Model Colony Brooders last season, and we found it very satisfactory in every respect. I think I would be safe in stating that it is the best brooder that we have ever used. It is not very often that we make a statement of this nature, but of the the brooders used so far, considering the health of the chickens and the amount of oil used, I think yours is superior to anything I have used to date.

Yours very truly,

W. R. GRAHAM.

Manager and Lecturer, Poultry Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

I am using 14 Model Colony Brooders, and they are simply perfection for outdoor work. I feel justified in saying that they will raise every chick committed to their care that can be made to live in any manner.

Yours truly,

W. H. HARDIN.

Supt. Valle Crucis Farm, Valle Crucis, N. C.

I wish to say that I used three of your Model Colony Brooders last season, and I have no hesitancy in saying that they are the best outdoor brooders that I ever put a chicken in. I take pleasure in recommending it, not to aid the manufacturer, but to aid and benefit those who want a practical brooder.

Very truly yours,

FRANK W. GAYLOR.

Manager Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y.

I must say the Model Colony Brooders are just simply immense. They are the best we have ever used, and we have been using brooders for 25 years.

Very truly yours,

J. C. FISHEL & SON.

Hope, Ind.

I think you have the right idea in a brooder. It does its work to my entire satisfaction. Have run one through three broods only losing one chick.

Orr's Mills, N. Y.

D. LINCOLN ORR.

Send for my new descriptive catalogue.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 331 HENRY STREET, BUFFALO, NEW YORK



A NEVER FAIL HATCHER

The Improved Ormas Incubators and Brooders are not the "failure" kind, as our patrons testify. See proof in our catalogue, which we send free for the asking. Incubators from \$7 up. Brooders from \$4.50 up. Fully warranted. No better on the market. Easy to operate. Self-regulators. Self-ventilators.

BANTA MFG. CO., LIGONIER, INDIANA

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE



LIGHTNING

Whitewash Sprayer No. 28

Whitewash your poultry houses and stables now. Kills lice and vermin. Easy to operate. Sprays whitewash rapidly. Also for washing wagons, windows, etc. Double action pump. Brass ends. Steel stirrup. Has great force. Will spray 20 ft. high. Sent to any address, express prepaid, upon receipt of \$2.50. Agents wanted.

D. B. SMITH & CO., UTICA, N. Y.

White Orpingtons The World's Best

White Orpingtons ever shown in America. Remarkable winter layers. Send for new illustrated circular containing matings. Place egg orders now. A limited amount of stock for sale. Knowles, Young & Co., Box B, North Adams, Mich., U.S.A

The New Illustrated Standard Absolutely FREE for Six New Subscribers to POULTRY.

LEE'S EGG MAKER AND CHICK GROWER



Should be fed to little chicks after they are two weeks old. It strengthens, builds and brings them to maturity in one-third the usual time. Furnishes bone and sinew and assists digestion. It makes

PULLETS LAY EARLIER than if they did not receive it.

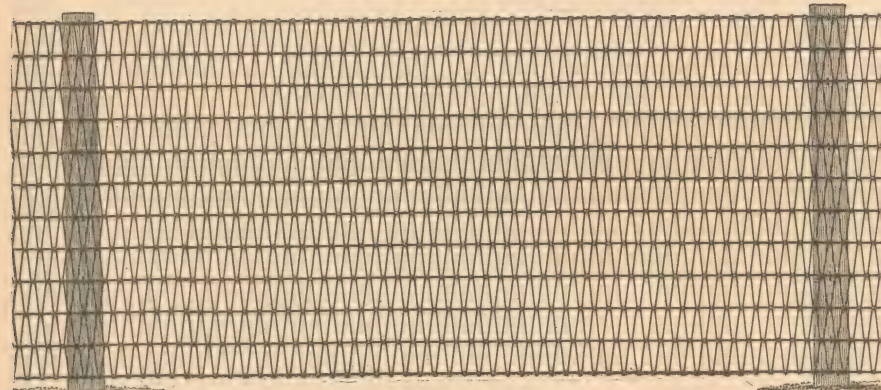
Mr. Otto Weiss, of Wichita, Kansas, says: "First hatch came off Jan. 13; got eight chicks out of ten eggs. First pullet laid her first egg May 1; others between May 15 and 20. This beats all records I ever heard of. Hatched 200 chicks this season and did not lose one. Used Lee's Egg Maker for both young chicks and old hens. Some hens were laying even while hovering chicks."

It pays well to use Lee's Chick Grower during summer months. The profit in raising chicks is in getting them to maturity quickly. Lee's Chick Grower puts them on a profit-paying basis better, quicker than anything else.

BOWEL COMPLAINT In summer bowel complaint is the scourge of the poultry raiser—where most of the profit goes. If you watch for FIRST INDICATION of this disease and use LEE'S GERMOZONE you can save all chicks afflicted with bowel complaint and prevent the spreading of the disease. If you let it run, or don't take it in time, you lose them. Sold by dealers or mailed on receipt of 50c.

LEE'S GERMOZONE

GEO. H. LEE CO., BOX 130, OMAHA, NEBRASKA



"K-B" Poultry Fence.

OUR "K-B" Poultry Fence is made of the best quality of steel wire, thoroughly galvanized, and is many times stronger than regular poultry netting. We guarantee it to turn sheep, hogs, dogs, wolves, rabbits and poultry. No top or bottom rail required. Posts can be set 30 feet apart with perfect safety. The parallel wires are only four and one-half inches apart, and the mesh or diamond only 2 inches at its widest point. No. 12 wire for top and bottom, No. 16 for intermediate line wires, and No. 18 for mesh wires. Sold direct to the consumer at wholesale prices, freight prepaid on 40 rods or more. Write

KITSELMAN BROS., BOX 223, MUNCIE, INDIANA.

The Great Central Poultry Farms'

BOOK ON POULTRY and POULTRY SUPPLIES

Helpful for Breeders and Managers of Thoroughbred Poultry
Valuable Information given concerning the operation of
Incubators and Brooders, Feeding and Care of Chicks

This valuable book will be mailed to you upon receipt of three
two-cent postage stamps. Apply at once.

F. W. Niesman Co., Box 21, Freeport, Ill.

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS.

Preserve your eggs in silicate of soda solution when they are cheap in summer and sell them at from 25 to 40 cents a dozen in the winter. The experiment stations of Montana, Rhode Island and Canada have thoroughly tested all methods of preserving eggs, and silicate of soda was the only thing which kept them from eight months to a year so sweet and sound that they could be classed with "strictly fresh" eggs. Any one anywhere can use this solution. Thousands of farmers, poultrymen and store-keepers have used it with great profit. Remember the silicate of soda used must be pure. Do not buy of druggists as not one in ten knows whether it is pure or not. We sell cheaper than druggists do and guarantee our product to be pure and perfectly adapted to preserving eggs. We don't claim any magic qualities for our silicate of soda. We don't pretend that it is a mysterious discovery. We only claim purity and that the hardest tests by experiment stations have proved all we claim for it. Full directions with every order. Our prices are: One gallon, enough for 100 dozen eggs, \$1.00; half gallon, 60 cents.

The Central Chemical Works, Mfgs.' Agents, Freeport, Illinois

Farmers and Hens

As poultry-keeping is one of the few side-issues which will pay one hundred per cent on the investment—when properly managed—it is astonishing that on the farms of some otherwise progressive men one can find mongrel stock poorly housed and carelessly fed. A thrifty farmer should regard the poultry as his winter crop and give them the attention that he bestows upon any other part of his duties. It is doubtful whether any other class of workers can get better returns from hens than can the farmer who realizes their worth. His skim milk can better be fed to poultry than all given to hogs. The cow-peas planted about the trees in his orchard as nitrogen-gatherers are an excellent food for the poultry which, if allowed to run in the orchard, will destroy more insects than sheep or hogs can (though these are often allowed this range in some parts of the country.) A large flock may consume the vegetables which can be raised on several acres but the fowls pay a higher price than that obtained by the ordinary truck-gardener from other sources.

It is easy to keep a large flock of paying thorough-breds as a small flock of scrubs, if the same care is given both and that the best possible. Any stock worth keeping is worth proper attention, so if mongrels are unworthy better care than they receive from the ordinary family, they are fit only for the pot. Put the old ones there soon, replace them by a few birds of whichever breed you prefer, keep this breed pure, hatch as many chicks as you can manage properly, continue to select your best stock for breeders, and before you realize it you will have experience and a fine pure-bred flock.

Chickens which are not yet old enough to scratch hard are an aid in gardening. When hoeing or raking, let a few of the youngsters follow you. They will soon learn to watch for the grubs, beetles, worms and bugs which you turn up and not many will escape them. Brooder-raised chickens are the only ones upon which you can depend for such service, as you can not have a hen ruining the garden for the sake of a brood's assistance. You will find fair-sized chicks better than those which are too small and be obliged to banish them from the garden before they reach broiler size as by that time they are almost as destructive as old birds.

A hen's taste varies as do those of higher animal lives. This month your flock may seem to prefer corn, but if you make it the chief grain for several weeks, without giving them variety, then throw down buckwheat, oats, barley and wheat, it is a safe wager that they will show a marked preference for some of these and leave corn until last. Whenever they get "off feed" it is well to change the diet, even if you have been feeding a balanced ration.

Any argument for pure-bred stock of any kind is an argument for pure-bred poultry. Thorough-bred swine put on flesh earliest—true of hens. Thorough-bred cows give richest milk and most of it—true of the hen's products. Thoroughbred horses and dogs are more satisfactory and beautiful—true of poultry.

Some folk prefer a long dirt-filled box on rollers to the dropping board. This can be dragged out to the fields at proper intervals, emptied with no loss of the manure, refilled and put back beneath the roosts. It was a woman who originated the plan, but men might try it and report results.

A Satisfied Customer

is the best advertisement. Read the following letter. It speaks for itself:

Mathews, Ind., Dec. 11, 1904.

Dinsmore & Co.,
Dear Sirs: The one hundred W. W. eggs I bought of you proved the best investment I ever made. I hatched 53 nice chicks. I just returned from Marion poultry show where I won 1 (94), 2 (94), 3 (93) cockerel; 3 pullet (93), 1-2 pens, 17 specials and \$10 silver cup for best display of any one variety. If you will sell me eggs at same price I will take 500 or 1000 next Spring. Wishing you success, I am, yours truly,
B. R. Little

Eggs from the best pens, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100 and we guarantee 75 per cent fertile.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards,
Breeders of high class White Wyandottes,
Dinsmore and Co., Proprietors,
Kramer, Indiana.

SPECIAL

One dollar received this month will pay for a setting of eggs, to be sent during 1905, from our great laying strains of either

**Buff, Barred, or White Rocks,
or Imperial Pekin Ducks.**

Catalogue free. Printed in colors true to life. Photographs of buildings and how to construct them. How we feed and care for our birds.

Plymouth Poul. Farm Co.
Route 33, York, Penn.

Buff, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks

Why not let us ship you a setting or two of eggs from

Our Prize Winners?

Or if in need of eggs for your incubator, we can supply you. If it's stock for breeders you're after, we are also there with the goods. But you'll have to hurry.

Our Fine Illustrated Catalogue

Tells you the rest of the story as to plant, stock and winnings. Write for it, stating just what you want.

Brookside Poultry Farm, C. H. Barnes, Prop.,
Box 909, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Eggs for Hatching



Eggs for Hatching

Eggs from best mating, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$7 per 100. Nearly 20,000 eggs for hatching sold last season and only seven reported poor hatches. A few more choice breeders yet for sale. Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs from best flock, \$3.50 per 11; \$6 per 22. Eggs from other flocks that are good size but not so well marked, \$2.50 per 11; \$4.50 per 22. Write me.
J. T. Thompson, Hope, Ind.



White Wyandottes S. C. White Leghorns

Eggs from fine matings \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 50. 1 guarantee 10 chicks from every 15 eggs.

Edward Podhaski,
Box P, Monticello, Iowa.

Eggs That Hatch

from fancy prize-winning stock. Brahmas, Leghorns, Polish, Houdans, Javas, Reds, Rocks, Langshans, Pekin ducks and a few settings in fifteen other varieties. Circular free. Eggs \$1.50 per setting.

HAMMERSLEY FARM,
Route 7, Madison, Wis.

Alfalfa Poultry Feed

A complete balanced poultry feed—Alfalfa Meal, meat products, bone, charcoal, etc. Sample free. **Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.**

A California Poultry and Fruit Farm

I offer for sale a beautiful country home with about 62 acres of fertile land situated in the famous "Happy Valley" district of the thermal belt of Northern California. Of this delightful country much has been written, but all its advantages have never been told. In six years there were very few days that the doors did not stand wide open the year through. The fertile soil yields bounteous crops of every product of the temperate zone, as well as most of those of sub-tropical countries. The most profitable crops are olives, figs, raisins, prunes, berries, lemons, almonds and oranges, although the last two do not bear crops every year. English and French walnuts, apples, pears and all fruits and nuts of the above nature flourish. The climate is exactly suitable for the poultry business, being free from the dense fogs of the lower valleys and so mild that only a shelter to keep out rain and natural enemies is necessary. This land adjoins the famous "Montevallo" olive ranch, one of the largest olive orchards in Northern California, producing thousands of dollars' worth of olives every year. About thirty acres of this land is cleared and on it are growing and in bearing condition about 600 peach trees, 1500 raisin grape vines and 200 of the finer varieties of table grape vines, besides other fruit and nut-bearing trees—such as English and French walnuts, butternuts, pecans, figs, nectarines, apricots, plums, prunes, and many varieties of apples and pears.



The House

Is an eight-room bungalow surrounded by a ten-foot arcade and finished with double walls, making it cool in the warmest weather. This house cost about \$1500 to build and is built in a substantial manner.

This farm is ready to produce a good living for any one who desires to operate it as a self-supporting farm home, or it would make a beautiful winter home for a well-to-do family desiring to seek health and recreation. Grand old Mount

Shasta and Lassen Butte loom on the horizon sixty miles to the north and east, and within twenty-five miles big game may be found by those who love good sport. The scenery is magnificent—no more beautiful country being found in all America.

The title to this land is perfect, coming to me from the person who got his title from the United States government. My deed is recorded with the Recorder of Deeds, Redding, Shasta Co., California.

Good Markets

There are good markets for farm products and fruits within easy reach and the timber on the uncleared land is in demand at good prices, as it is surrounded by gold, quicksilver and copper mining-towns where prices are always high. Gold is found on this land and during the rainy season neighboring farmers with only a pick and pan wash out from \$1.50 to \$2 worth of granular gold in a short day. I have been told by mining experts that indica-

tions for a gold mine are good on this land, but it would require large capital to develop it, and then it might fail.

I offer this farm for sale because I am a woman and can not operate it myself, and because my business interests keep me in the east. I will sell it at a price but little above what unimproved land is worth in the locality where it lies. The engraving on this page shows a front view of the house in part, and the yard and drive in front of it.

I will give very liberal terms to the one who desires to purchase this farm. All questions concerning the place cheerfully answered.

Wenonah Stevens Abbott, 156 Elk Street, Freeport, Illinois



The Old Trusty Incubator

Patented Oct. 20, 1903 and Feb. 6, 1904.

Made by Johnson, "the Incubator Man," the man all poultry raisers know. You trust the man, you can trust his machine.

Johnson thinks more of his Old Trusty Incubator than he does of his face. But he is not willing to be separated from the result of his life's work. It's his contribution to poultry raising—all the monument he wants.

Old Trusty came into the front rank last year, its first year. This year it is doubling in sales. It is because it was made right to begin with. Nobody was able to suggest any improvement. Johnson did not have to go at it blind when he perfected Old Trusty. He got his experience building other machines—lots of it. He made a good many thousands of them. When he let go his old machines and started in on Old Trusty all he had to do was to draw on his many years experience as a poultry raiser and as an incubator manufacturer. The work they are doing is what is selling them so fast.

HOW JOHNSON'S PEOPLE TALK.

The M. M. Johnson Co., Emporia, Kan., February 25, 1905.
Gentlemen:—We sold a 100 egg OLD TRUSTY to Evan R. Griffith who came in yesterday and reported that out of 90 eggs he had hatched 82 chicks.
Yours truly, HAYNES BROS. (Wholesale Hardware)

M. M. Johnson, Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 18, 1905.
Dear Sir:—From 75 eggs we hatched 72 chicks. Have 71 yet and all doing nicely. I am, Respectfully, F. C. DOYLE, 816 Washington St.

Mr. M. M. Johnson, Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 21, 1905.
Dear Sir:—I set Old Trusty Jan. 31st. From 80 fertile eggs hatched 76 good, strong chicks. The weather ranged as low as 23 below zero.
Yours, F. W. HOFER, 14 E. Huerfano St.

Summer Prices Now On

Johnson likes to do business direct with the people. He doesn't have any trouble getting along with them. He knows there are several thousand poultry enthusiasts, like himself, that want his Old Trusty this summer. He is willing to accommodate them. That's the reason he has put his summer prices on early. Write him by next mail for the summer prices. It will push his factory force a little harder, but Johnson always delivers the goods.

Don't Get Things Mixed. Johnson has nothing to do with any other machine than Old Trusty now. All his advertising is done over his own name. That protects you. He sells Old Trusty

On Forty Days Free Trial, And Guarantees His Machine Five Years.

Write him for his latest book. Of course it's free, and you'll find it interesting. Everything in it but the summer prices. Ask specially about them.

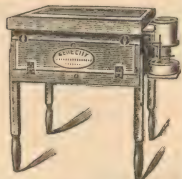
M. M. Johnson, The Incubator Specialist, Clay Center, Neb.

\$7.00 Buys the Best **120-Egg Incubator** Ever Made.
\$4.50 Buys the Best 100-Chick Brooder.

Both Incubator and Brooder, if ordered together, cost but \$11.00. Incubator is double walled all over—best copper tank—hot water—self regulating—nursery. Brooder is the only double walled—hot water—brooder ever made. Satisfaction guaranteed. We pay the freight.

Our book, "Hatching Facts" tells all about them. Mailed free. Write for it today. Address

BELLE CITY INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 30, Racine, Wisconsin.



A Trap Nest Test

In a recent number of the Orange Judd Farmer, our friend Michael K. Boyer gives a bit of his experience with trap nests which is interesting. He says he can attend to twenty-five trap nests in ten minutes of each hour from ten in the morning until three in the afternoon, if they are conveniently arranged. This is less than one hour a day for the 172 hens under test.

He found that during January of the year the test was made he had sixty-five hens which laid: in February 115, in March 165, in April 156, in May 147, in June 126, in July 132, in August 108, in September 74, in October 18, in November 26, in December 59. The test showed that seven hens did not lay an egg during the year, only twenty-three laid between 100 and 150 eggs, and only sixty-one laid between 50 and 100 eggs. Eighty of the lot failed to reach sixty eggs in the year, omitting those that did not lay at all. One hen, the finest in marking in the lot, laid just thirteen eggs.

The second season Mr. Boyer made up a pen of hens all of which had laid more than 100 eggs the year before and as a result he got an average of 120 eggs per hen. Since that time he has continued to select his best hen and today his flock makes records of from 120 to 180 eggs, a few going as high as 200 eggs in a year.

Surely it is worth while for any poultry breeder to take time to attend to trap nests when such good results are accomplished. Mr. Boyer has been paid many times over for the time he has spent in improving his flock.

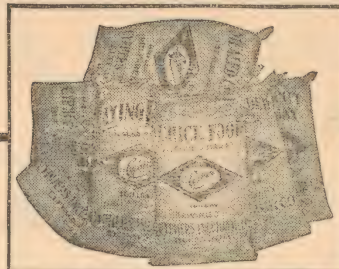
He sums up the advantages of trap nests this way: He is able to detect egg eaters; he knows which hens produce the most fertile eggs; he knows which hens lay poorly shaped eggs; and handling the hens every day, as he must in taking them off the nest, he knows the condition they are in all the time and if they are not all right can use preventative measures to stop the course of disease or keep them free from parasites. The trap nest is the only way to select big layers.

Single Comb Buff Orpington Club

The National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club, only organized since last, August has already nearly 100 members and no doubt, before this reaches the readers it will have passed the 100 mark. The first silver cup was offered at Denver, Colorado, where there were ninety-six Buff Orpingtons entered which was five times more than last year. This seems to be common at nearly every show this winter. The Club has been offering handsome silk badges at any show in America to members winning a first prize. Many of the members have taken advantage of this offer and the verdict of all is that they are the handsomest badges ever offered by any speciality club. All parties interested in Buff Orpingtons should join the club at once and use the club's emblem on their stationery which will stamp them as members wherever their stationery goes. Application blanks and circulars will be mailed upon request. Will H. Schadt, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana.

W. W. Babcock, Bath, New York, sends us the Annual Catalogue of the American Leghorn Club, containing a list of members and other information of interest to Leghorn breeders.

We are very proud of the showing of advertising we are able to make in this number of POULTRY. Every advertisement is paid for at our regular and only rate. We have never yet cut our rates, nor do we expect ever to do so.



You can make your poultry pay better by using

Cyphers Poultry Specialties.

More than sixty useful articles which the poultryman needs for his best success. We manufacture all of these articles so that we know their quality and guarantee them to satisfy you. **Special Ready Mixed Laying Foods** that keep the hens laying and make the eggs more fertile. **Chick Food** that keeps the chicks healthy and makes them grow. **Clover and Alfalfa Products, Lice Killers, Disinfectants** and every sort of appliance that can be used with profit.

Cyphers Latest Poultry Books, endorsed by the leading authorities as the best guides to profitable poultry raising ever published.

New and exclusive features have been added to **Cyphers Standard Incubators**, putting them farther in the lead than ever, and yet for 1905 we are offering them at

REDUCED PRICES.

Get our 1905 catalogue. Largest and finest we have ever issued. 228 pages, over 450 illustrations. It tells about our new policy and how we can sell improved machines at reduced prices. See our offer of two low priced incubators, Farm Economy, 100 egg capacity, \$10.00, and Boy's Choice, 50 egg capacity, \$6.50. Complete book sent free to those who send their name and the names and addresses of two friends interested in poultry for profit. Mention this paper and address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,
BUFFALO, N. Y. BOSTON, MASS. NEW YORK CITY,
CHICAGO, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Siems' Plan Uses The Hen.

The hen has the right instinct.

Siems uses that instinct. The hen is part of his plan. Since this eminent poultry specialist perfected his plan of hatching, thousands of poultry raisers have thrown aside artificial hatchers and are now using his

TRY HIS WAY.
It Makes Poultry Pay.

NATURAL HEN

INCUBATOR.

Over 200,000 now in practical use. Better results at a fraction of the cost.

200 Egg Hatcher Costs but \$3.

Compare that with the exorbitant incubator prices. Write for Siems' plan and make certain of results. **AGENTS WANTED**, to sell Siems' plans. Catalog and 25c. lice formula free.

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR CO.,
J. F. Siems, Patentee, B-160 Columbus, Nebraska.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY

AND ALMANAC FOR 1905.

There is nothing in the world like it. It contains 224 large pages, handsomely illustrated. A number of most beautiful Colored Plates of Fowls true to life. It tells all about all kinds of **Thoroughbred Fowls**, with life-like illustrations, and prices of same. It tells how to raise poultry successfully and how to treat all diseases common among them. It gives working plans and illustrations of convenient Poultry Houses. It tells all about

Incubators and Brooders.

It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of Incubators. This chapter is marvelously complete and worth dollars to anyone using an Incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of Incubators, Brooders and all kinds of Poultry Supplies. In fact, it is an encyclopedia of chickendom and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 15 cents. Your money returned if not pleased.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 907, FREEPORT, ILL.



PURE WATER PAYS

Unhealthy fowls are costly. Impure water breeds disease.

Lathrop Fountains

Keep Water Pure Moderate cost. Profitable results. Circular free.

Lathrop Mfg. Co., 62 Central Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



INCUBATORS BEATEN

Better hatches. Stronger chicks. Much less expense. No failures. The Perfected Hatching System is Safe, Sure and very Easily Managed. Interesting book free.

F. GRUNDY, MORRISONVILLE, ILL.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR ALL POULTRYMEN
Fifty Cents a Year
Single Copies Five Cents

POULTRY

Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1904, at the post office at Freeport, Illinois, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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APRIL, 1905
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"The Cake Walkers"

Silver Plymouth Rock Cockerels owned by W. J. Theo. Wittman.



IN THIS number Mr. F. O. Wellcome treats the trap nest from a philosophical point of view and we hope our readers will give careful attention to what he writes, for he brings out some ideas that are well worth consideration by any one who desires to improve his poultry along practical lines.

The poultry business of this country is still very largely a matter of dollars and cents, notwithstanding the large number of pure bred fowls that are kept. It is probable that ninety-nine per cent of the people of this country who keep poultry still keep fowls for what they will weigh and what they will lay, without caring what the breed is or how well they are bred. With such people two things are held in higher esteem than blood of high degree or shape beyond criticism. These are the number of pounds a hen will weigh and the number of eggs she will lay. This is an eminently practical view to take of the poultry business and one that will hold with a very large majority for years to come.

Every year more and more of these people begin breeding pure bred fowls, but they still have their training behind them and that leads them to put great value on egg production.

Many of them find that pure bred fowls kept after the old fashion fail to make records as egg producers very much in advance of those made by their hens of mixed blood.

They make the mistake of thinking that pure bred hens will produce large numbers of eggs without being given careful attention. They forget that a carelessly kept pure bred hen will only make a mongrel record.

In a great many instances the pure bred stock really makes a much better record than did the mongrels formerly kept but careless methods of keeping account with the hens fail to reveal the difference and the result is that the poultry raiser who might have developed into a strong advocate of pure bred poultry becomes discouraged, loses his enthusiasm and finally allows his flock to relapse into a flock of mixed breeds, losing all the advantage that might have accrued from continuing to breed pure bred fowls.

The trap nest is the unfailing test to which hens may be put without giving a large amount of time to the work. It does not, as Mr. Wellcome says, make good layers but it shows which hens are among the best layers and it follows that breeding from the best layers for a series of years will finally bring about a great increase in the average egg production of a flock.

As long as the average egg production of the hens of this country is around sixty eggs a year, as it now is, the use of the trap nest would be justified if it only exposed the hens that lay fewer than sixty eggs in a year, for there must be many of them to keep the average as low as it is.

The trap nest, used as it should be, will give the breeder of poultry a line on his hens that will double his profits in a very short time. We are not yet ready to look forward with great confidence to finding large flocks which will produce 200 eggs, average, in a year, but we believe such flocks are possible. We also believe that the trap nest is the only device yet discovered which will help in the direction of great egg production.

As has been said the trap nest does not make

great layers but it selects them and after this is done the remainder of the work is cut out for the breeder.

The man who can advertise a trap-nest record for his pure bred stock which will show an average production of more than 150 eggs per year for each hen will not be able to fill his orders at \$5 per setting of eggs.

AS THIS number of POULTRY is being printed the special meeting of the American Poultry Association is being held at Pittsburg. We have said what was in our mind concerning the meeting and its object and have made our position clear.

We write this to define our position after the meeting shall have finished its work. We shall not allow the result of the meeting to interfere in any way with our personal relations with any members of the Association. They have the same right we claim for ourself of holding to their honest opinion in the matter in dispute and, whether we win or lose at the meeting, we shall credit every man connected with the movement to drop the American Reds from the Standard with having done his duty as he saw it should be done.

If the American Reds are dropped from the Standard, we shall not change our mind concerning the legality of the action. We believe this newly recognized breed was legally admitted to the Standard and of right should be regularly recognized, but we shall bow to the will of the majority with good grace if it goes against us.

WE HAVE a number of letters from brethren who have become excited over the occurrence of discord among the members of the American Poultry Association. As one man they say: "For the sake of peace and harmony and for the good of the Association do not stir up strife between the East and the West."

We haven't had any notion of doing anything of the kind. We have simply been an onlooker and have noted the signs of a coming storm which we would do anything in our power to avert. Being of the West we probably have a clearer perception of the weather conditions as regards the temper of Western breeders than do the brethren who have seen only the low-lying black clouds that hover over their Association horizon.

Harmony. Of course let us have it. Peace. We shall do our utmost to preserve it. In nature harmony is the result of great atmospheric agitation. In national policies peace is only possible, at times, after a hard fought war. Let us have harmony if we must go through the stress of wide-sweeping storms to reach it. Let us have peace if we must fight for it even to the last and uttermost ditch.

DOUBLE mating promises to become the rule with all poultry breeders in the near future, unless something happens to open their eyes to the fact that double mating means there is something wrong somewhere along the line.

Formerly we heard of double mating only in connection with Barred Plymouth Rocks. Then Dark Brahmas were mated by this system in order to get show birds. Later we began to hear of double matings of Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins and other parti-colored breeds, and now comes double mating for white

breeds in order to produce fowls for the show room.

Evidently the Standard makers are wrong or over-ruling Providence made a mistake in selecting colors for the fowls of the air. From ancient days peacocks and guineas have mated indiscriminately and yet we get show birds of high degree. Turkeys are a pure product of nature in the case of the Bronze variety and we do not need to follow double mating to get good ones. Toulouse geese, Rouen and Cayuga ducks produce show birds of both sexes from the same matings.

A very prominent breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, one who has won at the largest shows in this country, said to us last fall: "If you won't give me away I'll tell you something. The Standard is wrong every time it describes a variety in language that makes double mating necessary. It's too late now to do anything, but the time will come when the effect of double mating will show that the whole system is wrong and the Standard will have to be made over to fit nature. We breed from double matings and produce good birds of one sex and culls of the other. It is folly pure and simple. I've concluded to breed for one sex only until things are made right."

We remember having visited the yards of a well-known breeder of Brown Leghorns. We saw some magnificent birds in the easily seen yards. An indiscreet helper took us over to the back of the place and there we saw red-breasted cockerels, pullets that were laced like a Partridge Cochin, spotted breasted cockerels and pullets that were nearly solid black, culls by the dozen, a field full of them, "worth 30 cents each and hardly fit to eat at that," as Dan White used to say when he found a particularly poor bird of any breed.

Double mating is contrary to nature, and no breeder or set of breeders can overturn the laws of Omnipotence for a long series of years without meeting disaster in some form.

Let us get back to nature, even if we must remodel our ideals. We can not improve on the lily, and no bird of the family of domestic fowls is prettier or breeds truer than the original jungle fowl from which all our varieties have descended.

We freely admit that double mating is necessary in order to breed to Standard requirements, but this does not change our mind as to the advisability of continuing to breed to a Standard which compels such a wide departure from nature.

In setting the Standard high in order to make it impossible to reach the one hundred mark, we have gone beyond laws which we only dimly comprehend—the great laws of reproduction—which we violate as far as we do understand.

WITHOUT regard to which faction shall win at Pittsburg it is probable that the American Poultry Association will learn a lesson. It possibly may be learned at great cost. "Experience is a dear school but fools will learn in no other," sayeth the proverb. We are not divulging a secret nor are we giving the public anything in the shape of news when we say that at times the American Poultry Association has acted foolishly. Its methods of doing business are a disgrace to business men. Its form of government is archaic, and its meetings lack that dignity and deliberateness that inspire respect. In the matter of admitting



new breeds it has not always abided strictly by its own strict rules, and if these rules were applied at this late date several breeds would fall by the wayside before it would even reach the point of discussing the legality of the Minneapolis meeting.

We believe that the Pittsburg meeting will result in more care being exercised hereafter at the meetings of the Association and if only this results the meeting will have been amply justified.

WE ARE in receipt of an invitation to attend a ball given by the Southern Michigan Poultry, Pigeon and Game Fanciers' Association, which much to our regret we can not attend, but the invitation brings up some reflections on the best way to keep a poultry association alive from one year to the next.

It has been said that the average life of a poultry association is two years. This is probably about a correct estimate, but it should not be so.

A poultry association that uses devices to get the members together frequently during the year is always in working condition and it will not be long before the members of such an association begin to feel a real personal interest in each other. Dances for the young people, small social gatherings for the older members and a constant effort to hold the membership together should be the rule with every association of this kind.

A good many poultry associations fail because the officers are not of the right kind. A good secretary will keep a poultry association going even when the remainder of the official board is not made up of good workers, but care should be taken to elect workers to every official position.

We expect to hear next year that the Southern Michigan Poultry, Pigeon and Game Fanciers' Association has grown every month in the year and held the best show it ever held.

THERE is an old proverb which says: "If everybody says it's so, it must be so." This is not necessarily true, but it is true that if we give a dog a bad name and enough people join us it is usually rather hard on the dog. Recently there has appeared in the papers considerable comment reflecting on the honesty of poultry judges, cases more or less specific in their nature being cited in defense of these implied instances of venality.

We are not in sympathy with this sort of thing. We are inclined to think most men are honest and have good intentions, however far they may fall below the standard set up by their critics for their special use and edification.

Honesty is the best policy, because it has been found that the honest man succeeds best in the long run. A dishonest judge would soon ruin his own chances for employment. First the man with whom he entered into a contract to make a dishonest decision would never have any confidence in him thereafter, and it would not be long before this lack of confidence would make itself manifest in the case of other exhibitors and that particular judge would cease to be a judge before very many years had passed.

If dishonest judging should become at all prevalent, it would not be long before poultry shows would cease to exist and the poultry industry would be seriously affected. No one knows this better than the judges and as a matter of self preservation, if for no other reason, the judges we

happen to be acquainted with give equal justice to all the birds that pass through their hands.

Judges may be incompetent, and it is plainly in evidence that a good many of them are, but ignorance is a misfortune rather than a crime and the ignorant judge should be an object of pity rather than of contempt and false accusations. When the judge does not understand his own limitations and really thinks he knows how to judge fowls, while his work shows dense ignorance of the first principles of judging, the misfortune is greater and more deserving of sympathy.

We do not blame the densely ignorant judges so much as we do the employers of them, who to save a few dollars turn those who pay entry fees over to a judge whose awards are simply guesses that might as well have been made by a blindfolded boy from an idiot asylum. It is not the dishonest judge so much as the ignorant one that the exhibitor has to fear when he puts his good birds in the show room.

NO ONE has ever accused us of being a fanatic on temperance in the matter of indulging in that which when put in the mouth takes away the brains. In the matter of the absorption of fiery liquids for the doubtful pleasure of becoming like unto a boiled owl we are perfectly willing to let every one decide for himself, but we assume for ourself the right to protest when a man whom we hire to do certain work proceeds to fill up until one birds becomes two and two a multitude before he undertakes to judge them.

About the only claim a certain ancient gentleman has to being remembered was the difference between Philip drunk and Philip sober, and even in that early time when people were not so particular the difference was so marked that it has not been forgotten to this day.

The difference between a poultry judge drunk and poultry judge sober is very often a complete reversal of form so far as ability to detect the fine points or the defects in the fowls that he judges is concerned.

We believe the poultry judge who is not duly sober when he begins his work should be disqualified before he succeeds in doing irreparable injury by giving poor birds high prizes and passing entirely those which should have been given high places. Under the ancient regime it was not altogether bad form for a judge to get drunk and stay drunk during the whole period of a show, but we look at those things differently these days. If it is absolutely necessary for a judge to stand with his foot on a brass rail and lean against a mahogany plank about so often every day, we would suggest that he should not begin until after the work of the day is over and quit in time to be clothed and in his right mind by ten o'clock the next morning.

EVERY Langshan breeder in the civilized world will regret to hear of the death of Miss Mary Elizabeth Croad, daughter of the late Captain George Henry Croad. Miss Croad died at Worthing, England, March 8, beloved and respected by every one who knew her. She was seventy-nine years old and lived to see her beloved Langshans the favorite breed of thousands of fanciers in Europe and America.

At her home, Ambrose Place facing the British channel, she accomplished without ostentation

a work that will benefit mankind more than the life work of many men whose names are embalmed in history as benefactors of the human race. Because she lived the world has been the gainer, which is more than can be said of many men who have changed the course of empire.

It was the late Major Croad, uncle to Miss Croad, who first discovered and sent from China to England the Langshan fowl. The first lot imported into England arrived February 14, 1872, and at once attracted attention.

They also attracted adverse criticism and the claim was set up that they were only a sub-variety of Black Cochins. Major Croad defended the new breed as long as he lived and at his death Miss Croad took up the defense, and so ably was it conducted that she won the day and had the satisfaction of seeing Langshans accepted as an entirely distinct breed.

For years there was a bitter fight over the shape of Langshans and many specimens were shown in England and in this country which were not at all like the real type introduced by Major Croad.

In this country unscrupulous breeders often crossed Langshans with Black Cochins and these birds were shown as true Langshans. For a time, after the first few years, the interest in the breed languished in this country. Recently they have been gaining ground and every year coming to the front.

As all around useful birds the Langshans stand high. The unfounded prejudice against a black fowl that exists in this country has militated against them to some extent, but this is gradually dying out and will no doubt soon be a thing of the past.

When this time comes the Langshan will come into its own and take its proper place among the recognized breeds of this country. As a table fowl this breed is fully equal to any other. It is a heavily meated bird, the meat being of good flavor and fine-grained for so large a fowl. As long as we do not object to the dark meat of a turkey, any claim that dark poultry meat of any kind is inferior to yellow meat is entirely unfounded.

In this country the Langshan has been found to be a very prolific layer. The eggs of this breed are very large and well-kept hens lay in winter as well or better than almost any other breed.

In determining the shape of the Langshan in this country no one has had a greater influence than Franklane L. Sewell, who has been an ardent admirer of the breed for a good many years. Breeding them and studying them until he knew them as well as any breeder in America, he drew hundreds of sketches of them which gave the public a plain notion of the proper shape. The influence of these pictures is more plainly to be observed in the West than in the East, perhaps. If we are not mistaken it was Mr. Sewell who first called Langshans "the triangular breed", meaning that lines drawn from the tip of the beak to the foot, thence to the highest point of the tail and thence to the tip of the beak would enclose a perfect triangle. This description at once gave breeders a guide to go by and was so simple that no one could forget it or misunderstand it.

As long as Langshans are bred, the fame of Major Croad and his niece is safe and they will have a high place among fanciers.

The Care of Turkeys—M. C. Van Winkle

WHY is it that we so often hear the expression: "I would like to raise turkeys but never had any luck with them"? There is no such thing as luck in raising poultry.

The care of turkeys means everlasting attention to little details for the first six or eight weeks of their lives, but after that they require less care than chickens.

When setting the eggs, make the nest on the ground, if possible, taking great care to select a spot where the water will not stand. It is not unusual to have every egg bring out a poult. When all are hatched and thoroughly dry, dust the hen thoroughly with the best insect powder and put hen and poults in a roomy coop. Give the hen a good feed, and water to drink where the young turkeys can not get into it. Never put a board inside the coop for the hen and turkeys to sit on but move the coop every day to a new spot, and make a pen of some sort to keep the turkeys from wandering away for a few days. They will not need anything to eat or drink until they are 48 hours old, when they should be given all the sweet milk they will drink, placed in small, shallow pans which must be kept clean and sweet. After the first week or ten days, sour milk is as good for them. For a few days they should be fed every two or three hours very little at a time. Never leave any food before them after they have taken all they will eat with apparent enjoyment.

I have found boiled rice an excellent food of which they are very fond. It is not expensive, as the broken grains can be bought for about \$2.50 per cwt. and a hundred weight will take a flock of

50 through the whole season. It should be cooked as carefully as if for table use and become cold before feeding. It should be so stiff you will have to use a chopping knife to make it fine. In every feed I mix fine gravel (bird-gravel is best) a little charcoal, finely cut onion tops or dandelions leaves; and cooked meat of some sort should form one-tenth of their daily ration. Meat taken from your soup-kettle is good. It must be chopped fine and mixed with their rice. When a few days old mix a very little cut oat-meal and cracked wheat with their feed, gradually increasing it until they will eat the whole wheat, which should form the greater part of their ration after they are six weeks old.

If you are so fortunate as to live where you have no foxes or hawks, give the old and young their full liberty after a few days, making sure to put them in a coop at nights and not let them out until the dew is off the grass in the morning.

If your turkeys must be given to the care of a fowl hen, don't let her run out for the whole of the day, as she will tire them by her fussiness and they will not do so well.

Keep a box of road-dust in a sunny spot, for them to wallow in, and keep fresh cool drinking water where they can have access to it at all times. Do not make the great blunder of shutting up young turks when there comes a rainy day or a succession of them, just provide some sort of a shelter larger than the coop. If you have two coops place them facing each other and just far enough apart to lay an old door or some boards reaching from one roof to the other, one end

being raised enough to allow the water to run off.

Do not allow the coop to become foul or wet. If you can not conveniently move it every day or during a rain, it is well to sprinkle saw-dust or sweepings from the hay-mow inside as often as needed. Last season, 1904 which was considered a very bad one for turkeys, I raised 90 per cent of all hatched. When you find your turkeys roosting on top of the coop at night it is time to provide a roosting place, which must be in the open air. I have never lost a turkey from exposure to the wet, if they had their liberty and a shelter provided to be used at their pleasure. If I have turkeys of different ages I mark them by punching the web of the foot, so I can always tell at a glance the age of each one. As they grow I watch very carefully, keeping track of the most vigorous, fast growing ones and weighing them frequently so, when selecting breeding-stock for myself or others, I have an individual record to which I can refer.

I have bred both Bronze and White Holland varieties, but for the past six years have kept only the White Hollands, having found them superior to the Bronze in every respect except size at maturity (two years.) As most turkeys are marketed at the age of six or seven months, the White Holland makes much the finest appearance when dressed. Last Thanksgiving I had July-hatched birds which weighed 10 pounds. A flock of white turkeys roaming over the fields is a truly beautiful sight, in the enjoyment of which the true fancier forgets the drudgery of the first few weeks of their lives.

A Comparative Score Card from Australia

A POULTRY breeder in Australia has devised a score card which seems to us to be in the direction of perfection. The trouble with the score card of the American Poultry Association is that no two judges can score the same bird and make identical cuts in every section. One judge sees a defect in one light and another in a different one, and the result is a diversity of opinion. We have been examining score cards lately with great interest and we have yet to find two of the same bird that agree in every section.

In a comparison show, half a dozen judges frequently pick the same bird as a winner before the judging begins and the expert breeders who see the bird afterward agree with the award made. The same judges might agree as to the highest scoring bird when using the score card but the chances are against any two of them agreeing in every section.

The principal objection made to comparison shows is that the beginner does not learn anything from the placing of the awards, that is he does not

know why a bird was given first or any lower prize because there is no score card to show just where the defects lie. As score cards are rarely posted for public inspection, this objection is not a very strong one as the man who takes birds to a show should know what constitutes good points and what defects before he enters a competition. From the Australian Hen we clip the following very plain description of the new comparative score card:

"George Woodward, of Ballarat, Vic., risked all sorts of criticism by voluntarily judging the Wyandottes at the last Essenden show on a modified score-card system. But the work was so well done that those who came to criticise his system went away praising it. Mr. Woodward's system is simpler than the ordinary score card, and on this account may become more popular and be more generally adopted than the American system. Here is something of an example of his judging: Comb, good; eye, right; lobes, good; neck hackle, very fair; neck hackle, good color, weak in stripes;

top color, good; lacing, splendid, best in class; type, very good; wing bar, good; fluff, good; legs, good; size, good; condition, superb. Remarks: The best bird in the class. Won on general excellency.

"It shouldn't be hard for anyone who poses as a judge to fill up such a card as that, and the educational value of the system would bring to the show hundreds of amateurs, anxious to learn, to whom the present system is a sealed book, and since the gate receipts—or rather, the lack of them—comprises the knottiest point a show conductor has to face, anything that will enhance them I am sure would be welcome."

Here is a system of judging that will meet the views of the advocates of both systems of judging. It gives the judge an opportunity to express his opinions by sections and the beginner a chance to learn what sections are defective in the opinion of the judge. We believe the adoption of a system of this kind in this country would prove generally satisfactory.

The Benefit of Regular Feeding

POULTRY should be fed at regular times for several reasons. A flock soon learns its feeding time, if it is fed at the same hours every day, and between meals is contented and quiet. A flock that is fed whenever the keeper happens to think about it is always looking for feed, and when the keeper comes in sight make a rush for him, expecting to get something to eat, while one

that is fed regularly pays but little attention to their keeper if he happens to visit the yard between meals.

If a flock is allowed to run at large and is fed only at regular times, the fowls will wander away and stay out on the range during the day, except at meal times, while if regular feeding is not practiced every time the keeper appears every fowl will

be sure to come hurrying to the feeding place.

It is especially important that fowls kept in limited runs or small yards should be taught to look for feed only at regular hours. If this is not done they will spend most of their time looking through the fence, expecting some one to come along and feed them. Regularity means money to the poultry keeper as to other business men.

Breeding White China Geese



HE American Standard describes and recognizes two varieties of this loud-voiced, swan-necked animated goose family—the Brown and White Chinas. Wherever China geese are raised for market purposes, either pure or crossed with Toulouse, Embdens, or Africans, the white variety is favorite. Mr. Arthur Sagendorph, of Massachusetts, is one of the many ardent admirers of this variety and he writes:

"I have raised and am now raising all the leading breeds of geese, but prefer the Chinas every time. I am prepared with records and also with stock to substantiate my statement that the China stands at the head as a money-maker. The larger geese will not, can not lay the eggs because of inclination toward laziness, and when we lose the egg quality we lose the practical side. It is only necessary to see the White China goose to become an ardent admirer."

A great deal of confusion existed in poultry literature some twenty years ago regarding the name of this breed, because of types like Africans, Toulouse, China and crosses of these. Even now we hear of the Knob, Hong Kong, Asiatic, Swan, Polish, India and African varieties, all of which denote the China in some of its various sizes and shades of color. At the last Herald Square exhibition, New York City, where expert judges were employed, a pair of grayish brown low-bodied China geese

were prize winners as Africans and the owner was surprised when informed that they had been incorrectly entered saying that they had been through the entire early winter circuit under the name of Africans.

The white variety is a sport from the brown and should be identical with its brown cousins in all but color. It should be pure white in plumage with the eye-color of all white geese—blue with a white rim. The bill is orange with a white bean. Knob, legs and toes are orange yellow, the latter having white nails.

The Latin name of this goose, *Cygnopsis Cygnoides*, comes from *cygnus*—the swan—and was given because of their graceful erect body, long curved neck and dignified bearing. They originated, and can still be found wild and semi-domesticated, in eastern Asia. In their wild state they are smaller than those to which we are accustomed and their general color is much lighter and a more intensive brown—being reddish brown in all sections where we demand a dark brown with a light buff color on the neck shading into the darker

THEO. F. JAGER

stripe, instead of our Standard color, the light or grayish brown shading into the darker stripe. The grayish brown, horizontal, oversized crossbreeds generally called Brown Chinas could better be named "Gray China and African crosses", as this coloring was caused by the introduction of foreign blood and was a sad mistake. Many a breeder of the genuine Brown Chinas has been disgusted when compelled to see his beauties take second place because purely bred. Brown Chinas should

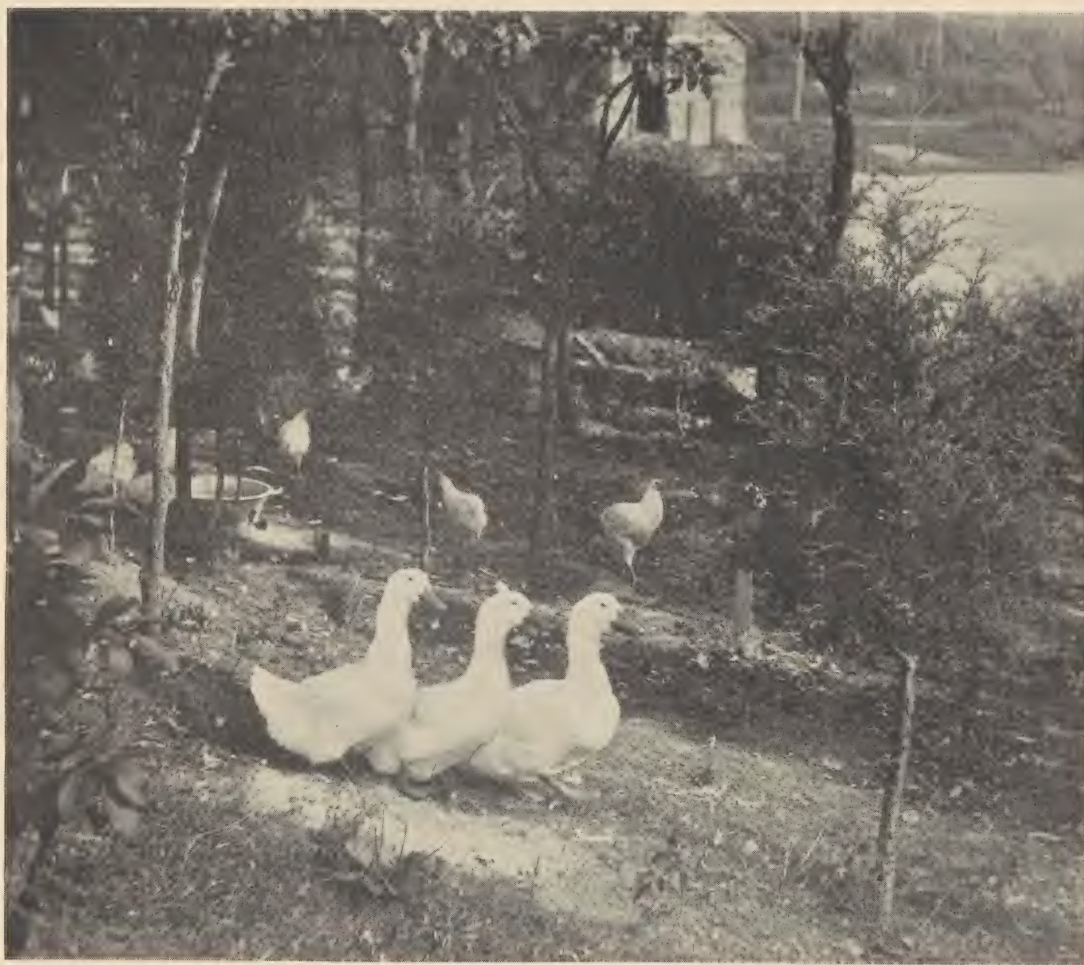
the back in times of rest. Legs, toes and bill should be black or dark brown, the former color being preferable. The knob, which should be large and protrude well from the head, should also be black. Absence of the knob will disqualify and yellow spots on it are objectionable.

China geese should be our bantams, as far as weight is concerned, and the weight demand of fourteen pounds for male and twelve for female is excessive, causing a loss of grace and beauty for the sake of plumpness and horizontal carriage. The meat is of excellent flavor, the birds easy to raise and fatten, but Chinas are not a market bird in the proper sense of the term and the attempt

to make them such is regarded as a mistake by all lovers of beautiful birds.

Chinas mate promptly and a gander can accommodate more geese than the male of any other breed, the eggs being very fertile and testing ninety per cent or better. Instances are on record where a goose laid from sixty to seventy eggs between January and the end of June. If fall laying is induced through heavier feeding, a nice lot of eggs may also be gathered before frosty nights set in. However, fall laying causes a late start in egg production the next year. The female is an excellent sitter and mother and will care for and raise about all she hatches. It is advisable to confine the goose and her brood until the young birds are a few weeks' old, especially in wet weather, as she will tire them out before their legs are properly strengthened on a grass palt.

Strange sights, stray dogs, noise, or anything out of the common will cause China geese to scream in a most unmusical manner, the gander always answering the goose. This is objectionable in closely settled communities where neighbors may make complaint, but on outlying farms is a most useful trait as it is a protection against night prowlers.



An Ideal Duck Ranch—Three Price-Winners.

Photo Courtesy of Springer Bros.

be a light seal-brown with a dark brown neck stripe. Our Standard should omit "grayish" from the expression "grayish brown".

The purely bred bird is small. Yearling ganders weigh from nine to twelve pounds and geese of the same age seven to ten pounds. They have a very slender long neck, generally held high when the birds are excited but gracefully curved toward

The Hen as a Hatcher



OTWITHSTANDING the thousands of incubators that are in use it is probable that ninety per cent of all the chicks hatched in this country are hatched under hens, and every one who has ever used hens for this purpose knows there are times when they are a sore trial.

Some of our most prominent poultrymen use hens for hatching almost entirely. The methods they use are admirable, and no doubt to learn

these methods would help a large number of our readers. One good method is to have a room devoted entirely to sitting hens. In these rooms the nests are so arranged that a slatted door confines each hen on her own nest, except at such times as the attendant opens it to allow her to come off to eat and take a dust bath.

A dozen or more hens are set at the same time and at a regular time each day the doors of the nests are opened and every hen taken off her nest.

After all are off, the doors are closed and the hens fed and given time to take a dust bath or rest. Then all are replaced and fastened in their nests and there they remain for twenty-four hours.

It is very easy to set a hen if one knows how. When she begins to show signs of becoming broody, she is allowed to remain on the nest she has chosen until she has settled down to a period of sitting. Then she is removed in the evening to the nest prepared for her, where she is so shut in as to make the nest dark and left there for a full day without eggs under her or artificial eggs may be used. After this, real eggs are put under her and nine times in ten she will sit the full period in content if her wants are supplied.

Where a number of hens are kept in the same room and kept confined each on her own nest, they will soon learn to know where to go and if fed at the same time each day will not worry about being shut in.

As soon as hatching begins, the chicks are taken from under all the hens but one as soon as they come out of the shell. The one reserved is given all the chicks, the eggs under her being taken out and given to the hens from which chicks have been taken. As soon as one hen has twelve chicks, another is selected and she in turn gets twelve chicks. This is repeated until all the chicks are hatched and divided in broods of twelve with the most motherly of the sitting hens. Frequently this leaves three or more hens without chicks and these are returned to the laying yards to get in condition to lay again.

We used this method for several years and found it eminently satisfactory in every way, as far as satisfaction can be secured by using hens for this purpose. Occasionally a hen will be found which will sit for a few days and then get tired and break her eggs or refuse to sit, usually managing to spoil a setting of eggs before she gets through. Such a hen is useless as a sitter and should be

marked for the pot without the slightest hesitation.

A. C. Hawkins has a community plan of hatching with hens that has always seemed a very good one to us. His hatching apparatus is very simple and very effective. It is made as follows: A tight board pen is made with sides about two feet high. This is about eight feet wide and long enough to contain all the nests he wants to use. We are guessing at dimensions, but we imagine that each nest occupied a space about eighteen inches square. The nests are built at one side of the pen and the pen is divided into long narrow apartments, each one extending entirely across the pen from the nest and as wide as the nest. The top is covered with wire netting and when the pen is finished it is a series of little yards, each eighteen inches wide and about eight feet long, covered with netting. This gives each hen a little yard and a nest in which no other fowls nor any predatory animals can interfere with her. Feed and water are kept in the yard in front of the nest all the time and each hen can come off to eat, drink and sun herself at will. The nests are made with hinged tops, so the attendant can open it and get at the hen or take out the chicks without interfering in any way with any other sitter in the lot.

In caring for the chicks, Mr. Hawkins uses a method we have never seen practiced in any other poultry yard. He puts twelve chicks with each hen and puts four hens with their forty-eight chicks in a little brood house together. Naturally one would think there would be trouble at once. One would think there would be a fight among the mothers of such a family, that would lead to disastrous results, but such is not the case. The four hens live in peace and harmony, and when placed out on the chick run they keep together and the chicks do not differentiate between the hens, going with all of them. It is a curious sight to go with Mr. Hawkins along the row of little brood houses and see the groups turned out in the

morning, each family going off by itself to hunt for dainties under the plum trees that cover the slope of the hill and the lower ground below.

Mr. Hawkins says that if two hens are placed together there will be a fight in a minute, but when a greater number are associated in one house they will live in peace and work unitedly for the benefit of their common family.

We have tested hundreds of hens by putting an incubator thermometer under them and we have found several hens among these with a temperature so far below the normal that it was impossible for them to hatch chicks, their bodies not giving off heat enough to bring the germ to full growth. Such hens give off heat enough to start the process of hatching, but the germs die in a few days and if the eggs have been bought the seller gets the benefit of being called names for something for which he should not be blamed.

Those who keep the non-sitting breeds usually can buy sitting hens of nearby farmers for about 50 cents each, as farmers do not have much use for a persistent sitter. In buying sitting hens we prefer those which are well along in years as they are likely to be the best sitters and better mothers than younger ones. After they have hatched and reared a brood of chicks they may be confined in a rather small pen and fed all they will eat of a mixture of wheat middlings and corn meal for from fifteen to twenty-one days, when they will have become very fat. A sitting hen fattened in this way makes a delicious roast or stew. If there are more of them than the family can use to advantage they are always readily sold in market, as a well fattened hen is in demand at the time of year that sitting hens treated in this manner are ready to sell.

Very frequently a sitting hen bought cheap may be used to rear a brood of chicks, then fattened and sold for enough to pay the original cost and the cost of all the feed she has consumed from the time she was purchased.

The Modern Alchemist



ARE YOU an alchemist? During the middle ages, before the development of the modern science of chemistry, the belief was prevalent, you know, that the baser metals might be converted into gold. Trained as we are in the principles of modern science, we now laugh at the vagaries of the alchemists.

In some other respects, however, is it not true that many of the present generation show as little wisdom as the ancient alchemists? To be sure, no one now thinks of putting lead or tin or copper into the crucible with the expectation that any one of them or any nice combination of them will turn to gold. But there are many poultrymen who expect eggs from their fowls the year around, whether or not they put into their fowls the proper constituents for making eggs. The feeding of domestic animals is based upon scientific principles just as much as is the science of chemistry and he who disregards the fundamental laws governing animal nutrition is just as worthy a subject of ridicule as the old alchemists.

It is a well established fact that organic foods consist of three groups or classes of chemical compounds; proteids, hydro-carbons or fats and oils, and carbo-hydrates or starches and sugars. In addition to these so-called organic foods, there are requisite for animal nutrition some other materials, particularly water and certain inorganic chemical salts, as, for example, sodium chloride or common salt.

HERMAN D. CHURCHILL

Given perfect freedom of choice, an animal will instinctively select food products that will combine in suitable proportions the different classes of alimentary principles, namely, proteids, fats and starches. In the summer time, with free range, a hen will make a balanced ration to suit herself. She will eat sufficient grain to supply the requisite amount of starch and also a certain amount of fat and proteid material, the amount of each depending upon the kind of grain used. Wheat contains a larger percentage of proteids, and corn a larger percentage of fat, than any of the other common grains. But a purely grain diet contains relatively too much starch; and when left to her own devices, the hen will supply the deficiency by catching worms and insects.

The problem, however, that confronts the would be successful poultryman, is how to secure eggs during the winter season, when prices are highest and when the fowls of his less enterprising neighbors are non-productive. From the standpoint of food supply, the secret of success lies in providing a properly balanced ration. Now, of the three classes of alimentary principles that we have mentioned—proteids, fats and starches—the contents of the egg are made up most largely of proteid or albuminous material, with a considerable amount of fat, besides a certain amount of water and inorganic chemical salts. Of these

substances, the most expensive and during the winter season particularly, the most difficult to obtain, are the proteids. But in order to secure eggs, the poultryman must provide his fowls with the right constituents for making them. We must remember, also, that all of the vital processes of the body are carried on at the expense of energy; and this energy is obtained from the food supply. Furthermore, eggs are produced only after the animal needs of the fowl are satisfied. It is possible to keep hens alive on oats alone; but one is not likely to secure many eggs from his fowls on such a ration, for the simple reason that oats do not contain a sufficient proportion of proteids and of fat. The most accessible and most economical source of supply of proteid material for fowls is to be found in wheat as a grain food and in meat trimmings, ground fresh bone and the like.

In conclusion, then, I would say:—house your fowls in buildings that provide suitable light, warmth, ventilation and protection from rain and wind; give them a regular supply of clean, fresh water and of sharp grit for grinding their food; provide fresh vegetables and other bulky foods, so that your hens may not suffer from too condensed a ration; and finally, provide them a well balanced ration, being particularly careful to furnish them sufficient proteid material. Fulfill these conditions and you will make your fowls happy, and in return they will make you happy and prosperous with the fruits of their labors.

A Woman's Experience with Poultry--No. 3



THAD always seemed to the Woman that there were certain marked resemblances between young chicks and young of the human kind, so before starting to care for baby chicks she did some theorizing, investigated neighbors' methods with a view to adding to her list of "Don'ts", and then began to disregard several well-known rules.

As she was a sort of amateur carpenter and lived ten miles from a railroad, she built her own brooder which differed from others in several particulars. Tests with a thermometer beneath the wings of a large number of hens having convinced her that it is unnecessary to keep brooders as hot as regulations order, she made no effort to have hers come up to the 95 degree mark. It was built of very light boards, in a shape like unto that of an organ-box but longer in proportion to height and with the slope beginning lower down. This sloping front was covered with a hinged lid of wire netting stretched on a frame (really an old screen door.) The rear wall of the brooder had sliding doors. The brooder was divided into two compartments, so that very small chicks need not be kept with larger ones. Each compartment had a central partition, parallel with the front, which came within a foot of the floor, the space below being hung with felt fringe. (Felt is as cheap as leather, more easily procured and does not ravel so has not the objectionable features of other woolen goods.) A wide horizontal crack between the lower front boards admitted tin floor trays, which had been formed by hammering out 10-gallon oil-cans of the square variety. These trays were attached to wooden strips, which covered the crack on the outside, and were not unlike those used in the large oblong cages of parrots, mocking birds, etc. They provided an easy way for keeping the floor of the brooder very clean.

The rear room was the warmer. It was heated by 5-gallon stone jugs covered with several thicknesses of flannel and filled with hot water. The wire-covered front of the brooder was provided with burlap pads, which kept in the warmth but permitted free circulation of air. A little experimenting enabled the Woman to find the correct temperature and govern it by the amount and heat of water in the jugs. The temperature varied from about 70 degrees near the wire lid of the front apartments to 90 degrees in the immediate vicinity of the jugs.

As the weather was still variable, the brooder was put in a canvas tent used for propagating delicate plants. Several days were spent in watching and testing temperature, and when sure that the average temperature of rear apartments could be kept at 85 degrees, she felt that she was ready for the baby chicks which were being hatched in an incubator three miles away.

To insure the youngsters a comfortable journey, she placed several layers of newspaper in the bottom of a cracker box, put in a flannel-covered hot-water bag and made a burlap pad with which to

Wenonah Stevens Abbott

hover them. The operator of the incubator had miscalculated (or reckoned from the time of introduction of the eggs instead of the actual time incubation began) so instead of finding all the hatch 24-hours old she found less than two dozen dried off. Selecting a dozen of the sturdiest (of which three-quarters later proved to be males) she decided to risk moving them at once. Not one of them suffered from the change. For three days they were kept in the box, the top paper being removed twice a day and bird sand liberally sprinkled in to insure cleanly quarters. The box

it with river sand, she avoided visitations from lice and mites.

A neighbor's chicks had drowned in a deep drinking dish, so the Woman experimented with various home-made fountains and finally decided that none of them equals a shallow pan, filled level full with pebbles before turning in tepid water. The chicks could walk all over this dish and drink from the interstices, yet never get chilled or bedraggled.

In northern California, hens get broody in February (which corresponds with the eastern May) and as fruit is then set on the trees it is none too early to start incubators. After May first, hatches are doubtful as the mercury may climb above the hundred mark any noon and the cool mountain breeze makes too sudden a change for downy birds at night.

The Woman's first dozen incubator-hatched birds were Rocks and some other breeds warranted to turn black when fledged (though they puzzled the novice by the light coloring of their down) and cost five cents each. The three killed by crowding were the only ones lost from this brood and the Woman is inclined to believe that, when fairly good stock can be bought at this price, it does not pay to run an incubator for any but pure bred birds. Later in March she bought two dozen Rose Comb Black Minorcas at twenty cents each and an equal number of Single Comb Brown Leghorns at forty cents each. These four dozen were forty hours' old when bought, so were at once put into the brooder, but otherwise treated exactly as the first experimental brood. The second brood had pedigrees and the prices paid none too high. Of this forty-eight, one was later eaten by a snake and one starved before an overhanging beak was discovered, but forty-six lived to the broiler size, when the males were traded for less valuable fowls which were only fit for the pot. Ninety-one per cent of the chicks hatched were



Newly Hatched Incubator Chicks.

Photo by Mas. Abbott.

was kept in the kitchen and the hot-water bag kept the temperature at about 92 degrees. When the chicks were moved to the brooder, the third day, they were so lively that they were put in a shallow basket and taken outdoors where some snap shots could be taken of them.

When the chicks were put into the brooder, the Woman noticed that they cuddled up to one another and, having read that "if too cold they hover and too warm they sprawl", she promptly moved two jugs near a corner so that the temperature of that place might rapidly be raised. Later she became convinced that chicks hover exactly as a baby nestles in the arms of any one holding it—from an instinctive desire for brooding—but this bit of published information cost her three chicks which were killed from crowding into close quarters and being unable to get out. Thereafter she kept the jugs well out from walls, with plenty of space on all sides, and never again lost a chick from such a cause or from any other which could be charged to brooder arrangements. She found it easier to raise five dozen chicks in a brooder than to look after one hen and chicks. By removing the floor tray daily, cleaning it and sprinkling

raised, so the Woman decided never again to use a hen mother—being convinced that the average hen is a sort of fool as she will take young chicks into wet grass and doesn't even know enough to keep them out of cold rains.

No food was given any of these chicks for the first thirty-six hours and the squashy birds were handled as little as possible. The meals for the first week consisted of bird sand and pin-head oat-meal mixed. This form of oat-meal costs two cents a pound in California and about half a pound per chick is the right amount to provide, (if one is so situated that additional supplies are not readily obtained) to last until they reach the cracked wheat stage. After the first week, fine grit was kept where the birds could eat it at will and no sand mixed with their feed. Once a day during the second and third weeks they had a Johnny-cake made of corn meal, bran and ground dried peas, but it is doubtful whether this paid for the work involved in making it. About one and an eighth pounds of grain will feed a chick from the second to the twelfth week. These birds thrived well on wheat, which was fed whole after the first month, what corn they had being parched

almost to the charcoal stage. Milk was given them twice a day and ground green bone kept where they could eat it as they desired. Until two months old, they were fed every two and a half hours, after that three times a day. The Woman believes that you can not overfeed a chicken, if you make it take enough exercise.

Occasionally a head of lettuce was tied overhead in the open-air apartment of the brooder exactly as cabbage is hung for older fowls. This gave the youngsters a chance to exert themselves by jumping at it. An angle worn thrown into the flock always caused sufficient exercise to start circulation the coolest day.

There is an immense amount of nonsense talked about the temperature necessary for young chicks. If a brooder is so arranged that its coldest corners will not have less than seventy degrees and the hottest not above ninety, chicks will choose their own climate unless so crowded that they are not at liberty to move freely. Gradually lower the

temperature so that no part of the brooder will have above seventy-five degrees at the end of the sixth week.

Too many chicks in one brooder is the great danger. Do not overcrowd.

Be sure that your brooder is cleaned every day. Provide your chicks with the artificial teeth known as grit, and be sure that they have plenty of fresh water with the chill taken off it. Give no sloppy feed. Feed regularly and sensibly, remembering that the ration should contain grain, green stuff of some sort and meat meal or a substitute. Keep chicks dry, let them have plenty of sunshine and exercise. If you have thoroughbred stock, sell most of the males at the end of the twelfth week and if your stock is just "middling", eat them. These simple rules, wisely followed and varied to fit your own surroundings, spell what some folk call "Luck" and pay in dollars and cents.

Having spent years answering the small boy's: "Now what can I do?" the Woman felt that a

solution of this problem had real value so suggests it to other mothers. Provide your boys with the best illustrated poultry papers before you ask them to feed chicks or assist in any way. If possible get them enthused and have them select several breeds with which it will be a pleasure to experiment, teaching them that if "a man's ancestry can be judged by the kind of stock he keeps" no one should keep mongrel poultry. Once started, encourage them to study the birds and let them determine for themselves which they will finally decide upon as their specialty. It will not be difficult to show them that mixed flocks are less beautiful than those of one kind, without any regard to breeding. After the initial expenses have been met, let the boys pay their own feed bills, etc. and keep their profits. If you use their eggs, pay for them at full market value. The sense of responsibility is good for a child and a boy of six is old enough to "start into business" in this way, under your supervision.

To Succeed With Young Turkeys



OW many times failure has come to the beginner who has undertaken to raise a flock of turkeys from eggs will never be known, but we may be certain that the tale would be a sorrowful one could it be told. At the same

time the turkey is one of the hardiest of our domestic fowls and success is easily attained if we know how to treat the poults at the start. It is as easy to raise turkeys as chickens, but the same treatment should not be given to the two different families of young birds. In a recent number of *The Breeders Gazette*, Mrs. E. R. Wood gives such plain directions that we republish her instructions feeling confident that they will help a great many of our readers who are interested in turkeys:

There is no branch of poultry keeping more profitable than growing turkeys, both for breeding purposes and for market. Once established in the business with good stock, honest dealing with customers and fair prices a very lucrative trade can be maintained in supplying both fowls and their eggs for hatching during the spring and early summer months. As to breed, each must decide the particular one best adapted to the taste. For best results this may wisely be selected from those varieties which are reasonably hardy and of early maturity, while one of the very first considerations should be that the birds attain to a good weight. In fact, this one feature of weight will often decide between profit and loss on a season's output. Allowing for considerable difference in care, feeding and the like, it must still be admitted that some breeds do really grow to be heavier than others. Among the very best in this respect is the Mammoth Bronze, and for this reason it enjoys a well deserved popularity. To the beginner there is much to be learned before the business of growing turkeys successfully is learned, and even then there are always unforeseen occurrences which may be expected to interfere with realized anticipations. Good stock is the first essential. Too much stress can not be laid upon this.

There are two ways of getting a start. The first is to purchase a gobbler and hens, the second to buy the eggs and hatch them under a kindly-disposed Plymouth Rock or some other steady sitter whose reputation for perseverance can be relied upon. If the birds are to be purchased they ought to be on hand early enough to feel perfectly contented in their new quarters

by the time the laying season opens, otherwise they will be timid and shy and possibly take to the woods or a neighboring farm when they can find companionship with their kind. Turkeys do not bear confinement, and it is useless to try to keep them within a park where hens will flourish and do well. They must have their liberty, and usually will follow the instincts of their wild progenitors and steal their nests in some out-of-the-way place, although occasionally they have been known to lay their eggs and sit in the house with other fowls.

Mature stock is better than young for breeding purposes and two-year-olds not akin will produce stronger poults than yearlings, a point well worth considering since a great deal depends upon vitality. When young the little things are quite delicate at best and the parent birds should be in the best of condition.

The season has a great deal to do with the period at which the turkey hen begins to lay. If the weather is mild and the ground bare she will frequently seek a nest and proceed to lay early in March. She should be carefully watched and the eggs not allowed to chill, although being much thicker of shell than hens' eggs they will endure greater cold without injury. If a hen's egg is placed in the turkey's nest she will continue to lay to it and her own can be removed each day. Turkeys are often quite shy and succeed in evading detection of the whereabouts of their nests. They will cover the eggs with leaves and grass so a passer-by would not suspect their proximity. So does the natural instinct of the wild manifest itself even after generations of domestication.

If not allowed to sit upon her eggs, the turkey will after a few days begin to lay again. Taking advantage of this fact the first clutch may be set under a barnyard hen and so the number of eggs be increased. When the second nest is full of eggs they may then be left to the care of the turkey. In this way a larger hatch is secured. A turkey usually lays about 14 eggs the first time, the next time 10 to 12. Four weeks is the period required for incubation. Turkeys are not usually troubled with lice and less attention is required in this respect than where the eggs are put under a common hen. In the latter case great care must be exercised and the hen examined before the day of hatching, to make sure she is free of them, for there is nothing more deadly in its effects upon the young turks than lice. The nest should be

sprinkled with insect powder from time to time before they make their appearance and every precaution taken to avoid the pest, which if present will fasten upon the little bodies as soon as they are out of the shell.

The best food for the young turkeys is hard-boiled eggs mixed with stale bread crumbs for the first few days. Avoid sloppy food at any time, as it is sure to cause bowel trouble. Provide water from the very first, in shallow dishes, so that the little ones do not get wet, as they will be sure to do if they have the chance.

Grit of some kind is very essential. If allowed to run to the grass they will eat of it greedily and pick up bits of gravel also. Among the very best foods for young turkeys is sour milk curd made exactly like cottage cheese. They will thrive on that alone. Cornmeal bread is also good, but raw, wet meal must be kept out of reach. They are fond of onion tops chopped and mixed with their food and they are good for them.

As soon as possible it is advisable to get the brood to eating whole seeds. Wheat screenings or cracked wheat is excellent for this purpose, and the little things will eat it sooner than one would think. Give a variety and remember to avoid anything of a sloppy nature.

After a few weeks young turkeys become quite hardy, but until the red begins to show on the heads they must be kept dry and warm. It is best to make a pen about a foot high on a clean grass plat where they may have exercise and yet be kept from the heavy morning dews which are fatal to young turkeys when left to run at large following the hen.

A little pure lard rubbed under the wings and upon the heads will effectually dispose of the large grey lice which fasten themselves like leeches and suck the very life out of the little fellows if left undisturbed. Look well at the base of the wing quills also as they begin to start, for there is a favorite rendezvous for the lice. Insect powder is death to all such insects and harmless in its effects otherwise. It is also easily and conveniently applied, but let the beginner beware of kerosene or sulphur mixtures which, while they destroy the parasite, destroy the poult as well.

As the turkeys grow and begin to wander about the fields in search of insects it is well to establish the practice of feeding them at their regular roosting place about sunset every evening. This brings them home where they are safe.

INSTRUCTIONS IN POULTRY RAISING

Please remember that we are always ready to answer questions for our subscribers concerning poultry in health or disease. There is no charge for answering such questions. We would particularly request that questions which are sent at the same time with business communications be written on a separate sheet of paper. Business letters go to the business manager first, and if questions are asked on the same sheet with business matters they sometimes do not reach the editor promptly. We have been asked a number of times if this series would be published in book form. It is probable it will at some time, but we can not fix the date.

NUMBER SIX

MORE losses occur from improperly made brooders or improper management of them than is commonly supposed. Such losses occur from too much heat in the brood chamber, from overfeeding and from keeping the brooder too cold.

If we took nature as our guide we would build a theoretical brooder which would have a cool floor, all the heat coming from the top. It would have an abundance of fresh air and would be so built that the chicks could have an opportunity to select for themselves at any time a very warm place or a very cool one or a place at any temperature between the highest and lowest in the brood chamber.

The chick that is brooded by a hen almost invariably has its feet on the ground, and often this is both cold and in some degree damp. It has the privilege of creeping under the mother hen out of sight, where the temperature approaches 100 degrees, or it may rest with its head entirely exposed to the open air. If a brood of chicks is watched for a little while, it will be found that the chicks change their positions quite often, until they are finally settled in a position which meets their requirements.

Most of the brooders manufactured nowadays are made to meet all the requirements of growing chicks in the way of various temperatures, fresh air and top heat. A good many have several compartments in which the chicks may seek a comfortable place to eat or rest.

The one great trouble in buying a brooder is that most makers rate the capacity of their brooders too high. It should be remembered that the rated capacity is merely a trade distinction which has grown up to distinguish the comparative size of the brooders. The brooder commonly called 100-chick size is large enough for 100 chicks for a few days, but this number makes too large a brood to run together for more than the first few days and it would be better if only fifty were put in one brooder no matter what its size might be.

It would be true economy if every one who uses an incubator would make calculations to have brooder room enough to divide his hatches into flocks of not more than fifty chicks. Chicks kept

in small flocks will grow better and more evenly, mature quicker, and make stronger and better fowls than they would if they had been crowded together in large flocks all the time.

The brooder should be warmed up to nearly 100 degrees before the chicks are placed in it. A little chaffy litter should be placed on the floor of the brood chamber and in the feeding room some chick grit should be distributed so the chicks can get it the first thing.

Give the chicks the first feed after the oldest of them are thirty-six hours old. I would recommend that this feed be one of the prepared chick foods which are so extensively advertised. For years I

Every brooder sold is accompanied by directions how to use it and these should be followed closely, as each different pattern requires different treatment to secure the best results.

After the chicks are two or three weeks old they may be given cracked wheat, finely cracked corn and other small grains. Green stuff in the shape of freshly cut short grass, lettuce leaves, or similar green feed should be supplied from the first. Onion tops cut in fine pieces are very good for them.

Meat in some form is very necessary to growing chicks. If it is available, green cut bone, fed when perfectly fresh, is without doubt the best meat feed. Beef scraps, such as are sold by poultry supply houses, may be fed with satisfactory results if this is not conveniently available.

I never feed wet or dampened feed of any kind to chicks, but young ducks do best on mashes as they require more water than chicks. Even beef scrap is fed dry to chicks. For ducks it is mixed with the mash, about 12 per cent of meat being used.

If chicks or ducks are hatched before vegetation starts, clover meal or alfalfa meal may be used in the place of other green feed. This is necessarily fed in a mash, but for chicks it should be as dry as possible and should not be fed more than three or four times a week.

In the matter of meat feed, I want to impress its importance on the reader. To demonstrate how necessary this animal matter is to the health of fowls, the New York State Experiment Station made a number of experiments. Two lots each of chickens and ducks, as nearly alike as possible, were

used in the experiments. One lot in each case was fed a ration of mixed grains and skim milk, no other animal matter. The other a ration of mixed grains with animal meal and fresh bones or dried blood. In the one ration two-fifths to one-half of the protein came from animal sources, while in the other it all came from vegetable sources. Starting with chicks one-half week old the chicks fed on animal meal gained 56 per cent more than those on the vegetable diet, although they ate only 36 per cent more; they required half a pound less of dry matter to gain one pound, and each pound of gain cost but 4 1-4 cents, as compared with 5 1-5 cents for the grain-fed birds. The animal-meal chicks reached two pounds in weight (the frying size) more than five weeks before the others; they reached three pounds more than eight weeks before the others; and three pullets of the lot began laying four weeks earlier than any among the grain-fed birds.

The experiments showed even more striking benefits from the animal food in the case of ducks, many of the ducks dying on the vegetable diet until but twenty were left out of thirty-five at the close of the fifteenth week of feeding. These when fed the meat ration made rapid gains.

As the chicks increase in size they should be divided into smaller flocks, and as soon as the



Colony House and Breeding Pen of White Rocks Owned by U. R. Fishel.

fed pin-head oatmeal, but this costs more than the prepared chick foods, while in many places it can not be bought.

Give water from the first, and if finely crushed charcoal is not easily available put some wheat in an oven and leave it there until it is roasted to a crisp and keep a little of this where the chicks can get it.

If the weather is bright, let the chicks get out into the fresh air and sunshine from the first. At the very first they may need a little coaching before they learn how to get out and in the brooder, but they will learn in a day or two and will run out and in many times every hour when the weather is pleasant.

If an out-of-door brooder is used, it should be under a shelter of some kind for best results. This should be so arranged as to protect it from cold winds early in the season and from the hot sun later. If this is done it will be easier to keep the temperature in the brooder chamber under control.

The temperature in the brood chamber may be reduced gradually until at four weeks it is about 70 or 75 degrees when the chicks are inside.

The brooder should be kept perfectly clean at all times and on warm afternoons opened so as to allow the air access to every part of it.

weather will permit they should be put in brood coops where they can have a chance to run at large during the day. The area of the range will, of course, depend on circumstances, but it should be as large as possible. In fact the poultry breeder should limit his flock to the size of his range.

It should be remembered that young poultry should be kept growing every minute. Feed often

and a little at a time for the first few weeks. Never feed more at one time than the chicks will eat up clean. Continue this course from the day they are hatched until they have grown to maturity.

If possible separate the pullets and cockerels as soon as the sexes can be distinguished and keep them apart all the time. Young cockerels frequently worry the pullets until they get stunted and fail to mature properly.

If any of the chicks fail to grow as well as the others, select such weaklings from the main flock and put them in a flock by themselves where each will have an equal chance with all the others.

If this course is followed, early maturing chicks will be the result and the pullets will begin to lay at an early age. It is impossible to starve a profit out of any kind of poultry and this is especially true of young growing stuff.

The White Fowls of Hope



WISH all beginners in poultry breeding could visit the home of Mr. and Mrs. U. R. Fishel. Not that I wish any such a visitation on my friends, but because it would inspire them to increased effort and fill them

with a determination to stick to the business until they had gained the topmost round of the ladder of success.

These two poultry breeders have won success by going straight ahead doing the best they knew how all the time. I say these two, for Mr. and Mrs. Fishel are partners in the enterprise which has made Hope, Indiana, known to the ends of the earth and has linked their names to White Plymouth Rocks so firmly that poultry breeders everywhere can hardly think of one without thinking of the other.

I am not going to tell of the early struggle of my friends. Mr. Fishel has at different times told me bits of the history of his life-work and it is an interesting story. It is sufficient to say that he and his wife began with little capital and no reputation as poultry breeders, and working steadily with one end in view they have made a dazzling success of their work.

Beginning with White Plymouth Rocks on a town lot, their business has grown until now it covers a farm of 120 acres and has reached out until Mr. Fishel hires eggs hatched by contract in order to meet the demand for stock.

I went down Hope way the other day, because I felt the need of rest and I knew I would find it at the home of my friends. One must visit them to find the meaning of the hospitality which gives you a welcome that one can not doubt and yet leaves one with a feeling that he is not making trouble for his host and hostess. They have a way of taking a guest into the family that is most comfortable, for he feels that he is not interfering with their business or delaying them in a work that occupies them all of every day.

I had not visited the Fishel home for more than two years and the first thing I noticed was the astonishing growth made by the trees in the poultry yards and the number of new buildings that were scattered over the farm. It was raining and it continued to rain during the two days I was there, but this did not stop the business of the farm. Comfortable shipping rooms and a large reserve stock in the exhibition houses made it easy to continue to build crates and ship stock and eggs. Mr. Fishel himself sees every shipment made, personally selecting the birds to be shipped and with three or four helpers manages to get out a large number every day.

In the new brooder house we found a large number of chicks growing finely in the summer temperature, with an attendant who sees them every half hour in the day.

I forgot to ask Mr. Fishel how many colony houses he has on the farm, each one set in a yard of about one acre, but I should guess there were

something more than forty of them. These houses are of two styles. One style is shown in the illustration in this number. It is eight by twelve feet in size and about seven feet high in front, made of a good quality of pine lumber with a good floor and is lined with tarred paper. The picture shows it so plainly that any carpenter could build one without plans. In such houses hens may be kept all winter without danger of freezing, but males will get slightly frosted in the coldest weather. The coldest weather at Hope last winter was 17 below zero. Mr. Fishel is planning to ceil his colony houses this season, leaving a dead air-space between the walls, making them perfectly safe for all kinds of fowls in any weather.

He also has large colony houses. These are ten by twenty-four feet, or about that size, floored throughout. They are divided into two rooms, one for sleeping and the other for feeding and scratching. The scratching room is open in front, a wire netting keeping the fowls from getting out when it is desired to keep them confined. A burlap curtain is provided to close the open side in very cold weather. Such a house will comfortably house fifty hens which are kept for laying only, but Mr. Fishel uses them for yards of twenty-five fowls. The smaller of these houses costs \$23, complete, while the larger ones cost about \$40, and they seemed to us to be perfect.

Each of the yards is heavily seeded to grass and set with trees. Carolina poplars are used for making a shade quickly and between these fruit trees have been set. As soon as the fruit trees grow up enough to make a shade, the poplars will be cut out. The yards are large enough always to be in good condition, the hens having range enough to give them plenty of grass during the growing season, and as muddy and wet as it was during my visit the hens had a clean turf to run on—looking neat and clean as our pictures show.

The Bronze turkeys kept on the farm have a woodland and farm field run which gives them all the liberty they need; and the big flock of Embden geese have a fine place, where a brook runs through the field, for grazing ground. We have pictures of the geese and turkeys which we shall use later, probably having them printed in colors. The pictures in this number were taken under difficulties, but they show the birds as we found them, not one of them having been touched up or altered in any way.

Mr. and Mrs. Fishel have done only what any one else may do who will take a specialty and stick to it, using proper means to let the public know what they are doing. Without liberal advertising Mr. Fishel and the little town of Hope would be comparatively unknown to this day, but in the short space of twelve years these friends of mine have built up a big business, bought a farm, built a fine home and covered the farm with buildings, all from the proceeds of one breed of fowls.

Both of them have the genius of hard work and an ambition to succeed. They are in love

with their business and work together with the single purpose of success in view. The story of what they have accomplished should inspire the beginner to go on determined to follow their methods until he has achieved success as great as theirs. They have no secrets in their business. Any one can do as they have done. There is abundant room for all who may take up the work.

At Hope there is another poultry breeder who has taken up White Wyandottes and in a short time has built up a good business. This is J. C. Fishel, with whom is associated a son, the firm being J. C. Fishel & Son. We publish a picture of a group of their birds in which appears one of the colony houses used on their farm. These houses are seven by ten feet and seven feet high in front. They are weather-boarded with pine and lined with tarred paper, the roof being Neponset roofing. Such a house is perfectly comfortable in all weathers and large enough for the ordinary breeding yard. Some older houses on the place were made of piano boxes. Mr. Fishel found these were damp at times and in building his new houses he left a narrow open space next the roof on the higher side. This space is one inch wide and as long as the building. This prevents dampness altogether and gives fresh air for the fowls.

I found J. C. Fishel busily engaged filling orders and his business is growing finely. His advertising in *POULTRY* has sold a large number of White Holland turkeys for him, this breed being a side-line with the firm.

I called on J. T. Thompson while at Hope and saw in his yards a lot of very good White Rocks. Mr. Thompson is one of the younger breeders, but is making headway and bids fair to add to the fame of the town as a poultry center.

I had time for only a very short visit with C. A. Paetzel & Son, but it was long enough to find in their yards some Buff Rocks good enough to have taken good prizes at the winter shows.

The success of Mr. and Mrs. U. R. Fishel in the poultry business is bearing fruit in Hope and bringing to the town thousands of dollars gathered from all parts of the country. A good poultry business established in a town like Hope is better than a big factory, for the money derived from the business comes in from outside places and none of it is sent away for raw material. The poultryman who makes a success not only adds to the wealth of his home town but he sets an example, which may be followed by any one, of building up a business beginning with the most limited capital and developing it until it is worth more than any other enterprise could be.

Not every one could begin the poultry business with practically no capital and build it up as Mr. and Mrs. Fishel have, because not every one is as well equipped as they were to begin. They had youth, ambition, industry, good principles and a disposition to work together for the common good. Any man and wife with these as a foundation may start as they did and succeed as they have.

A Chapter on Bantam Breeding



ANYONE who has ever bred bantams of any kind never fully recovers from the fascination of this delightful branch of poultry breeding. It may be poultry breeding in miniature, but it is certainly a very satisfying

occupation and there is great pleasure in watching the little birds gradually assume the mature stage and develop into perfect fowls, yet so small that one might comfortably be carried in a coat pocket.

For twenty years or more I have bred bantams in a rather spasmodic manner, and this spring I find myself thinking of going into this branch of poultry breeding again, having gone so far as to plan where I could build four or five bantam houses and make room for their accommodation. I have always sold off my bantams with regret and only when it seemed to me that I must do so in order to keep my larger fowls and in about six months I have always found myself trying to find room for more bantams.

While my favorites are the Sebrights, I have bred White Booted, Rose Comb Black, Buff Cochins and Black Breasted Red Games, with occasional experiments with other breeds. I have found them about equally hard to breed to high quality and about equally interesting. I am inclined to think the Games were the best layers, but the Sebrights lay eggs slightly larger than the game varieties.

It is perfectly safe to say that an ordinary bantam will thrive on one-third the feed required for one of the larger varieties of fowls. This makes it an easy matter to feed them. Their eggs average about fourteen ounces to the dozen, while those of the medium breeds, except Minorcas and Black Spanish, weigh about twenty-four ounces to the dozen.

Bantams will do perfectly well on a very limited range. I have kept a dozen bantams, month after month, in a yard six by sixteen feet without in any way interfering with their happiness. These were properly fed, of course, being given plenty of green feed regularly. The other day I saw a pen of White Cochins bantams which had been kept in a room in a poultry house all winter and they were as bright as could be. When turned out for the first time they walked around for a little while and went back to their room perfectly contented.

In making bantam pens I use three foot wire netting for the sides and cover with the same material using a wider web. A pen ten feet square gives ample room for a dozen bantams, if they are well provided with green stuff, grit, charcoal and other proper feed. Such a pen could be covered with two widths of sixty-inch netting and if the sides are made of thirty-six inch netting it will be high enough so as never to interfere with them. I have seen very good bantam yards made with the sides only eighteen inches high, but prefer the higher ones and the cost is but little more. Such a yard protects the birds from cats and dogs, and even rats are a little cautious about creeping into such places.

I have found eggs from a mating of one male to twelve females quite fertile and the chicks as

vigorous as could be wished. Bantam eggs usually hatch well and I believe it is best to hatch them under bantam hens, as brooder-raised bantam chicks are inclined to get too heavy, a thing to be avoided all the time as it is rather hard to keep them down in weight and at the same time maintain vigorous condition.

Sebrights are quite hard to breed to the desired color and markings, but when one gets a good one it will sell for a good price. A Golden Sebright bantam owned by a Michigan breeder was imported from England at a cost of more than \$600. This is undoubtedly the highest priced bantam in this country, but the owner is perfectly satisfied with his bargain as the bird has very fine lacing and a bright yellow ground color with



White Cochins Bantam Hen and Chicks Owned by Edward Fishel.

lely marked wings and tail. He is said to be the finest one ever bred.

In both varieties of Sebrights a very narrow lacing around each feather is the point most sought for, with entire absence of muddiness in tail and wings. Very few specimens that are perfect in these respects are ever seen. The cocks should have very short sickle feathers. The main sickles should not extend beyond the tail feathers more than one inch and it is better if they do not show beyond the main feathers at all. Cock should also have hen hackles as nearly as possible, although in nearly every instance the hackle feathers will show male characteristics to a certain extent.

The Silvers are more easily bred true than the Golden, but there seem to be more breeders who keep the Golden than do the Silvers.

Cochins bantams do not always produce fertile eggs and the Buffs are quite hard to breed true to that even golden buff so much desired. It is also rather hard to get the true Cochins type of body, but improvement is being made and we see more and more of the little fellows that are true Cochins in shape.

Perhaps the daintiest of all the bantam family is the White Polish of which so few are seen. They are perfect in shape and on their small bodies their crests seem enormous.

Among the later additions to the bantam family

may be mentioned Light and Dark Brahma and still later Barred Rock Bantams. The last are not yet bred at all true to shape and it will take several years to produce them true to the Standard Plymouth Rock type, although in color some good ones are being shown.

Bantam hens are good and faithful mothers, sitting quietly and allowing themselves to be handled without fear. They take good care of their chicks and remain with them for a long time.

Bantams should not be hatched too early in the spring. If hatched early, great care must be taken not to feed them too much or they will become too large. A good way to raise them is to give them a little range and scatter grain over it so lightly that it will require all day for them to get enough to eat. Where they have unlimited range it is safe to refrain from feeding them except in the morning, compelling them to hunt the remainder of their feed at large.

After the hen has left them the chicks should be fed sparingly of good feed, giving them just enough to keep them in good health but not so much as they will eat, as this will make them put on weight too rapidly.

For village and town lots, bantams are about as profitable as any poultry that can be kept. While the eggs are small they are as good as any, and fifty bantam hens may be kept where a dozen medium sized fowls would be crowded.

As a table fowl the bantam is not a great success, unless we consider it a dainty. The flesh is fine grained, sweet and palatable, but it will require at least one bantam for each two persons. Half grown bantams are as dainty as quail and when served on toast make a dish fit to set before the king. For one who loves pets in the way of poultry and has but little space

to devote to them, I do not know of more satisfactory fowls than a flock of bantams.

Commercially bantams do not occupy a very prominent place; but notwithstanding this the breeder who has several varieties of bantams, or even one, will always find an opportunity to make sales at good prices of all the stock he has to spare. Two or three breeders in this country have become very prominent breeding bantams almost exclusively, and their winnings at the shows and sales of eggs and stock amount to thousands of dollars every year. So far no breeder has begun breeding bantams on a large scale in the west, but any one who will do so will find his product in demand to an extent that will probably be surprising to those who do not know how many friends the little birds really have in this country.

While bantam eggs are rather small they are just as good as those of any other breed of fowls, and are produced as cheaply. It is really wonderful how little a flock of bantams will eat after it has made its full growth. If properly treated while growing, being given careful attention not to feed them heavily enough to cause them to grow too large, this course of moderation in eating becomes fixed with them and they will never eat enough to injure them.

Many a fancier traces his love for poultry back to the time when he became owner of a pair of

bantams. One who has started in this way usually graduates to the larger breeds and his experience as a bantam breeder is found valuable in having trained him to treat his fowls carefully.

A boy who has a flock of bantams to take care of will spend a great deal of time with them and unconsciously learn many things outside of poultry keeping that will help him in after life.

Last summer I spent hours watching a Chicago

boy who had three scrubby bantams in the little yard back of his home. I am confident that boy got a lot of amusement out of the birds besides being at home many times when he would have been in the way of mischief on the streets.

When the hen became broody and began to sit on her eggs the boy watched her by the day and when the chicks came off nothing else interested him as they did. The day one of the chicks was

able to climb on the back of its mother, his delight knew no bounds and the whole neighborhood soon learned of the marvelous feat. I enjoyed those chicks as well as did the owner. His father became interested and began to talk chicken to me and finally he bought a poultry farm over in Michigan and this year a rich Chicago doctor is going to raise chickens as the result of watching his son's bantams.

Prepared Foods For Fowls and Chicks



WE are glad to note that the prejudice which has been evident against prepared poultry foods is rapidly being overcome and that this class of feeds is becoming more popular. There can be only one reason for this change of sentiment on the part of the poultry-breeding public. Such a change could only be brought about by successful tests on the part of practical poultrymen.

We are led to take up this subject by some remarks which recently have been made to us concerning these feeds. We have been told that they contain nothing but grains, beef scrap, bone, shell and grit, with perhaps a little charcoal and in some instances one or two other things.

If we were to grant that this formula is correct, we still would hold that prepared poultry foods are worth the price asked for them. The great variety of grains, the proper percentage of shell, bone, meat scrap and grit, all add to the value of the mixture and when the several grains used are properly mixed in the correct proportions the poultryman can well afford to pay the price asked for any of them, even the most costly.

Within the year four different manufacturers of prepared poultry foods have freely shown us their formulas. No two of them were alike in every respect, but we would not hesitate to recommend any one of them as being safer to feed and more valuable as feed than any ordinary ration.

There are common weeds growing on every farm in the Mississippi valley which, if we could get them in large enough quantities, would make excellent poultry feed, as they are rich in the best elements of nutrition. As a matter of fact, weed seeds are usually as valuable for poultry feed as any other grains, being composed of the same elements as are found in wheat, oats, or corn. Mustard seeds, plantain seeds and ragweed seeds are all of them valuable as feed if we could get them in large enough quantities. This is true in

theory and has been found true in practice on a small scale. The hen that roams the field in unrestrained liberty gathers weed seed here and there, together with insects of various kinds and growing vegetation, and such a hen lays to the limit of her capacity during the season when these are abundant. It is the variety of different feeds that she gets which makes it possible for her to manufacture eggs rapidly and regularly. The prepared poultry feeds offered for sale everywhere of late years furnish this necessary variety and supply every need of the laying hen or the growing chick.

These are some of the materials that we personally know are used in prepared poultry foods, some of which are for feeding dry and others for making into mash: Wheat, corn, hulled oats, Canada field peas, barley, millet, kaffir corn, sorghum seed, mustard seed, charcoal, ginger, pepper, salt, beef scrap, blood meal, bran, oil meal, gluten feed and other by-products of glucose manufacturers, bone, shell, grit, charcoal, alfalfa meal, fenugreek and two or three other materials of minor importance. No one of the foods the formulas of which we were shown contained all these different materials, but each of them contained about half a dozen of the principal ingredients.

Some of these component parts cost more than is asked per pound for the complete feed, and it is safe to say that the average poultryman would not go to the trouble of properly balancing and mixing any one of them for the difference in cost between the raw materials and the finished product.

When these foods are ready for delivery they contain everything necessary to the rapid and healthy growth of young stock or the laying hen, except as the formulas may be varied in order more specially to adapt them to the one or the other. These specially adapted foods are sold as chick foods or as foods for laying hens, so the buyer knows which to choose for his specific use.

Theoretically these foods are the most valuable mixtures that can be used for the purpose for which they are intended. Practically they are found to produce exceedingly gratifying results. We have used them for four or five years and each year we are more firmly convinced that we can not afford to mix our own poultry foods, notwithstanding the fact that we have furnished the formulas for at least two of those now on the market.

As we have said before, it is not the number of chicks we hatch that counts at the end of the year, but the number of good ones we have at the end of the year to show for our work. If we can succeed in raising nearly every chick hatched and push it to early maturity with a strong and vigorous constitution to carry it through life by using prepared poultry foods, we can afford to pay the price and count on a profit from doing so. If we can induce our hens to lay twice as many eggs in a year, or to lay in winter when prices are high, we can afford to pay the difference between the cost of prepared food and the raw grain we would otherwise feed.

The manufacturer of prepared foods has a certain means of knowing what kind of results are produced by the foods he sells. If they are not entirely satisfactory, he soon discovers the fact and changes his formulas until reports of satisfaction come to him. He has the chemist to tell him what food elements enter into his mixture and he has the practical poultryman to tell him what happens to the chicks or fowls to which the food is given. Between these he does not long continue to supply his customers with a food that is not properly balanced.

Taking our own practical experience, our observations in the yards of poultrymen in all parts of the country and other evidence that we have, the prepared foods are cheap at the price asked for them and we do not hesitate to recommend them one and all to our readers.

Special Poultry Feed Crops

WHILE poultry will consume all of the grains commonly grown on the farms of this country there are several sorts of grain not commonly so grown which make excellent poultry feed and yield large crops.

Among these feeds there is no grain that is so valuable as sunflower seeds, when properly fed. Sunflowers are as easy to grow as corn, in fact easier for a sunflower which has got a start will grow in spite of weeds and make a good big head filled with seeds very rich in oil. Any poultryman who has a bit of ground to spare can grow sunflower seeds for his fowls, and when these are fed to molting fowls in the fall or laying hens in the winter they will go far toward paying two prices for all they cost. They should be planted

in rows four feet apart and about eighteen inches apart in the rows.

Millet is another grain feed that is very valuable for poultry. It makes an ideal feed for little chicks and is about the best thing as a combination of litter and feed that we ever used. Millet may be sown almost any time up to the middle of June and will mature before frost comes, in the latitude of Chicago. We have grown a big crop of millet which was sowed the last day of June. (We prefer the Japanese millet for this purpose as it has very large seeds.) The crop was cut just as the seeds were in the milk, or a little later, and cured in the field as hay is cured. It was then put in the barn and fed without threshing, the straw making a good litter for

the poultry house floor and the seeds a good feed for the hens. The seed that shattered in handling it in the winter was saved for the chicks in the spring.

Kaffir corn grows wherever ordinary corn will grow and in many places where it will not thrive well. This grain is between oats and corn in nutritive value and is a cheap and valuable feed for all kinds of poultry. In many parts of the country great quantities of sorghum are grown. Usually the seed is wasted by being left on the ground where the crop was grown. This seed is a fine poultry feed and chicks or older poultry do well on it. These hints will be of value if followed by those who have an opportunity to secure a greater variety of feed by growing them,

The Philosophy of the Trap Nest

F. O. WELLCOME



THE EDITOR has requested a "philosophical article" on the subject of trap nests. To write philosophically, one must write rationally, wisely, temperately, calmly, coolly. However much the present writer may lack in wisdom, he has perhaps been qualified by experience and natural inclination to comply with the other requirements.

The name "trap nest" is short for "trap nest-box." A nest-box, as every one knows, is a box to contain a nest. A trap nest, as every one does

ordinary nests, provided the best trap nests are employed in adequate numbers and rationally looked after. They should not be watched, but require attention at least three or four times a day when the hens are laying. Most of the reports that I receive give the percentage of eggs laid outside the trap nests in the course of a year as from one-fourth of one per cent to one per cent—a quantity which can be ignored without in

more effectively. The function of a trap nest is to show which hen laid the egg. That is all. It possesses many other advantages, but when it places the egg and the hen that laid it in the hands of the attendant its fundamental mission is ended. All other advantages and all other results are either consequent or incidental. Whatever may result in the way of improvement and progress, in time and money saving, in accuracy and economy of practice, is entirely due to the aims and intelligent industry of the poultry keeper. When the trap nest has enabled the user to identify his hens with their individual product, its



View of Poultry Farm of J. C. Fishe & Son.

Photo by Comings.

not know, is a nest-box adapted to contain a hen's nest and fitted with a trap device which permits a hen to enter the box but prevents her from leaving it. A nest-box which does not fit this definition is not a trap nest and can not properly perform the function of one to any extent.

It will readily be seen that a nest-box which prevents the laying hen from escaping after she has dropped her egg will enable the poultry keeper definitely to connect each layer with each egg that she lays in the nest. It is very important that the trapping system should be such that the nests will be so inviting to the laying hens that they will not be likely to lay outside of them for, in general practice, without the guidance of trap-nest records, it is impossible to identify all eggs that may be laid outside of the trap nests.

This problem has been so satisfactorily met that, as a rule, the number of eggs laid outside of the trap nests will be much less than is the case with

the least affecting the value of the records kept for reference when making up breeding pens.

The Function of Trap Nests

I use the plural advisedly. The trap nest has been referred to in the singular for so long and so often that a notion is widely current among novices that one trap nest is of value in a poultry house. The operation of one trap nest is of no practical use, generally considered, either as a means for obtaining valuable information or as a reliable test of its own efficiency. Trap nests must be used in numbers and the efficiency of any one nest is very largely dependent upon the number and efficiency of the others. Could one who has for a long time patiently persisted in the use of an insufficient equipment of trap nests become familiar with the happenings in the poultry house when he is not near to observe them, he would understand the system better and equip his pens

responsibility ceases and its work is finished. Trap nests have never produced "200-egg hens" and are not designed for that purpose. They have enabled many poultry-keepers to discover them and also others with records so far above 200 eggs that we dare not whisper them, yet.

In a little advertising booklet I find this statement: "It is a well known fact that to get the 200-egg hen we must breed from the 200-egg hen."

If we are to be philosophical, we must admit that the above proposition has not yet been demonstrated to say nothing of it being a "well known" fact. The persistent layer is the logical dam of persistent layers, but the term "200-egg hen" is too arbitrary and altogether too dependent upon circumstances, environment and methods of feeding and care—factors which are not inheritable though they may affect inheritance. Trap nests do not co-operate with the laws of heredity, neither do they combat them. The breeder is

responsible for the results of his matings and his practices. Trap nests pass no judgments upon the hens that use them or the eggs laid in them.

Accurate time-pieces enable railway conductors, engineers, telegraphers and the navigators upon the sea so to employ their knowledge and skill as to obtain definite results with regularity and system. Delays and accidents are due to human errors or to dispensations of Providence. The watch does not run the train, the chronometer does not navigate the ship. The scales and the "Babcock Test" enable the dairyman to learn all about the individual product of each member of the herd, but the value of that knowledge is dependent upon the understanding, skill and industry of the dairyman. Trap nests enable the poultry keeper to ascertain the quality and quantity of the product of the individual hens at any time or all of the time according to his circumstances and inclination. They enable him to cull his flock understandingly and often, according

to the utility values of the individual birds. They enable him to select and mate for breeding purposes such birds as his judgment, formed from actual knowledge, may dictate. They enable him to pedigree his stock without penning and mating the choicest birds singly and separately.

Trap nests, being individual nests which can only be used by one bird at a time, are more in accord with nature and the inherent nesting instincts of hens than are the ordinary nests most commonly used. In actual practice, the practical installation of the best trap nests makes it possible to simplify systematic poultry keeping and breeding in all its branches. When properly installed, their attention requires minutes of time that can be made to save hours in other directions.

Mr. A. keeps 50 hens and does not use trap nests, Mr. B. keeps 100 hens and uses a very small number of very imperfect traps, Mr. C. keeps 200 hens and uses a full equipment of the best trap nests. Mr. A. sincerely believes that he

can not afford the time to attend to trap nests, still (from inclination more than necessity perhaps) he actually devotes more time to his 50 hens than either Mr. B. or Mr. C., both of whom use trap nests, devote to their larger flocks. Mr. B., with an insufficient number of very crude traps, devotes considerable time to them and claims it to be necessary to the system and justified by the results. Mr. C., with four times as many hens as Mr. A. and twice as many as Mr. B., devotes less time to them than either A. or B., simply because he has a sufficient number of suitable traps and has learned how to use them. These are typical cases which can be duplicated over and over again throughout the country.

But philosophy, experience and understanding must combat pride of opinion as well as lack of comprehension, so we can not expect universal acceptance of the trap nest right away.

"Hail to honest hearts and hands,
And to the head that understands."

Preserving Eggs in Sodium Silicate



HE time will soon be at hand when eggs will be low in price and then is a good time to put them down against the season when they will be scarce and high in price. Only a few years

ago the preservation of eggs on a small scale was risky business and resulted in failure oftener than in success.

Nowadays the cold storage houses in the large cities are filled with eggs when they are plentiful and low, and these are kept in storage until higher prices prevail in the fall and winter. Cold storage is only practicable on a large scale and is beyond the reach of those who live in the smaller cities and towns and in the country.

Even in a small city like Freeport, with a population of about 20,000, during the last winter the price of eggs went beyond the reach of ordinary mortals and they became luxuries for the rich.

Recently the preservation of eggs has become comparatively easy by the discovery that silicate of sodium—commonly called water glass—is the most perfect preservative ever tried. This substance has been tried by so many and under so many varying conditions that its value is fully established and within a week we have had numerous inquiries concerning it.

Silicate of sodium is sold in the form of crystals and also in the form of a fluid of a molasses-like consistency. It is sold at retail by the druggists of Freeport at 35 cents a quart, a quart weighing about three pounds. The product sold at this price is guaranteed to be pure, a matter of importance as a cheaper quality is often sold at a low price. The silicate of sodium used for preserving eggs should be of good quality or failure

is likely, and those who use it should take pains to get only that which may be relied upon.

When silicate of sodium was first used as a preservative it was mixed with water at the rate of about fifteen pounds to one hundred pounds of water. Experiments showed that a less quantity of the chemical could be used and as low as a five per cent solution was tried. The best authorities now recommend from eight to ten per cent solutions, that is from eight to ten pounds of water glass to one hundred pounds of water. A gallon of water weighs approximately eight pounds, so about ten gallons of water to twelve pounds or one gallon of silicate of sodium is the proper mixture. To preserve eggs with this mixture will cost not far from one cent to the dozen.

The eggs should be perfectly fresh and clean when put into the mixture and they may be put in as they are gathered, always being careful to have the solution cover the eggs completely. Care should be taken that no cracked eggs are put in the solution and also that they are not cracked while being put into it.

A stone jar is best for this purpose, but a very clean oak barrel or keg may be used. It is best to scald a barrel or keg thoroughly before putting the mixture in and any vessel used should be very clean.

The vessel should be placed where it will be kept cool—in a good cellar or other cool place. If the hens producing the eggs have no males running with them the eggs will keep better, if they are to be kept a long time, as infertile eggs remain fresh without the use of any preservative much longer than do those which are fertilized. It is best not to move the vessel containing the

eggs as they should not be disturbed unless it is absolutely necessary.

Eggs put down in this solution have been kept a year without marked change, but it is not often necessary to keep them more than half this time as they may be put in the solution from the beginning of May until fall and will usually be used within six months.

Eggs to be preserved should not be washed before being placed in the solution. Those that are dirty should be rejected, as washing them has been found to interfere with their keeping qualities to some extent.

This is a method of preserving eggs that is within the reach of every one as it is as easy to follow it on a farm or in a town, on a small scale, as it would be in an establishment of the largest size.

Eggs preserved in this way should not be sold as perfectly fresh, but for preserved eggs on their merits. Frequently they may be sold in winter for twice as much as they would have brought during the summer. We have eaten eggs preserved in this solution that were perfectly good and sweet, although they lacked something in that fine flavor the experienced poultryman finds in eggs when perfectly fresh, that were produced by hens which have been fed on sweet and wholesome feed.

Eggs kept in this way may be used in any manner or cooked in any way that fresh eggs could, be except that in boiling them the shell should be pierced with a pin at the large end. The solution seals the pores of the shell and unless a pinhole is made in it before boiling it will crack from the expansion of the air inside it.

Mating with a View to Improvement

IT is not yet too late to remedy any errors that may have been made in mating up the breeding pens for this season. It should be borne in mind that on the mating this year depends, in a great measure, the success of next year.

If in the breeding yards there are any females that are in any way likely to throw chicks that will detract from the value of the flock in vigor, shape, or color they should be taken out. A badly shaped female or one deficient in color may introduce a defect into a strain which will show

for years. Immature females should not be used, as they will throw chicks which will either be weak or have a tendency to fall below the required weight at maturity.

Particularly should the breeder take care that his male birds are above reproach. If from considerations of economy a male which is not likely to produce a real improvement in the flock has been used in mating the breeding pens, he should be rejected even at this late date and his place filled by a bird qualified to produce results that

will add value to the flock by improving it in every way.

No breeder can afford to use a male bird that lacks in any point, for the male is half the breeding pen when it comes to improving it. Too many breeders are satisfied with mating birds that are "good enough". The good breeder never gets matings that are quite good enough for him. He is always looking for something better and is not satisfied by maintaining a level which is only equal to the average.

White Plumage and Constitutional Vigor



WE SAW in print not long ago a statement by I. K. Felch, the veteran poultry breeder, that chalk-white plumage in fowls denotes lack of constitutional vigor. Mr. Felch has long been a breeder of Light Brahmas which are largely white in color. If his statement is based on absolute fact it is time we should know it, for every breeder of white fowls is trying to get his birds to breed pure white down to the skin. If this can not be done except at the expense of losing constitutional vigor there is grave danger that the white breeds will die out in the course of a few years. If we must have creamy plumage in order to maintain vitality and the highest degree of health, the Standard should be changed and we can not do this too soon. Personally we not believe that pure white plumage affects the health of the fowl or rather that it is a symptom of weakness. That white fowls are albinos we are willing to admit, but there is no theoretical reason for thinking this affects their vitality.

In order to get a consensus of opinion concerning this point we wrote several breeders of white fowls and we give their answers below.

One breeder wrote us that he thought we had picked up a "hot brick" and begged us to confine our researches to things not quite so delicate to handle as this. We believe the truth should be known in order that the breeders of the country may govern themselves accordingly.

My strain of White Wyandottes are absolutely white, not only on the surface, but right down to the skin. They are also yellow legged and yellow skinned, and as they are strong and vigorous, I know that it is not necessary to have a creamy bird to have a healthy vigorous one.

Ross C. H. Hallock.

In regard to the opinion expressed by Mr. I. K. Felch that chalk white plumage on yellow skinned fowls denotes lack of constitutional vigor, I will state that I never saw an absolutely white (chalk white) bird that had a very yellow skin. The skin is usually light colored—pale lemon, for instance. I have chalk white birds that are Standard weight, or over, that are as vigorous and active as any brassy bird with yellow skin that I ever saw.

Dr. W. H. Humiston.

Replying to your valued favor of the 18th instance, will say from our fifteen years experience as breeders and exhibitors of our Gem Strain Single Comb White Leghorns that we seldom rear a bird with chalk white plumage, deep yellow shanks and beak that does not show a slight cream color at root of quill in plumage, and our aim is to have the pure white plumage including quill, with the best possible yellow shanks, beak and skin—and by following line breeding in above manner, we never have brass or straw-colored birds, but vigorous hustling fellows. Our customers are always pleased and win with our birds wherever shown.

Wilber Bros.

Relative to your question as to whether, with I. K. Felch, I consider that chalk-white plumage on yellow-skinned fowls denotes a lack of constitutional vigor, will say I suppose that this is a question that has caused more discussion in various forms than any other that has ever come up regarding white birds.

We find many specimens that come and are always, apparently, as strong and vigorous as they can be, and yet they always from the shell up are absolutely white. It does not seem to make any difference what is fed them, how much corn or much meat, they will continue white in plumage; and I do not believe it has any effect, nor is it caused by a constitutional weakness.

The truth of the matter is, it is natural for them to come that way. Of course this is gotten by a selection of the birds from one generation to another.

Again we find many birds that come and, during the time of putting in the new plumage, they will color up considerably—that is, show a lot of cream in under-color and in surface color as well. But as the feathers mature, they are as white as their brothers which have always carried white plumage. Now I personally do not believe that it has any bearing whatever on the vitality of the bird, and a good many times I know it to be food and condition.

Will tell you somewhat of my experience, which will bear me out in this. During the past summer and in fact for many years, I have had thousands of birds raised for me by outside parties. This year I had a woman who raised nine hundred and fifty chicks, and on her place they were as white as milk. Being



Pure White Plymouth Rock owned by Coretavis Poultry Yard.
Photo by Courtesy of W. G. Cory.

brought home they were put into small colony houses, quite a goodly number in each house, in fact more than was desirable at most times, owing to my cramped position, not having my poultry buildings ready; and with the change of food and closer quarters, they went through a regular process of coloring up and coming out white. It seems as though practically every specimen underwent this operation.

The reader must take into consideration that the chicks were just at the age when the second feathers were coming in in good shape, and the birds were not fairly furnished when brought home. But I believe and know that I have seen birds of other breeders who have gone through this same process.

One of the things which makes me firm in my belief that the color of the chick has no bearing whatever on its constitutional vitality, is that I happened to go to a place where they were fitting some birds for one of our largest and strongest exhibitions.

Every single specimen when first washed was as white as chalk. They had been washed some little time before, were in small exhibition coops and heavy food was put before them. Much to the worryment of the breeder, they had taken on this cream color, which is apparently so objectionable to most of our Wyandotte breeders. He did not know what to do, and I told him my experience and advised him at once to put these birds onto the floor in their pens, allow them to scratch and in this way they would immediately return to their former color. He did so, and as a result went to the show and won two or three firsts in the hottest kind of competition.

When these facts are considered, I can not see why a specimen carrying such color as our mutual friend

designates chalk-white, can be considered to be weak constitutionally; but will say that it is a marvel to find chicks that are always white to have the yellow skin that he speaks of. Am glad that your paper has taken this up, and shall be much interested in the replies of other breeders of the variety.

Arthur G. Duston.

In reply to statement of Mr. I. K. Felch, I would say that I have been breeding the "Ideal strain" of White Plymouth Rocks for seven years and as a result of my observation and experience I am unable to confirm the opinion expressed by Mr. Felch that "chalk white plumage on yellow skinned fowls denotes a lack of constitutional vigor, and that strong birds of these classes always show creamy white plumage".

I recognize the fact that Mr. Felch is entitled to great respect in regard to any opinion he may express in connection with any question relating to poultry, by virtue of his long experience as a breeder.

I take off my hat to Mr. Felch as one of the "old guard" and frankly say that I believe the fraternity, both "Fancy" and "Commercial", owe as much and probably more to him than to any other living breeder. My professional training, however, has made me skeptical about accepting the expressed opinion of any man on any scientific question without good and sufficient reasons being given in support of said opinion. "I am a Missourian and have to be shown." The "Ideal strain" has been carefully bred in line and all birds showing any tendency to creaminess or brassiness have been excluded from my breeding pens and as a result I have established a strain remarkably white, yet retaining the deep bay eye and the rich yellow skin and shanks so desirable in this most popular variety of the Rock family. My birds are remarkably strong and vigorous, healthy and prolific, there being no trouble in breeding them to the full Standard weight; and I have never thought of impairing their vital forces by breeding them for "chalk white plumage". My observation does not extend to the flocks of other breeders but I have never heard the question discussed or even intimated by them. It is easy to promulgate theories. It is often more difficult to establish said theories by plausible and logical evidence; and before Mr. Felch can hope to have his theories accepted he must present the affirmative testimony of men who breed this variety of fowls, because we "White Rock" men will not be quick to accept the opinion, unsupported, of a Barred Rock breeder as to the "vital points" of our favorite breed of birds.

J. Rob't Buchanan, M. D.

Your favor asking me if the White Rocks with chalk-white plumage were lacking in constitutional vigor as compared with those of the creamy white color has just been received. I have bred White Rocks for a number of years, raising each season from 1,000 to 2,000 birds besides having a large number hatched from eggs which I furnish the farmers living near me.

One of the important points that I have been working for is that clear white plumage. When I started to raise White Rocks on a large scale I bought of several breeders, combining the strains in order to produce birds that would be what I was after. At that time there were not nearly so many white birds as there are now. I can not see but what the birds of the present day, at least my own birds, are just as strong and vigorous as they were years ago. At the same time I know that my birds are very much whiter than they were years ago, or even two or three years ago. I have raised this present season some cockerels that would hardly deserve a cut for color in any section, and they have run in weight from 8 1-2 to 10 1-2 pounds. I can't see how any bird could be stronger or more vigorous than these cockerels. I have a number of pullets in my breeding yards that, in only fair condition, weigh 8 to 8 1-2 pounds. They are just as white as can be and they seem to be just as strong and vigorous as any birds I ever saw. My stock seem to be able to stand as much cold as they ever did and a few of my poor birds that roosted out doors have come through the winter in the best of shape. If birds

(Continued on Page 27)

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

We would like to have a number of egg records to publish. If you happen to have kept account with your hens, tell us about it.

When a foul odor runs up against a fresh coat of whitewash, there is no more foul odor. Whitewash is cheap and never fails to work.

From appearances at this writing we are going to have an early spring. This makes it necessary to lay in a supply of lice killer of some kind earlier than usual.

Who knows how much it really costs to produce a dozen eggs under average conditions. We think six cents is about the right figure, but are not able to prove it.

If you are a member of a poultry association, just what are you doing to keep up the interest in your locality? It requires united effort to make an association go with the vim and vigor that leads to the greatest success.

We are hoping western breeders will prepare to go to Hagerstown next fall and get their share of those gold five-dollar pieces that John L. Cost is going to offer as special prizes on the best bird in each class. To win at Hagerstown is getting to be glory enough for anybody.

It is not the breed but the way the business is conducted which builds up a poultry business. There is demand enough for any breed to make a good business for all who feel like taking it up. Satisfy your customers and the business will grow, if properly placed before the public.

We get a good many letters from those who are not subscribers asking us to give advice by mail. We have no time to answer any questions except those asked by our subscribers. For them we are willing to answer questions through our columns. If replies are required by mail, the charge will be one dollar for each question answered.

Our old friend Eugene Sites has been delivering a course of lectures on poultry keeping to the agricultural students at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Such courses are becoming common at agricultural colleges and are spreading the gospel of good poultry to hundreds of farms where chickens have been considered necessary but rather troublesome adjuncts to farms on which other pure-bred stock is being kept.

We have arranged to accommodate those who desire to send birds to us for photographing in correct positions. The birds to be photographed may be sent to us and will be cared for and photographed in the best style so as to show them to the best advantage. The cost of doing this work will be made as low as possible and in every case will be much lower than the cost of getting coarse line engravings. Those who desire to have such work done the coming season should write to us for full particulars. With the birds here we can take plenty of time to pose them, develop the photographs and keep them until we get a good picture. Such of these photographs as we can use in our columns will be used without charge to the owners for engraving.

¶ It has been more than once asserted that laying competitions could not be of any benefit as the most they could accomplish would be to show that one pen of fowls had layed more than another. The result of the Australian laying competition of last year seemed to carry out this assertion, as both the winning pen and the one lowest on the list were Silver Wyandottes. The February report of the present competition in Australia shows results so far that are interesting and somewhat illuminating. Of the one hundred pens in the competition there are thirty pens of Wyandottes of all varieties, twenty-eight pens of the several varieties of Orpingtons, and twenty-five pens of Leghorns, all but three or four White Leghorns. Of the thirty pens of Wyandottes, five are among the highest twenty-five. The twenty-eight pens of Orpingtons show seven among the highest twenty-five and the twenty-five pens of Leghorns show twelve among the highest twenty-five, all these but two being White Leghorns. Among the twenty-five pens at the bottom of the list we find eleven pens of Wyandottes, seven pens of Leghorns and three pens of Orpingtons. The three breeds make up 83 per cent of all the birds in the competition and there are enough of any of the breeds to use in applying the law of average. A pen of Silver Wyandottes leads and this is followed by White Leghorns, White Leghorns, then J. Monroe Anderson's Rose Comb White Leghorns and fifth comes Black Orpingtons. The five pens standing highest on the list are credited with 1151, 1133, 1116, 1092 and 1078 eggs, respectively. Mrs. Hansel's Rose Comb Brown Leghorns are ninth with a credit of 1028 eggs. The White Wyandottes from Oceanside Poultry Yards are eleventh with a credit of 1013 eggs and Dr. Martin's Rhode Island Reds are nineteenth with a credit of 967.

¶ In making a catalogue the maker must be very careful what he says. The other day a beginner walked into our office and said: "What do you think of the goods So-and-So is sending out?" "They are first-class," we answered. "That may be true," said the beginner, "but he makes a statement that makes me suspicious of his honesty." We explained that the statement was a straight one on the face of it, but without avail. The beginner had placed his order with another manufacturer and POULTRY lost the credit for making a good sale. Making a catalogue is a serious bit of work and every word should be scanned from every point of view before it is finally passed. There are a lot of people in the world and no two of them think alike, and we should try to get on the right side of every one with whom we possibly might be able to do business.

¶ "We are going to cut down the chicken list this year," said a fair manager to the writer the other day. "Last year we had too many chickens." "How much are you going to put up on the horse races?" we innocently asked. "A thousand dollars," was the reply; and there you are. They used to think that way in Hagerstown but later when they got a real poultryman in charge of the poultry end of the Washington County Fair Association at that place they began to make inducements to poultry breeders to show there and the "chicken show" now brings more people to the fair than any other feature. Hagerstown is not the most accessible place in the United States yet last fall, when the poultrymen had their annual parade during the fair, nineteen states were represented in the ranks. Instead of cutting down the chicken list the Hagerstown people have increased it to the limit and give very liberal prizes. The result is that the Hagerstown show has become a national one and draws exhibits from all over the country. Don't cut down the chicken list, gentlemen, managers of the county fairs.

¶ One who has occasion to examine the poultry publications of this country, even if only in the most casual manner, may well be amazed at the array of advertising they contain. No class of business men in this country does more advertising than do poultrymen. This shows them to be progressive and modern in their methods. This great mass of advertising shows also that poultrymen are good buyers or advertisers would not pay out money for publicity month after month. The advertiser who fails to seek business from poultrymen, through their own special publications, is missing a chance to do business with the most persistent mail order buyers to be found anywhere.

¶ If you should not happen to get the incubator you have ordered immediately, don't blame the manufacturer. The demand this year has been so large that every maker of good machines has been caught short and has been unable to keep up with orders, although many of them are working overtime. This teaches us that early orders are best. If you are thinking of buying eggs, we advise you to make up your mind soon and get your orders in for this promises to be the best year breeders of fine poultry ever had. The whole country is taking to the poultry business and breeders will not be able to fill orders unless something shuts off the demand. Those who have been claiming that the poultry business was about to take a toboggan slide will need to revise their opinion before the end of the season.

News and Notes

Don't forget that this is the last number of POULTRY that will be published at 50 cents a year. Beginning with the next number the price will be one dollar a year.

We are very glad to learn that A. O. Schilling, the rising young poultry artist, has arranged to enter the office of White's Class Advertising Co., beginning about April 1.

As an example of how a little pushing constantly kept up succeeds, the White Wyandotte club stands ahead. A good secretary, good business methods and the thing is done.

We review every meritorious catalogue received at this office and try to mention every one, if it is no more than a price list. We are glad to get any printed matter which any of our subscribers sends us.

Bantam breeders are too modest. Their little favorites should be pushed. Just at this time about half-a-dozen breeders are making large profits and not nearly filling the demand. There is plenty of room for breeders of the little beauties.

We are getting a good many show dates for the coming season. Secretaries will confer a favor by sending the dates of their shows early, as next month we shall begin publishing "Dates Claimed" and later, when judges have been selected, give full particulars.

There is a farmer near Freeport who does not pretend to be much of a fancier. He keeps Single Comb Brown Leghorns and last year made more than \$2.50 each from his hens. He doesn't know what it cost to keep each hen, but he is betting they paid their way.

Our advertising columns are the best proof which we can offer that "publicity in POULTRY pays." Every month we reach a wider territory. Our subscription list now reaches from Cheefoo, China, to Durban, South Africa; and our advertisers feel the effect of our success in reaching the ends of the earth.

The beautiful picture on the front cover of POULTRY this month is from a photograph taken by the editor while visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fishel a few days ago. The hen is the one that won first at St. Louis and the eggs in the nest are hers. We rarely get a chance to level our camera on a more life-like poultry picture—or a better bird.

Recently we have seen some figures which were set down to prove that a Leghorn hen would eat as much as any other hen. The Australian expert who had charge of the laying competition last year and kept a strict account, says they eat much less than the larger breeds. Our own experience leads us to believe that it costs about one-third more to keep enough Leghorn hens to weigh 100 pounds than it does to keep enough hens of a larger breed to weigh the same number of pounds. But 100 pounds of Leghorn hens will lay more eggs than 100 pounds of any other breed in the market. We would say twice as many if we were given to guessing. Still the Leghorns have their weak points. On the whole the breeds average pretty well in the manner of profits.

Rose Comb White Leghorns

American Leaders in
Australian Laying Contest

The Special Care I have taken in Breeding
and Selecting My Best Layers by Accurate
Trap Nest Records enabled me to produce

A 200-Egg Strain

Notwithstanding the long trip to Australia and the fact that they have molted twice while the Australian birds have molted only once during the year, my pen stands fourth among the 100 pens entered and leads all the American pens. They bid fair to hold their own till the close of the contest if they do not gain a little.

Remember this pen was selected from young birds and shipped before they began laying, precluding any chance of selecting special birds. This showing entitles me to claim a 200-egg strain. I have mated one pen specially for my own use. It is made up of females with actual records of 200 to 254 eggs each year. I will sell a few settings of eggs from this pen at \$5.00.

I am a busy man and while I want your orders I have little time for correspondence. I have tried to make all points clear in this space and solicit your orders direct from this advertisement. This strain is sure to be known world-wide and my customers will share the honor with me. At the above price you are getting the best my flock can produce.

J. Monroe Anderson, Muncie, Ind.

Windsor Park Poultry Yards

The largest poultry plant in Chicago. Thirty-one prizes at the two Chicago shows this season. We have

Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.
Single and Rose Comb White, Black and Buff Leghorns.
Single Comb Black Minorcas.
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks.
Silver, Golden, Buff and White Wyandottes.
Light Brahmas.
Buff and White Cochins.
English Red Caps.
Black Langshans.
Silver Spangled Hamburgs.
Toulouse Geese.
Bronze Turkeys.
Pekin Ducks.

Our plant is always open to visitors, who are invited to inspect our stock. **Stock For Sale.** Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Turkey and Goose eggs \$3.00 per setting. Orders booked any time. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Arthur G. Vierling,

75th and the Lake, CHICAGO.

CORETAVIS White Plymouth Rocks

WON AT

West Haven, New
Britain, Springfield,
Hartford, Danbury.

Four Generations have exceeded the 200 egg mark.

CORETAVIS FARM,

W. G. Cory, Prop. Woodbridge, Conn.
Send for Booklet and Prices on Birds and Eggs.

Rhode Island Reds

Barred Rocks, White
and Silver Wyandottes
Light Brahmas

Hardy prolific, farm bred
pure stock. For birds at
moderate prices and

"Eggs to Hatch" at 6c Each

Write WALTER SHERMAN,
Meadow Lea, Middletown, R. I.

Pure White Plumage and Constitutional Vigor

(Continued from Page 25)

lack vigor and strength, I don't believe they would be as good egg producers.

While I have endeavored to produce birds that were better in color each year, I have also bred from my best egg producers and have certainly made a gain in this respect. Summing it all up, I am unable to agree with Mr. Felch in his statement. I don't wish to take issue with him or start an argument, nor do I say that he is not right. I only say that in my experience I can't see why the pure white bird will not be just as good an egg producer and just as strong and vigorous as those that are creamy white.

D. T. Roots.

In conversation with a friend recently, he criticised some White Plymouth Rocks that he had owned for a couple years in about this wise: "I know they haven't Plymouth Rock shape and their combs are too high and their backs and tails are away off, but say, they are certainly pure white and healthy."

This conversation was recalled when I was asked if I thought chalk-white birds were constitutionally weak, and the quotation is given to illustrate one of the points I want to make. Whoever had bred the strain mentioned above had evidently disregarded many essential sections, but he had bred for white plumage and vigor. Suppose he had reached a point where he had to neglect one or the other of these, possibly having but two males—one healthy but creamy, the other one delicate but pure white. Would he risk using the white bird? I believe that would be human nature and the inexperienced breeder, nine times out of ten. It is awfully hard to kill a chalk white bird—with the hatchet, I mean; and some breeders will not discard them when unfit for breeding, hence they lower the vitality of future generations. This practice does not make or prove the theory propounded by POULTRY, because many chalk white birds are constitutionally strong. Does the bird pictured here look weak? She laid for 13 months without ceasing, just as many the last month as she did the first and 220 eggs in the last 8 1-2 months of this period, has never missed a meal and is so white she dazzles a black back-ground.

"Doctor," said the visitor, "does bleaching the hair injure the brain?" "No, madam," was the reply, "that is impossible, no one with brains would think of doing it." This is awfully old, I confess, but it is the only way I had of leading up to the delicate subject of bleaching, as a possible cause of some "chalk-white" birds being weak. It must take brains to bleach a bird without injuring the throat, which is doubtless the most susceptible organ of a fowl and most apt to influence other organs and to lower vitality. One need know but little chemistry before learning that free oxygen is the active bleaching element and that other chemicals and gases are necessary before it can be obtained or liberated. I, for one, would not care to subject a bird of which I thought anything to the effects of these acids. If the effects were not immediately perceptible, I am inclined to think they would be no less certain.

If there is some stoppage of the pores, or some impaired function shutting off the supply of oil to the feathers, would it not be reasonable to expect that the supply would be shut off in old age, or when a bird becomes anemic or goes light? If I have correctly stated the theory, how does its exponent explain its deficiency in this respect?

Wilbur G. Cory.



Buff, Black and White

Orpingtons

High-class Specimens for Sale.

Book orders now for eggs at

\$5.00 per 12.

James B. White,

1822 E. Wayne St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Also High-class Fancy Pigeons. Circular Free.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Still Lead Them All as Farm Chickens

Our birds are of the very best strains, are very large and nicely barred. We have only the one breed and it has the run of the farm. No stock for sale at present. We are making a special offer on eggs—\$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. We ship nothing but strictly fresh eggs.

Mrs. J. W. Williams, Cisco, Piatt Co., Illinois.

The Watchung
Orpington Poultry Farm
White & Goodacre, Props.,
Breeder and exporters of

Orpingtons

Catalogue of our winnings now ready. It describes our stock and gives our prices on eggs and fowls. Fine illustrations and other useful information.

Watchung Orpington Poultry Farm
Watchung P. O., New Jersey.

UNDISPUTED Orpington Champions

Buff, Black, White

Largest winners and largest breeders. Send for forty-page illustrated Orpington catalogue. Testimonial book. Mating list describing thirty-two breeding yards and prices of eggs from each.

WILLOW BROOK FARM,

W. L. DAVIS, Prop.,

Box 9, Berlin, Conn.

THE

Wyandotte FARM

High-class Wyandottes at Reasonable Prices. Always a few high class specimens for sale. Write us your wants. Circular free.

Ft. Wayne, Indiana,

ROUTE NO. 8.

J. B. WHITE, Pres.

L. R. POOL, Mgr.

Thoroughbred S. C. Black Minorcas

A Breeder 10 Years

Shape, color and size—a fine lot of cockerels weighing from seven and one-half to eight and one-half lbs. each at living prices.

Stock and eggs for sale.

H. W. Billard,

Write for prices. Brooklyn Hills, L. I.

Rose Comb White Leghorns

EXCLUSIVELY

St. Louis Exposition, New York and Chicago Prize Winners

EGGS FOR HATCHING

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Rocky River Poultry Co., 5926 Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

OWOSSO POULTRY YARDS

Choice Stock and Eggs For Sale

Barred, Buff, White and Partridge Plymouth Rocks, White, Buff and Silver Penciled Wyandottes, Brown, White and Black Leghorns, Lackenvelders, American Reds, (formerly Rhode Island Reds,) White Crested Black Polish, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Anconas and Black and White Langshans. Eggs \$2.00 to \$5.00 Per 15. Address

Owosso Poultry Yards, Owosso, Michigan.

Wilber's Gem Strain, World's Best Single Comb White Leghorns—None Better

Have won for ten years more firsts, seconds, thirds, specials and silver cups than all Southern strains.

Eggs \$1.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15, half price after May 1st.

Large, instructive Annual Egg Folder Free. Many fine breeders after hatching season at reasonable prices. Write us your wants. Correspondence solicited.

Wilber Bros., Box 1, Petros, Tenn., U.S.A. State Vice President Single Comb White Leghorn Club

Rose Comb Black Minorcas Single Comb

My breeding pens this year contain the best specimens I ever had. Each bird is large, superb shape and fine color. They are from great laying strains and are exceeding expectations as layers. I sell eggs from the same pens from which I raise. The best is not too good for my customers. No more stock for sale. Eggs \$2 per setting of 15.

H. W. TIMMONDS, Lamar, Mo.

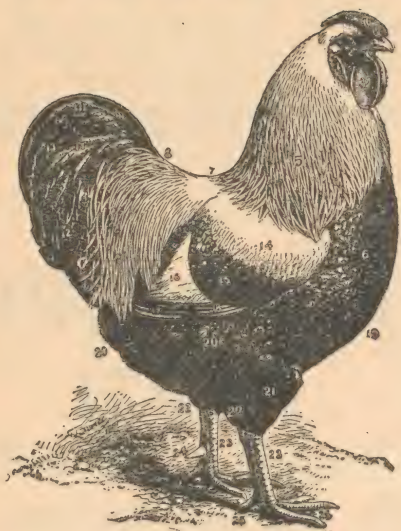
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

The Ideal American Beauty and Utility Fowl

We have high scoring blue ribbon winners, scored by World's Fair Shellabarger. See October number of POULTRY for history of R. I. Reds. Eggs and stock at all seasons. Get your order in early for spring hatching.

Rhode Island Poultry Yards, Warren, Illinois.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED Standard of Perfection



FOR years poultrymen have called for an Illustrated Standard of Perfection. The American Poultry Association has responded to the demand by going to great expense to issue a New Illustrated Standard of Perfection which is the result of more work by skilled and experienced poultrymen and poultry judges than has ever before been put on a work of this kind. The illustrations are the work of poultry artists of national reputation and represent the various breeds in their ideal form giving beginners and experts visible models after which to pattern. The reading matter describes first the general characteristics of a breed and then in minute detail every section in shape and color. It contains the most complete glossary of poultry terms ever compiled and gives such complete directions to judges that the amateur will be able to select his best fowls without trouble. This book is substantially bound, the cover illustration being reproduced on this page. We also reproduce one of the illustrations from the glossary of the new Illustrated Standard.

Here is Our Great Offer

The Illustrated Standard of Perfection . . . \$1.50

One yearly subscription to POULTRY and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$1.75

Two yearly subscriptions to POULTRY and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$2.00

Three yearly subscriptions to POULTRY and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$2.25

Four yearly subscriptions to POULTRY and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$2.50

Five yearly subscriptions to POULTRY and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$2.75

Six yearly subscriptions to POULTRY and one copy of the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection \$3.00

Special Note—The Publishing committee reported at the St. Louis meeting that it would be impossible to issue the New Standard before March 1st, 1905. Book your order now and receive one of the first copies.

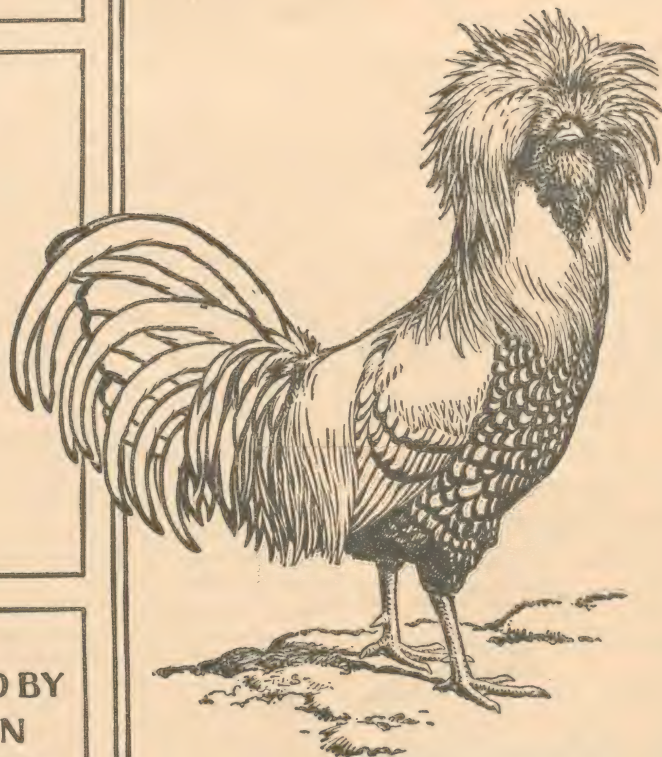
REMEMBER

The regular price of the New Standard alone is \$1.50 and it cannot be bought for less except by taking advantage of this offer. Get up a club of six and get a copy **FREE**. Cash must accompany all orders. Address

STANDARD OF PERFECTION

REVISED AND
ILLUSTRATED

PUBLISHED BY
AMERICAN
POULTRY
ASSOCIATION



POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

Feeding Fowls for Size

Thomas F. Rigg of Iowa, not long ago gave it as his opinion that the reason the English produce birds of larger frame and heavier bone than we do in this country is because they feed and have fed a ration of oats and other foods which are rich in blood and bone-making qualities, and that corn enters but slightly into the food supplies of English fowls.

The subject has been discussed in several poultry journals, and in answer Mr. Rigg writes the Poultry Herald as follows:

In the first place the fact that very little Indian corn is fed in England is because corn there is comparatively expensive. It is a commercial condition. In the United States, especially in the Mid West, corn is very cheap, as a rule, and is the most available poultry food. Hence its use on the farm and in towns to the exclusion almost of all other poultry foods. With us, too, it is a commercial condition.

Please bear in mind this important fact: The English fanciers have taken the two greatest of all American poultry productions, the Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock, and by their system of feeding have greatly increased the size of these breeds and varieties without impairing in a single degree the great egg-yielding ability of these fowls. How have they accomplished this? Simply by feeding foods strong in blood and bone-producing elements. In a very few years, comparatively, they have accomplished this result by this system of feeding. No thoughtful man will say this is not true.

This is a serious matter and one which should receive the earnest consideration of every American fancier. Now is the time to consider this matter, now that the chicks are with us. I know that chicks which are given bone-making and muscle-making foods from the time they are hatched develop into larger boned, stronger of muscle and stronger framed fowls than those fed largely on corn in its

various forms. I know that a fancier who feeds as recommended here, can in a very few years develop a strain which will in that length of time be far larger and more vigorous than fowls of the same breed or variety in the hands of a man who makes corn his chief food. I positively know this, for I have accomplished the desired result. And one fact demonstrated is worth all the theory ever advanced by the corn-feed advocates and all others combined. We could go into the subject and explain the why and the wherefore scientifically, but this, it seems to me, is not necessary for it is such a self-evident fact. It is a matter in which I am much interested, for I want to see the fowls of America the best in the world in every respect, as they are in nearly every respect. We have all the advantages, but too long have most American breeders been feeding with no thought of the scientific principle involved.

In a word the fancier who feeds foods rich in bone, muscle and blood making properties will in a few years build up a race of fowls large in bone and frame and of wonderful vigor. The fancier who feeds a ration lacking in these elements, and which is almost exclusively a fat producer, as is corn, will produce a race of fowls of small bone and frame and of weak constitution. This is a law of nature, and it is invariably sure and consistent in its operation. Are your growing chicks receiving proper food rations?

Farmers usually calculate their profits by the acre. In the case of ordinary crops, farmers think they are doing very well if they make a profit of \$20 or \$30 to the acre; if they make \$50 they are more than satisfied, says Professor A. C. Gilbert. Suppose you have 50 hens to the acre. This is a very moderate estimate, because we keep 100 to the acre. But with 50 hens and a profit of \$1 per hen, the total per acre would be \$50; even if the profit goes down to 50 cents per hen, there is a return of \$25, or above the returns the great majority of farmers get from their grain crops. In any case, allowing the number of hens to the acre that may be easily maintained on that area and putting the profit per hen at the lowest figure, the returns from a poultry farm of ten to twenty acres would give a very nice income for a family. But the whole thing depends on the egg production. The hen was originally a wild fowl and in its wild state it produced just enough eggs for the propagation of the species. The domesticated hen, under favorable conditions, will produce 160 to 200 eggs per year. Between the number of eggs required to propagate the species and the yield of 160 to 200 eggs is a great gulf. And the bridge that spans that gulf is "Know How".

Be quiet in your manner if you wish to be successful with hens. Sudden jerky movements, flaming colors in your clothing and loud tones in the voice all affect egg-production disastrously. Close observers have become convinced that any unusual excitement lessens the number of eggs.

Don't set the eggs of your one-year-old ducks. The young ducks are better egg-producers than older birds, but a larger percentage of their eggs will be infertile.

Poultry for the Country Home

The man who can afford a country home, with beautiful surroundings and every comfort, and who thinks of poultry only from the dollars-and-cents vantage has a lack of artistic perception. Beautiful though ponds, shrubbery and orchards may be, they are merely still-life etchings until poultry is introduced. Have ducks for your brooks or irrigating ditches, swans on your ponds, peacocks in the formal gardens, pheasants among the shrubbery, some of the white breeds in colony houses scattered throughout the orchard, turkeys roaming through the meadows and your place will become a home instead of a show place. Provide them as you would wide porches, or any other feature which can add to the livable atmosphere of your home, even though you disregard the utilitarian side of the matter.

There really is no reason why those who keep hens should be deprived of eggs that are sound and fresh all the year through. The experiment stations have tried silicate of sodium year after year with entire success and thousands of private individuals preserve enough for their own use at very little cost. The only things about which caution should be observed are that the silicate of sodium is free from adulteration, the water with which it is mixed pure and the eggs perfectly fresh and naturally fairly clean and whole of shell. Much of the silicate of sodium on the market is adulterated, so those who desire to use it should be certain of the purity of this product before trusting their eggs to it.

There are nests and nests. Some of the most successful hatches come from nests which a farmer's wife sets in a barrel, the opening of which is turned toward the wall with just enough space for the hen to enter with ease. She uses plenty of dirt and ashes for a bed and clean straw or hay for the nest. Cleanliness, quiet and privacy are secured for the incubating hen in this way, and that's about all that the more expensive methods give.

If poultry yards are long and trees set out in straight lines, the ground can be plowed with greater ease and oftener, so the hens can more readily find their insect food. Alternate plum trees with some quick grower which can be cut out when the fruit trees are large enough to provide shade. You will find that the fruit trees in the poultry yard bear earlier than most of those in the orchard and they will never be infested with borers.

Don't be afraid to let the chicks get out into the sunshine. It soaks them full of health and vigor and causes them to grow rapidly. Even when the air is cool and the ground damp, chicks should be allowed to get their feet on the bare ground as much as possible. No danger that they will catch cold if they are started right. "Cuddling" chicks is a good way to keep them weak if they start that way or make strong ones delicate.

More early-hatched chicks are killed by overfeeding than by lack of care or untoward weather. Feed them often, but only enough for them to eat with apparent relish. Make them work for their food as older hens do. If they have plenty of exercise, you will not need to worry about their digestion.

American Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Club

This club is making a special effort to enlist every breeder of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns in the work of promoting that variety. The club catalogue and other matter pertaining to the club may be obtained from Fred Alger, Secretary-treasurer, Waukan, Wisconsin.

Wyandotte Headquarters

Have bred Wyandottes 24 yrs.
Have helped make the Standard for all eight varieties.
Have mated from two to ten pens for this season's breeding on three farms, the best that long experience as a breeder and judge can select.
Some Silver, Partridge, White and Silver Penciled for sale.

Eggs For Hatching a Specialty. Name your variety for a free circular.
T. E. ORR, BEAVER, PA.

Hansen's R. I. Reds



World's Champions, winners of more cash and special prizes at World's Fair than any other exhibitor. Won every first at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1905, on four entries. Won every first and silver cups at Chicago and Warsaw, 1904. Won all first prizes at Indianapolis, Louisville, Hamilton and also first prize winners at Cincinnati and East Enterprise. The home of Red Cloud, highest scoring Rhode Island Red male bird in America. Eggs \$3 and \$5 a setting.

C. N. Hansen, Warsaw, Ky.
Vice-Pres. American R. I. Red Club.

White Plymouth Rocks



Eight Select Pens
Line-bred for Winter Eggs

My Ideal Single Comb Black Minorcas are down to Standard birds. Only two pens mated for egg trade.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns are show winners, hardy and sure to fill your egg basket.

Eggs: \$2.00 Per Setting of 15.

Dr. R. B. MUNN, Freeport, Illinois

1000 Dozen Eggs

we are placing in our cellar, to be carried over to next February and then sold as "Fancy Fresh". We will send you enough of the German Compound we used 6 years to put up 80 dozen for \$1.50.

Mammouth Pekin Duck Eggs \$5 per 100. Limestone Grit 40c per 100 lbs.

Fairacres Farm, Joliet, Ill.

WHITE bred for utility ROCKS

We won majority of prizes at Dwight, Pontiac and Mionk, including 10 firsts out of a possible 15. 5 grand yards mated containing our winners, which score to 96. Get your eggs from our great prize-winning strain. Eggs \$2 per 15. Circular free. Let us hear from you.

SASS BROS., Ancona, Illinois.



Poultry Book for 1905

Tells how to treat diseases, feed and care for poultry. It illustrates and tells all about 45 varieties farm raised Thoroughbred Fowls and quotes most reasonable prices on stock and eggs. Mailed for 6c. Get prices. Save money.

John E. Heatwole, Box 7, Harrisonburg, Va.

Roosevelt Strain Buff Plym. Rocks

are noted for their fancy points as well as their excellent laying qualities. Eggs for 1905, \$2 and \$3 per 15.

Roosevelt Poultry Yards, C. L. STANLEY, Prop. Port Huron, Mich.

Payne's Chick Feed

starts chicks growing—develops them fast. Sample and book, "Poultry Pointers," FREE. **Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.**

Ideal Trap Nests

THE IDEAL Shows which Hen laid the egg.

They Work for the User's Interest without watching. Proved by 5 years of practical work. No Freight. Circular free.

F. O. Wellcome, Box P, Yarmouth, Me.

Reds & Orpingtons

I breed Rhode Island Reds that are RED all over; and Orpingtons that are BUFF to the skin.

Stock from first prize winners at Boston and New York. Eggs for Hatching at Lowest Prices. Unique and interesting descriptive circular sent free.

Charles S. Goff, Madison, S. D.



Riverside Poultry Farm Eggs for hatching. 15 yrs. breeding noted strains in B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, S. and R. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. White and Brown and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per 15. \$5 per 100. Catalog K free. **C. B. Huff, Bridgeville, N. J.** Formerly Delaware, N. J.

Buff Cochins, Golden Wyandottes and Pea Comb White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, 1.25 for 13. Mrs. Guy Hargan, St. Wendel, Ind.

Hovers 'em Just Like The Old Hen

That's the secret of the "Mandy" Lee Brooder. It puts the heat where the chicks need it—on their backs—where they get it from the old hen. Furnishes direct contact heat in a natural, hen-like way that insures results. Chicks get heat where they want it, when they want it and just as they want it. It is no wonder that they live, thrive and grow fast and vigorous in

The "Mandy" Lee Brooder

What's the use of hatching chicks if you can't raise them to the profit-bringing point? There's not a brooder built that will raise half as many chicks to maturity as the "Mandy" Lee. Why? Because they are not built upon nature's lines. It comes so near to nature's way that there's nothing omitted but the old hen's "cluck."

GEO. H. LEE COMPANY
BOX 102 OMAHA, NEB.

Write for
free
circular.
It will
interest
you.



Agents
wanted.
Liberal
induce-
ments.



Pacific Coast Agents,
Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal.

Your Fowls are Sick

Moping, sneezing, rattling in their throats, eyes swollen, breathing with difficulty. You are losing them by dozens. That is Roup—The scourge of the poultry yard—as infectious as diphtheria.

Conkey's Roup Cure

is guaranteed to cure. Placed in the drinking water it kills the germ and cures without effort on your part. Order now and be prepared. If your Druggist or Poultry Supply Dealer has not got it, send direct to us. Post-paid in 50c and \$1.00 packages. It prevents as well as cures Colds, Roup, Canker in chickens, turkeys and pigeons. We refund your money if it fails. Beware of imitations. None so good as Conkey's. Our book on poultry diseases FREE.

C. E. Conkey & Co., Box 20, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR
HARDY
CHICKS

HARDING'S Baby Chick Food

makes baby chicks hardy. Makes vigorous, rapid growth, insuring chick life, so uncertain at this stage, that it more than saves its cost in saving life. It adds profit where loss is the usual result. One trial test will prove its worth. It saves worry and makes poultry raising pleasurable—profitable. 5 lb. cartons, 30c; 10 lb. bags, 50c; 50 lb. bags, \$1.50; 100 lb. bags, \$2.50, f. o. b. Binghamton, N. Y. Give your chicks a chance for life by giving them food that furnishes life—Harding's Baby Chick Food. Send for free catalogue containing good points for making poultry pay.

Geo. L. Harding, Box 666, Binghamton, N. Y. U. S. A.

FEED
HARDING'S
FOOD

Everywhere the Same Old Thing Happens!

At Mad. Sq. in S. C. Buff Orpingtons

We won 5th cock, 3rd pen in stiff competition. At Stamford, Conn., on ten entries. Silver Cup, 3 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 fourth. Our White Holland Turkeys are simply bread winners. See show reports. Now, send for our circular with list of winnings of our Orpingtons at Herald Sq., Hagerstown, Poughkeepsie, Syracuse, etc.

Worthington Poultry Yards, Fred Harries, Mgr., Elmsford, N. Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively

Do It Now

Send now for our circulars, giving our winnings and describing our matings. We can do you good. Eggs from stock and good enough for anybody. Our yards have in the past produced stock of highest quality.

A. B. Shaner, Lanark, Ill.



Don't Buy An Incubator

Get a New Thought Hatching Machine and take off a hatch every ten and one-half days. No, it is not an Incubator. It hatches and the Chickens Live. It is all metal—good as gold to people who want a business machine. Catalogue F. is now ready. Get it.

Hastings Mfg. Co., Hastings, Neb.

ALFALFA MEAL

makes hens lay—chicks grow. Send for sample and book "Poultry Pointers." They're free. Alfalfa Meal Co., 1600 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.



MOFFITT'S

Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg Band—12 for 12c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c. Tell variety bands are for. Send 2c for sample. J. Moffitt, Southbridge, Mass.

National White Wyandotte Club

The sixth annual meeting of the National White Wyandotte Club was held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Thursday, January 5th, 1905, with President M. F. Delano in the chair.

The following members were present: Alfred E. Elwell, West Mentor, Ohio; W. H. Bates, Rockville Center, Long Island; Mrs. E. Turner, Baltimore, Maryland; F. P. Pulsifer, Natick, Massachusetts; Horace Havenmeyer, Stamford, Connecticut; Edgar Briggs, Irvington, New York; Fred Wagenblatt, Meriden, Connecticut; F. B. Williams, Naugatuck, Connecticut; Edwin H. Morris, Sparkill, New York; R. H. Thomas, Hazleton, Pennsylvania; George S. Hutchinson, Avon, Massachusetts; D. Bonner, Jr., Stamford, Connecticut; C. H. Brundage, Danbury, Connecticut; J. A. Scheifly, Parker Ford, Pennsylvania; E. L. Stevens, Westville, Connecticut; Dr. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Thomas, Parker Ford, Pennsylvania; W. R. Graves, Springfield, Massachusetts; Stephen S. Griffen, Bridgeport, Connecticut; W. E. Holah, Stratford, Connecticut; J. L. Shull, Johnston, New York; A. E. Wright, Red Bank, New Jersey; W. E. Mack, West Woodstock, Vermont; Fred Miller, Milton, New York; W. B. Treadwell, Chappaqua, New York; M. R. Jacobus, Ridgefield, New Jersey; F. D. Hill, Westwood, New Jersey; F. W. Beiswanger, Chesapeake City, Maryland; J. N. Prue, Rochester, New York; C. Menges, Yorktown, New York; W. R. Curtiss, Ransomville, New York; F. W. Cory, Goshen, New York; T. F. Tompkins, Yorktown Heights, New York; D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, New York; W. E. Loudon, Riverside, Connecticut; A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Massachusetts, and the president and secretary.

Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

It was moved and carried that a committee of seven, including the president and secretary, be appointed to make necessary arrangements for establishing state organizations, and that this committee suggest the changes that will be necessary in the by-laws and present the same to the club for action in the proper manner.

The secretary was instructed to get propositions from the large western shows for holding the next annual meeting with them, and to leave the place of meeting to a vote of all members of the club, such vote to be taken before October 1st, 1905.

The secretary was instructed to send out the proceedings of this meeting, with the new club catalogue.

On motion, the matter of who should judge the White Wyandotte class at the next annual meeting, was left to the executive committee.

The secretary read a letter from the officers of the Kansas White Wyandotte Club showing what is being done by the White Wyandotte Club of that state; also a letter from the secretary of the Brockton, Massachusetts, show, asking the club to hold a state meeting there in connection with their show, December 13-16, 1905.

The treasurer read his report, showing a cash balance of \$262.55. The report was accepted and ordered filed.

Nothing further, meeting adjourned.

Ross C. H. Hallock, Secretary.
St. Louis, Missouri.

Inbreeding is a bugaboo to most breeders and yet without inbreeding it is impossible to perfect a strain of fowls that will breed true to shape and color. This practice is all right if properly followed and all wrong if mistakes are made. We are going to have this matter argued in the columns of POULTRY for the benefit of those who desire to produce a strain of fowls of their own.



The Little Weather Cock.

This is the very appropriate name that Mr. Geo. H. Stahl has given to an entertaining, interesting and really valuable little novelty which he will send free to any of our subscribers. It is a very fetching and saucy looking little rooster, so dressed that the color of its clothes surely foretells the weather—dry, wet, or changing. It is really a scientific weather forecasting device. Mr. Stahl will send one free to any of our subscribers who will write to him for it, enclosing 6 cents for postage and packing and mentioning this paper. He will also send one of his new, large, illustrated catalogues of the famous Excelsior Incubators and the Wooden Hen, which he has manufactured for the past twenty years. His advertisement will be found elsewhere in this paper.

We recommend that our readers send at once. Address Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and do not forget to mention POULTRY.—Adv.

Buff Leghorns

Solid Color

My birds are all a solid buff color and have won at all of the leading shows in the east. These winners have been mated up and I do not hesitate to claim that some of the finest Buff Leghorn breeding pens in the country are in my yards.

Eggs \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30.

RALPH LYONS, EAST KINGSTON, N. Y.

Walter Hogan found out how to pick the hens that lay and those that don't; the pullets that will lay and those that won't; the cocks and cockerels that will breed the best laying strains.

Would you like to be able to select all the good hens in your neighborhood—the layers? Would you like to weed out of your flock hens that don't lay?

The Walter Hogan system teaches you how. It is worth hundreds of dollars to every poultryman—thousands to some. We sell it at a price all can pay. We give a guarantee that makes you safe—your money back if we do not "make good"—and sixty days to test the system. Write today for full particulars to the Walter Hogan Co., 21 National Bank Bldg., Vergus Falls, Minn.

White Holland Turkeys

The females in my flock are bred from the same mating as the tom that won

1st Herald Square Show, 1904.

The males I selected at World's Fair, St. Louis, for their good points. Eggs after April 1st \$3.50 per setting of 9. With each setting I will send plain instructions for the care of turkeys. Stock for sale after November 1st.

M. C. Van Winkle,

Stone Ridge, New York.

When Writing to Advertisers be sure to say POULTRY.

Poultry's Classified Advertisements

American Reds

At the Minneapolis meeting of the American Poultry Association the so-called Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds were admitted to the Standard under the name of American Reds, which is now the official name for the breed. Exclusive Rose Comb breeders please write for other information to F. D. Baerman, Secretary American Red Club, Dunellen, New Jersey.

Martin's Ideal Princess strain of Rose Comb Reds, now admitted to Standard as American Reds. Finest in America, including World's Fair Winners and others still better. Egg circular with standard for stamp. Dr. J. Martin, Wichita, Kansas.

Beck's Rose Comb Reds, Majestic strain, have won at Chicago, Indianapolis and other big shows. Eggs \$1.50 and \$3 for 15. Illustrated circular giving origin, description, prices, matings, etc. E. E. Beck, Hammond, Ind.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Ideal Princess strain. A breed that is prolific, pretty, profitable and popular; simply perfection. Eggs in profusion. Hugh Haynes, Prairie du Rocher, Illinois.

Conn's American Beauty strain Rose Comb Reds. First-prize winners at Detroit, Toledo, and Chicago, 1905. Send for circular. L. L. Conn, Durand, Mich.

Anconas

Beautiful Anconas, grand in Standard and utility qualities. Splendid layers, winter and summer. Best winter layers of big white eggs. Illustrated catalog free. O. S. Evans, Roxbury, O.

Andalusians

At World's Fair, St. Louis, my Andalusians won 2d cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 2d pullet, 1st pen. Cornish Indian Games (two entries) 1st cockerel, 4th pullet. Eggs \$3, two settings \$5. Chas. LaRose, Cornwall, Ontario, Canada.

Blue Andalusians. America's best. Circular free if you mention this paper. Ray Poultry Yards, Franklin Park, Ill.

Dark Brahmas

Eggs from high-class Dark Brahmas. Orders filled in the order in which they are received, \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. H. Schroeder, Peotone, Illinois.

For Sale—Eggs from prize winning Dark Brahmas at \$1 per 13. I guarantee satisfaction. Chas. W. Weaver, Mandale, Ohio.

Light Brahmas

Hill's Majestic strain Light Brahmas. Eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 15. Frank Dennis, Peotone, Ill.

Light Brahmas—Egg laying strain, perfected after most careful matings. All stock sold. Eggs, \$2 per 13; from selected pens, \$5. Albert Fletcher, Jr., Warrenton, Va.

Light Brahma eggs from choice matings \$1.50 per setting. From flock at large, \$1. Philip Thorwarth, Charter Grove, Ill.

Light Brahmas exclusively—Farm raised, eggs \$1.50, \$2.50, 100 \$3.50. Thomas Leeper, Heyworth, Ill.

Eggs, \$2 per 15, from prize winning Light Brahmas. Aaron J. Felthouse, Elkhart, Ind.

Light Brahma eggs, \$1 per 15. Mrs. Thos. B. Kidder, Mason City, Iowa.

Light Brahma eggs from prize winners, \$1 per 13. H. G. Schoening, Dayton, O.

Buckeyes

Buckeye Reds. Pea Comb Buckeyes are the largest and darkest Reds, best layers. Booklet free. Red Feather Farm, Warren, Ohio.

Buff Cochins

Gold Dust Buff Cochins, bred for winter laying and exhibition, sixteen pullets laying 216 eggs through January. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Mrs. Geo. Buckberrough, Lake Odessa, Mich.

Buff Cochins eggs \$1.50 per 15. Fine large Canadian stock. Chris Erickson, Jr., Inwood, Ia.

Partridge Cochins

Olinger Bros., Franklin, Ill. On Partridge Cochins won at Chicago show 1 cock; 1, 2, 3, 4 hens; 2 cockerel; 1, 2, 3 pullets. A few choice cockerels left. Prices \$1.50 to \$5. Eggs \$1 to \$2 for 15.

Buff Columbians

Buff Columbians, the new breed. A limited number eggs \$10 per 13. E. Van Winkle, originator, Van's Harbor, Mich.

Faverolles

Faverolles, "The King of Utility Fowls", winter layers, grow more rapidly than any other fowl known. Reach broiler size when eight weeks old. I have the best strains of all varieties of Faverolles imported direct from Europe by myself: English Salmon Faverolles, French Salmon Faverolles, Ermine, Black, Red, Spangled and Blue Faverolles. Eggs for hatching, best pens \$6 for 15 eggs, other good pens \$5 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. Descriptive circular for stamp. See my winnings at World's Fair, etc. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Fluffs

Fine stock. Eggs for sale. Catalogue free. Klondike Poultry Ranch, Maple Park, Illinois.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Best in Ohio; prize winners. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Evans Poultry Yards, Nelsonville, Ohio.

In order to encourage the small breeder by giving him an opportunity to advertise his stock at small cost we have made the rate for Classified Advertisements in POULTRY only 2 cents a word. If only one variety is advertised, the advertisement will be classified under the name of the variety. Where more than one breed is advertised the advertisement will be put under the head "Several Breeds." Pet stock, supplies, etc. will be put under the head 'Miscellaneous.' In counting words in an advertisement every initial and number, including name and address, will be counted as words. Cash must accompany all orders. Short paid advertisements will be cut down to the number of words paid for if this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement.

Lakenvelders

Lakenvelders—I purchased in 1904 the entire flock of international winners owned by The Countess of Craven. These birds are famous in Europe as well as America and have won more prizes and produced more prize winners than any flock of Lakenvelders in existence. Eggs for hatching from this strain \$10 for 15 eggs. Lakenvelder eggs from other strains \$6 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. See my winnings at World's Fair, Herald Sq., Madison Sq., etc. Descriptive circular for stamp. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns

Kugler's superior Buff Leghorns (winners at New York). Eggs from special mating of high-class birds \$1 per fifteen. Free circular. James Kugler, Jr., Frenchtown, N. J.

Bargains—Grand breeding pen Buff Leghorns 9 for \$13. John P. Smith, Deckerville, Mich.

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns

10 Rose Comb Buff Leghorns at \$2 each. Tarbox Bros., Yorkville, Ill.

Rose Comb White Leghorns

200-egg Rose Comb White Leghorns, Anderson strain of Australian competition fame. Every hen in breeding pens with trap-nest record of over 200 eggs a year. Eggs ordered from this advertisement only \$2, 15; \$3.50, 30; \$5, 50. J. Monroe Anderson, Pleasant Hill Potato and Poultry Farm, Muncie, Ind.

Victor Strain Rose Comb White Leghorns. Get my 1905 catalogue. It's free; it tells all. Chas. H. Rose, Evanston, Ill.

Rose Comb White Leghorn cockerels \$1. Eggs \$1.75 for 13. E. Kappelman, Evanston, Ill.

Single Comb White Leghorns

For sale—Single Comb White Leghorns. Standard of the world. Winners wherever shown. Eggs for setting a specialty. Elm Poultry Yards, Box 40, Hartford, Conn. Established 1888. Catalogue free.

Beautiful large pure White Leghorns. Excellent layers. Trap-nested and equal the best. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; incubator lots. Stock for sale. Mrs. D. F. Stoner, Ontario, California.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Won three first at recent Greenfield show. Best eggs \$1.50 per 15, others \$1 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lee De Voss, Greenfield, Ohio.

S. C. White Leghorns, the egg layers; stay white kind. Blood direct from Madison Square Garden winners. Eggs for sale. W. Alexander, West Union, Ohio.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Breeders selected from 2,400 with trap nests. 15 eggs \$1, or \$4 per 100. Waterford Farming Co., Waterford, Pa.

Single Comb White Leghorns, Wyckoff strain, winners at Chicago show. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. W. M. Sutow, 414 N. Marshfield Av., Chicago, Ill.

Eddy's Jumbo Single Comb White Leghorns. The great winter layers. Eggs \$1 for 15; \$1.75 for 30. E. E. Eddy, Trimble, Ohio.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Wyckoff-Elm poultry strains. Farm raised. Eggs 30, \$1.50; 100, \$4; 200, \$7. D. D. Kirchhofer.

Single Comb White Leghorn—Stock and eggs cheap. Madison Square Garden Winning stock. E. F. Brinkman, Bucyrus, Ohio.

Prairie Farm Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs from best yards, \$2 per 15. Geo. L. Ferris & Son, Atwater, N. Y.

Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs from choicest pens, 15, \$2; 100, \$8. Geo. L. Ferris & Son, Atwater, N. Y.

Single Comb White Leghorns (Wyckoff-Knapp). Fifteen eggs one dollar. Geo. Beaver, Huntingdon, Pa.

Large, pure White Leghorn prize winners. Eggs 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Mrs. C. Brainard, Route 4, Quincy, Mich.

Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, 75 cents per 13; \$2 for 45. Myrtle Colliflower, Palestine, Ill.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

The famous Hansel strain of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns are conceded to be the egg machines of America. Watch the Australian egg contest for their record. Eggs \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Book with each order. Mrs. A. H. Hansel, Loup City, Nebraska.

Relyea Rose Comb Brown Leghorns won 21 regular, 7 special prizes on 23 entries. Are extra layers of large eggs. Circulars free. L. S. Relyea, Box D, Voorheesville, N. Y.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns a specialty for 8 years. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. P. Horr, Mechanicsburg, O.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs from prize-winning S. C. Brown Leghorns. Cockerel or pullet mating \$1 per 13, \$6 per 100. A combination of the leading strains. Winners at Cambridge, Ohio, 1905. Stock for sale. Prices from \$1 up. G. S. Korell, Key, Ohio.

Look! Hear! Eggs for hatching from prize winning S. C. Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 per 30. Try me and get something good. 15 years a successful breeder. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. H. Huber, Atlanta, Ill.

Get eggs from my heavy laying exhibition Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Bright's strain. 15 eggs 75c; 50, \$2; 100, \$3.50. Jesse Forney, Birds Run, Ohio.

H. M. Moyer, specialist, Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$6 per 100. Circular free. Bechtelsville, Route 2, Pa.

Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs, fifteen \$1, fifty \$2.25, one hundred \$4. J. N. Sisson, Valley Crossing, Ohio.

S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs: 15, 75c; 100, \$3.50. Mrs. John Dietrich, Borden, Ind.

S. C. Brown Leghorns. See ad below. G. S. Korell, Key, Ohio.

Black Leghorns

Black Leghorns, grand in Standard and utility. Eggs from choice matings at \$1 for 15. A. B. Howard, Barnesville, Ohio.

Leghorns—More Than One Variety

Buff Leghorns, Single and Rose Comb—Eggs from winners at Chicago, Minneapolis and Mitchell scoring to 94 1-4, very reasonable. Club member. Paul Pitt, Watertown, So. Dak.

Brown Leghorns—First cockerel, second pen at the World's Fair. Eggs, \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Free circulars on matings and winnings. E. E. Carter, Knoxville, Tenn.

Brown Leghorns—first cockerel, second pen at the World's Fair. Eggs \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Free circular on matings and winnings. E. E. Carter, Knoxville, Tenn.

Leghorns—Single Comb, Brown and White. 20 eggs \$1. Rice Poultry Yards, Milford Center, Ohio.

Leghorns—Single Comb White and Brown. 15 eggs \$1. A. Bently, Harvard, Ill.

15 Buff Leghorns eggs 1.00. Paul Nelson, Eagle Bend, Minn.

Black Minorcas

Single Comb Black Minorcas.—Bred for size, beauty and egg-laying qualities. Eggs \$2.50 per 15 from pen headed by male scoring 94, no female scoring under 93 points in this pen. B. L. Wright, Warren, Ill. Correspondence a pleasure.

Beautiful S. C. Black Minorcas, the large, healthy, vigorous kind that are great in Standard and utility points. Eggs \$1 per 13. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Perry Messenger, Sodas, N. Y.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—20 fine large cockerels with good combs at \$2 each. Eggs \$2 per 15 from stock scoring 93 to 95 1-4. Dr. F. C. Peasley, Norwalk, O.

S. C. Black Minorca eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. E. F. Lyon, Pike, N. Y.

Rose Comb White Minorcas

Rose Comb White Minorcas—Why not select a breed where you will have fewer competitors and more chances of winning and making sales? My fowls are sure winners. Eggs \$2.50 setting. Circular free. Lou Hudson, Ellisburg, N. Y.

Thoroughbred Rose Comb White Minorca cockerels for sale cheap. Also eggs for hatching, fifteen for two dollars. Address H. Y. Blaney, West Alexander, Pa.

Minorcas—More Than One Variety

Black Minorcas, best strains, high scoring, Rose and Single Comb cockerels for sale. Write for egg circular. The Gleyen Minorca Yards, W. W. Britton, Prop., Elgin, Ill.

Minorcas, Rose and Single Comb.—Birds score 91 to 95 by Tucker and Butterfield. Settings \$2. Wagner Bros., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Game Bantams

Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa., breeds all varieties of Game Bantams to the highest possible standard. If you don't believe it look up the awards at the great shows. Stock always for sale. Eggs in season.

Buff Orpingtons

Single Comb Buff Orpington eggs that will hatch chicks equal to the best. Pens headed by absolutely solid buff males mated to females that will produce grand results. Eggs \$3 per 15. Express prepaid. Catalogue giving winnings, photos, etc., free. Will H. Schadt, Box 8, Goshen, Ind.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Deep golden buff. Bred from imported stock and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Eggs \$2 per 15. Wm. A. Farnsworth, Bellevue, Ohio.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons, first prize per fat Madison Square Garden 1905. Cock was first cockerel last year; his sire was imported from Cook, after he won 5 firsts in England. Pullets hatched from eggs bought of Cook & Sons. Ask for other mating. J. W. Andrews, Dover, N. J.

Buff Orpingtons, Single Comb, choice stock (Voss and Byers strain). Eggs \$1.50 per setting. E. S. Lawrence, Arnot, Tioga Co., Pa.

S. C. Buff Orpington eggs \$1 per 13. W. L. Parrett, Lyndon, Ohio.

White Orpingtons

Hansen's White Orpingtons. World's Fair winners, also winners at Cincinnati, Warsaw and East Enterprise. All stock sold but a limited number of eggs at \$3 per 15. Mrs. Minnie Hansen, Importer and Breeder, Warsaw, Ky.

White Orpingtons—Our heavy laying strain are also winners at Rochester and Auburn shows. Circulars. Eggs \$2. Dr. Gooding, Box 9, Brockport, New York.

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

Vass' Buff, White and Black Orpingtons. My Buffs at World's Fair won 1st and 3d hen, 4th cl, 7th pullet. Madison Square Garden, 1905, 2d cl, defeating the originator and won over imported cockerel that cost \$750, and all American-bred birds in his class, 37 competing. Madison Square Garden, 1901, 4 firsts; Pan-American 4 firsts. White and Black, Cook's strain. Eggs and stock for sale. Write for prices. Circular free. C. E. Vass, Washington, N. J.

If you want the best Orpingtons you must send to their originators, who still lead the world in all ten varieties; 31 firsts, 26 seconds at Madison Square and Herald Square this season; eggs from the finest in the world and include all our winners; \$10 a setting from grand stock; \$5 a setting Buff and White Orpingtons; utility stock, \$2.50 setting. Over 3000 young stock for sale Wm. Cook & Sons, Box 15, Scotch Plains, N. J.

Orpingtons, Buff and Black. At Herald Square show, New York, 1904, twelve entries won eleven prizes. 200 birds for sale. Dr. M. S. Sherwood, Box 214, Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

Orpingtons—Single Comb Buff and Black. Imported stock. 3 cocks, 10 cockerels for sale. Eggs. Circular free. Purley C. Butterfield, Mt. Carmel Center, Conn.

Single Combed Buff and Black Orpingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Buff Orpingtons since 1898. Dr. Paul Kyle, Kyle Institute, Flushing, L. I.

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Buff Rocks—buff to the skin. 10 firsts, 7 seconds, 8 thirds at World's Fair and other shows in 12 months. Mated to produce winners. Eggs \$3 and \$5 per 15. Fine circular free. C. A. Paetzl, Route 10, Hope, Ind.

Buff Rocks exclusively (celebrated Burdick strain). Bred for beauty and utility. Eggs \$1 setting for limited time. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. G. Hauser, Louisville, Ky.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Winners of silver cup. Eggs, 15 \$1.50, 30 \$2.50. Hatch of eight guaranteed or order duplicated at half price. W. C. Bradley, Bussey, Iowa.

Buff Rocks exclusively 11 years. Golden buff, correct shape, great layers, full weight. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. John F. Winter, Wooster, Ohio.

Buff Rocks—Millville strain, scoring 93 3 4 Butterfield and Tucker. Eggs guaranteed. One pen for sale, \$10. Dr. Counter, Box B, Sylva, Ohio.

Buff Rock eggs from large, vigorous, farm raised birds, 1.00 per 15; 2.00 per 40. M. M. Young, R. F. D. No. 5, Decatur, Ill.

Buff Rocks—high grade, solid color. Eggs \$1 per 13. Mrs. W. W. Whitman, Canton, Pa.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Miss Jennie Ferry, Elsberry, Mo., has bred Barred Plymouth Rocks over 20 years. One customer says: "From one hundred eggs bought of you, have 43 pullets, 4 cockerels and \$39 for surplus cockerels. A good investment of \$15, we think."

Eggs from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 per 15. Bradley Bros. strain, farm raised, vigorous, good winter layers. Cockerels line bred for seven years. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. J. Cooney, Route 3, Lawler, Iowa.

Woodside Poultry Yards—Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. E. B. Thompson's "Ringlet Strain." Eggs from farm raised, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Case, R. D. No. 2, Chatfield, Minn.

Barred Rocks that score over 90 points. Bradley strain. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 15. Best pen \$2.50 per 15. Write for prices on large orders. Frank Dennis, Peotone, Ill.

Wright's Barred Rocks. The kind that win. Thompson and Bradley strain. 15 choice eggs \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jno. W. Wright, Darlington, Wis.

Barred Rocks exclusively; Thompson & Miles' strain; eggs \$2 per setting 15. Ransom J. Kise, Stroudsburg, Penn.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, bred from prize winning stock; eggs \$2.50 per 15. A. M. Tough, Downer's Grove, Ill.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Barred Rocks, America's best. Bred for utility and beauty 11 years. Mated to produce ideal birds and heavy winter layers. Selected eggs for hatching \$1 per 13. Ravine Poultry Farm, D. D. Marvel, Prop., Woodbury Heights, New Jersey.

B. P. Rocks, Thompson, Hawkins and Bradley strains—America's best. Fine Zebra Barring. Selected specimens. Eggs \$1 per setting. Neatly packed. Mrs. Edith Chelton, Londonville, Md.

Barred Rocks—Cockerel matings, Bradley Bros. strain. Pullet matings, Thompson strain. Eggs: \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Circulars free. H. M. Lyon, Wyalusing, Pa.

Eggs for hatching—Hackett's true blue strain: Barred Plymouth Rocks. All orders filled promptly. Address J. J. Hackett, Box 80, Tuscola, Ill.

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from pure bred stock, 15 for \$1; 30, \$1.75; 50, \$2.50; 100, \$4. Lake View Poultry Farm, Markesan, Wis. Mention ad.

Wanted—\$2 for 15 Barred Rock eggs, from prize winning Ringlets and Bradley Bros. stock direct. J. Heddins, Charleston, Ill.

Eggs from prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, scoring 92 1-2, \$1.25 per 15; \$2 per 30. A. C. Norris, Grinnell, Ia.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Gardiner strain. Eggs, 15, 75c; 30, \$1.25; 100, \$3.50. E. P. Churchill, Sewal, Iowa.

Eggs from 5 pens, first-class B. P. Rocks, at \$1.50 per 13, \$2.50 per 26 and \$3 per 39. W. E. Snively, Hudson, Ill.

Pure bred Barred Plymouth Rock chicks \$15 per 100. Clarence Dickie, Augusta, Mich.

Barred Rock eggs \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Ollie Flenner, Kansas, Illinois.

Thompson Barred Rocks \$1 per 15. Fine. W. L. Parrett, Lyndon, O.

White Plymouth Rocks

200 eggs in 230 consecutive days. That's a Coretavis White Rock! Winners at New England's largest and best shows. Unequalled exhibition and persistent laying strain. Booklets free. Coretavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn.

S. L. Boyce of Crook, Osage Co., Mo., has the best utility White Plymouth Rock line-bred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him.

White Rocks exclusively. Bred to lay from snow-white prize-winning stock. Line bred twelve years. Eggs: 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. H. Tompkins, Union, Ill.

Jersey Strain White Rocks, entered eight shows, won at seven. They always please. Settings \$1.50. Circular free. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, New Jersey.

We are receiving orders daily for eggs at the White Rock Farm. Money must accompany order. Eggs \$2 for 15. Mrs. H. Randles, Box 53, Clarks, O.

White Rocks. Elm laying and Fishel strains, pure. Eggs \$1 per fifteen. Stock for sale. E. C. Purdy, Box 1, Croton Falls, N. Y.

Superior Snow White Rocks, good layers, prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Edw. Dalton, Olney, Ill.

White Rocks, pure bred, having farm range. Eggs \$2 per 50. O. R. Batchelder, Peru, Ill.

White Plymouth Rock eggs from winners, \$2 per 15. W. L. Hummel, Salem, W. Va.

Silver Plymouth Rocks

Silver Plymouth Rocks—Entirely new, beautiful as Silver Pheasants. Run large size and heavy winter layers, rich brown eggs. A variety that is going to be pushed and much seen in next few years. Eggs \$5 per 15. No circulars. W. Theo. Wittman, office address 1318 Webster St., Allentown, Pa.

Plymouth Rocks—More Than One Variety

Millville Farms Barred, Buff and White Rocks. 37 regular and special prizes at World's Fair, St. Louis, in strongest competition ever known. Among them 2d pen in Barred; 1st and 3d hen, 1st cockerel, 1st collection Buffs; 1st cock and 1st pen Whites. Old and young birds closely related to these winners for sale. Can send you crack show birds or A1 breeders. Our catalogue is free and will tell you our methods. A postal will do. Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J.

Kemp's strain of White and Barred Rocks are record layers as well as winners. Eggs, \$3 setting. Also have a few pens of Fishel strain White Rocks, carefully selected and mated. Eggs, \$1.50 setting. Write for matings and egg record. P. A. Kemp, Paxton, Ill.

Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards, Hopkinsville, Ky., C. L. Daniel, Prop. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$2 per 15. Stock a matter of correspondence.

Pure bred poultry—Barred and White Rocks, also White Wyandotte eggs at \$1 and \$2 per 13. Hattie Brown, Esmond, Ill. Laura Jewitt, manager.

Rhode Island Reds

Zimmer's Laying Strain—Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, \$2, from stock scoring 90 to 95 1-2. Circular. Zimmer, The Rhode Island Red Specialist, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Ayer's Rhode Island Reds. Characteristics of my strain: Heavy layers, good size, correct shape and color. Get my prices on eggs. A. H. Ayer, Painesville, Ohio.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Circular free. E. M. Bunt, Grafton, Ohio.

White Crested Black Polish

White Crested Black Polish cockerels, bred from Chicago winners, \$2 to \$5 each. Eggs, \$2 per 15. E. S. Douglas, Lawrence, Michigan.

Rhode Island Whites

Rhode Island Whites are the best winter layers known. Unexcelled for broilers and market. Winners at Salamanca Poultry Show 1905. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. Dr. F. B. Holcomb, Cherry Creek, N. Y.

The Rhode Island Whites have established a reputation as the business fowl. Descriptive catalogue free. J. Alonzo Jocoy, originator and breeder, Wakefield, R. I.

Spanish

Spanish 45 years. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. Circular and photo free. Spanish only. John Bennett, Sunman, Ripley Co., Ind.

Black Spanish. Winners Boston and other prominent shows. Choice lot prize cockerels \$3, \$5. Eggs \$2; three settings, \$5. G. B. Spring, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

White Wyandottes

White Wyandottes—Have purchased entire stock of Rev. Duncan McCulloch, Glencoe, Md., including high-priced pens direct from originators of the famous Promoter, Cheston, Mack's Triumph and Duston strains. Some of these birds were sired by N. Y. and Boston winners. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$3 per 100. Circular of matings free. Strains separate. A few birds for sale. Wm. M. Gorsuch, Philopolis, Md.

Express prepaid on White Wyandotte eggs. Winners of five firsts, three seconds at late Goshen poultry show. Have won over 100 prizes in last three years. Eggs from my Snow Flake strain of prize winners \$2 per 15. Catalogue giving list of winnings, photos, etc., free. Will H. Schadt, Box 8, Goshen, Ind.

Springarden winnings are many in White Wyandottes. Will give \$5 prize for best pullet hatched out of my eggs. Decided at Hagersstown, 1905 and \$5 for cockerel at Harrisburg, 1906. Some exceedingly fine Buff Orpingtons. Be sure to write me. C. K. Darone, York, Pa.

White Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown. First pen cockerel 96; pullets 95 1/2 to 95 3/4. Three pens mated. Also Rose Comb Black Bantams. Eggs and stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circulars. E. M. Dieter, Naperville, Ill.

White Wyandottes, Duston strain exclusively. Eggs for hatching a specialty; any quantity wanted from now on. Leslie C. Poultry Farm, J. E. Haynes, Prop., Route 2, Prairie du Rocher, Ill.

White Wyandottes—Stock from pure white birds, with a good show record. Good birds for very low prices. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Incubator eggs, \$4 per 100. Millicent Hubbard McGovern, Oelwein, Ia.

White Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown. Won 13 prizes at Quincy and Hudson. Eggs for hatching from stock scoring to 95. Write Rockwell Kempton, North Adams, Mich.

At big Chicago show, December, Coleman's Gold Medal White Wyandottes won two regular prizes on three entries. Choicest eggs \$2 per 15. Coleman's Poultry Farm, Bellville, O.

White Wyandottes exclusively. Bred for practical and exhibition purposes. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Orders booked for spring shipment. Circulars free. Melrose Poultry Farm, Kenney, Ill.

White Wyandottes. A few cocks and cockerels for sale from as good a strain as there is in America. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30, \$6 for 45. D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

White Wyandottes. Bred for utility and fancy points. Stock and eggs reasonable. The best that money can buy. Circulars free. W. T. Rollins, Cardwell, Mo.

White Wyandottes exclusively—Eggs for hatching from selected heavy laying stock, \$2 for 15. Henry W. Ellsworth, Portland, Conn.

White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per 15. J. R. Wright, Ochevedan, Iowa.

White Wyandottes exclusively; eggs \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30. Winners where shown. Chas. White, Warsaw, Ky.

I breed only White Wyandottes, fine stock. Eggs only \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. A. B. Hallock, Box L, Peotone, Ill.

White Wyandottes, Fishel strain. Eggs from choice matings, \$1.50 per 15. K. J. Heabler, Attica, Ohio.

White Wyandotte eggs from fine birds, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100. Russell M. Simpson, Palmer, Ill.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

World's Fair Prize Winners. Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Cream of Standard line breeding. Breeding and exhibition birds always on hand. Eggs from my choicest prize winners \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30, \$6 for 45. Every setting guaranteed. S. J. Sorensen, Ravine Poultry Yards, Appleton, Wisconsin.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Pen headed third World's Fair cockerel. Eggs \$3, 15. Otto Cannon, Elsberry, Mo.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Eggs \$2 per 15. Ed Schmiedemann, Lake Mills, Wis.

Silver Wyandottes

Shirley's Silver Laced Wyandottes are bred right. They win the prizes. Eggs \$2 per 15. V. E. Shirley, Harvard, Neb.

Partridge Wyandottes

Partridge Wyandottes—A few choice cockerels for sale. Scored by Judge Emery. Book your egg orders now. Eggs \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26. Wyandotte Farm, L. Dunphy, Mgr., Nevada, Mo.

Partridge Wyandottes scoring up to 94. Trios \$4 up. Eggs \$1.25 to \$4 per 15. M. F. Stellwagen & Son, 909 Logan Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.

Partridge Wyandottes—Pens headed World's Fair prize males. Eggs \$3, 15. Choice cockerels. Otto Cannon, Elsberry, Mo.

Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Ed Schmiedemann, Lake Mills, Wis.

Buff Wyandottes

At Pittsburg 1905 on 4 entries, I won first and third pullets; second cockerel. The first Pittsburg pullet is the best Buff Wyandotte I have ever seen, she is absolutely solid buff. Eggs from two choice matings \$2.50 and \$2 per 15. Circular on request. G. C. Kimbark, Canton, Ohio.

Buff Wyandottes. Winners of firsts at Durand, Lansing, Flint, Ann Arbor and Saginaw, Michigan, this season. Large well-shaped birds, with beautiful buff surface and undercolor. Write me. R. A. McNamee, Durand, Michigan.

Buff Wyandottes—prize winners at Minneapolis, Stillwater and other leading shows. Eggs \$2. Catalogue free. N. Oswald, Viroqua, Wis.

"Gold Rose" Buff Wyandotte eggs from prize winners, \$3 per 15; from good stock, \$1.25 per 15. Circular. E. S. Wilson, So. Hammond, N. Y.

Wilson strain Buff Wyandottes are leaders. Extra choice cockerels at reasonable prices. Circulars. E. S. Wilson, So. Hammond, N. Y.

Buff Wyandottes. Prize winners. Eggs \$1.50. Otis Crane, Route 10, Lebanon, Ind.

Columbian Wyandottes

Columbian Wyandottes—Two breeding pens headed by prize winners. Eggs \$3. Circulars. Dr. Gooding, Box 9, Brockport, New York.

Golden Wyandottes

Golden Laced Wyandottes from Keller strain, direct. Large, healthy and clear open laced. Eggs \$1.50 for 13. M. M. Hood, Gilmer, Texas.

Wyandottes—More Than One Variety

Millville Farm's Buff and White Wyandottes won 18 regular and special prizes at World's Fair, St. Louis, in strongest competition ever known. Among them 1st pen Buffs and 1st cockerel Whites. Old and young birds closely related to these winners for sale. Can send you crack show birds or A1 breeders. Our catalogue is free and will tell you our methods. A postal will do. Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J.

Brown's Wyandottes—Silver Laced, Silver Penciled and Columbian—for beauty and utility are unsurpassed. Eggs from best pens \$2, 15. Ray D. Brown, Tully, N. Y.

Closing out White Wyandottes, 60 at \$1.50 to \$2 each. 30 Silver Wyandotte hens same price. Tarbox Bros., Yorkville, Ill.

Pure bred Silver, Buff, White Wyandottes. Good laying strain. Eggs \$1 per 15. Beechwood Farm, Rosefarm, O.

Games

Pit games that will fight and are dead game. Stags \$3, hens and pullets \$2. Eggs \$2 per 15. F. Kuechenmeister, 1120 N. Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Cornish Indians, St. Louis winners. Grand stock. Correspondence solicited. F. M. Spencer, Jr., Lewisville, Minn.

White Indian Games, nonfighters, great layers. Circular. Aslack Ostby, Blooming Prairie, Minnesota.

White Exhibition Games—Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Clarence Shenk, Luray, Va.

Bantams

Light Brahma Bantams, best in America; won N. Y. trophy cup 2 years. At World's Fair won 3 out of 5 firsts and cup for best collection. Some fine birds for sale; eggs \$3 per 15. D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs \$3 per 13. Have won 81 prizes at Great Madison Square Garden Show, New York. Charles Jehl, Long Branch, N. J.

White and Partridge Cochins Bantams, \$3 per pair. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Chestnut Hill Poultry Farm, Athol, Mass.

Golden Sebright Bantams. Eggs in season. James M. Cash, Burnt Prairie, Ill.

Ducks

Jersey strain Mammoth Pekin ducks always please. Pens headed by prize winners. Settings \$1. Circular free. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, New Jersey.

Pekin, Cayuga, Colored and White Muscovy duck eggs \$1.25 per 11, \$2.50 per 26. John Linville, Urbana, Ohio.

Mammoth Pekin ducks—Rankin strain. 13 eggs \$1.50. Willard Swartwout, Huguenot, Orange Co., N. Y.

Pure-bred Mammoth White Pekin ducks. Settings of 11, \$2. A. M. Tough, Downer's Grove, Ill.

Ducks—Mentzer Duck Farm, Waynesboro, Pa. Premium Pekins hundreds, eggs thousands.

Mammoth Pekin duck—Eggs from best stock; 11 eggs 85 cents. Clarence Shenk, Luray, Va.

Black Turkeys

Large Black turkeys, as large as the Bronze. Having raised both kind I like the Black turkey best. Eggs, \$5 a dozen. Mrs. Jo Burger, Apex, Mo.

Buff Turkeys

Buff turkey Toms. Eggs in season. Mrs. R. E. Thompson, Allison, Iowa.

White Holland Turkeys

White Holland turkeys for sale. Largest strain. Toms \$5, hens \$3. Eggs in season \$3 per dozen. Mrs. J. J. Myers, Woodlyn, Ohio.

Pigeons

Pigeons? Thousands of them, all kinds, prices free. Illustrated, descriptive book tells all you want to know, one dime. Wm. A. Bartlett & Co., Box 28, Jacksonville, Ill.

Several Breeds

For sale—all kinds of fancy pigeons, reasonable, also Toulouse goose eggs \$1 per setting, Rouen and Pekin duck eggs 18 for \$1, Muscovy duck eggs 10 for \$1, White Holland turkey eggs 9 for \$2, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, S. S. Hamburgs, Houdans, C. I. Games, Silver Laced, White and Buff Wyandottes, Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Golden Sebright Bantams, Pearl and White guineas, Peacocks. Poultry eggs 15 for \$1. Write for circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

Write for my catalogue describing the kind of birds I breed and my prices for stock or eggs. I want your patronage. I will engage to satisfy you. Birds are bred true to Standard requirements and the females are prolific layers. Prices reasonable. Eggs guaranteed one hundred per cent fertile. Isn't that enough? Wardenlyffe Poultry Plant, J. Kent Warden, Prop., Wardenlyffe, Long Island, N. Y.

My "America's Best" Spanish, Red Caps, and White Dorkings. Winners of principal prizes at Pan-American, World's Fair St. Louis, Boston, Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Sherbrooke and Ottawa; also Silver-Gray, Colored Dorkings, and Creve-Coeurs. Eggs \$4 per 13. J. H. Warrington, Cornwall, Ontario, Canada.

Poultry Printing—Attractive, forceful. Just the kind of advertising that will make you money. Envelopes, letter heads, cards, circulars, etc. at lowest prices, express charges prepaid. Unequalled line of cuts. Send for samples. S. E. Richards, Sta. B, Monticello, Wis.

The very best Barred and White Rocks, Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Pekin ducks and Bronze turkeys. Eggs \$2 per 15. We guarantee twelve chicks to hatch from every setting or duplicate the order at half price. Haugh Bros., Bascom, Ohio.

White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks—Winners at Chicago, Minneapolis, Naperville, Downers Grove, season of 1904-5. Eggs from these winners and heavy layers, \$2 per setting. My stock is guaranteed to please. Geo. M. Kline, Box P, Downers Grove, Ill.

66 premiums at one how—Twenty varieties: Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, Leghorns, Langshans, Cochins, Brahmas, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2 setting. All infertile eggs replaced free. Enterprise Poultry Farm, Watertown, S. D.

Two settings, \$1.50, from Buff, Barred, or White (Fishel) Rocks; Buff, Silver Laced, or White (Duston) Wyandottes; Brown Leghorns; Black Minorcas; Light Brahmas; Black Langshans; R. I. Reds. United Poultry Specialists, Tamaroa, Ill.

Light Brahmas; Cochins: White, Black, Buff, Partridge; Brown Leghorns; Spanish; Black Langshans; Houdans; Buff Orpingtons; Cornish Indian Games; Toulouse Geese. Send for a 24-page catalogue. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

Point Pleasant Poultry Farm, prize winners at Madison Square and Herald Square: Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs \$2 per setting. A. W. Silkworth, Prop., P.O. Box 225, Mattituck, L. I.

Eggs for hatching from extra fine matings of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans and Red Caps. Satisfaction guaranteed. One setting \$2, two settings \$3.50. Raymond Weidenfeller, Mineral Point, Wis.

Breeding pens of three great laying strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns. Trapnest records 205-240 eggs yearly. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free, John Groot, Lakeshore, Md.

White Crested Blacks and White Polish Buff Orpingtons and 30 other breeds; prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. Catalogue free. G. M. Bender Co., Box 540, Pearl City, Ill.

Chicks! Newly hatched Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes, expressed with safety to distant states. Order now. Hundreds already booked. Send for circulars. Freeport Hatching Co., Freeport, Mich.

Trap-nested eggs from very excellent laying Ideal Brown Egg strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, \$2 per 15. Send for circular. N. A. King, Millintown, Pa.

Eggs from prize winning Silver Laced Wyandottes and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1 per 15. Fine vigorous pullets and cockerels \$1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ira Hastings, Cairo, Ill.

Eggs from prize-winning White Wyandottes, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pekin ducks, White Holland turkeys. \$1 per setting. D. W. Hayes, Lena, Ill.

Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Silver and Buff Wyandottes, Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Prices reasonable. Eggs in season. Mrs. E. H. Dancer, Lamoni, Iowa.

White Langshans and Buff Rocks, best strains, farm raised; eggs \$1.25 per 15. Bronze turkey eggs \$2.50 per 10. Mrs. Lizzie Mumpower, Chillicothe, Mo.

200 Black Langshan, White Rock, Light Brahma and Buff Leghorn eggs. All from first-class stock from winning stock. \$1 per 15. Henry Paul, Forreston, Ill.

Bear River Poultry Farm—Eggs from bred-to-lay B. P. Rocks, \$1 per 15; Light Brahmas, \$1 per 15. Lundberg Bros., Props., Forest City, Iowa, R. No. 5.

Eggs for hatching from Mottled Anconas, White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Send for circular. P. H. Mansfield, Falconer, N. Y.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs and White Crested Black Polish. Winners at Chicago shows. Eggs \$2 per 15. F. Kuechenmeister, 1120 N. Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Silver Pheasant and Buff Bantam Eggs in season. Buff Bantam males from prize stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. D. Bryan, Converse, Ind.

Eggs for hatching: Silver Wyandottes \$2 setting; Black Langhans or R. C. B. Leghorns \$1.50. Mrs. Emma Sinding, Wisner, Neb.

Several Breeds

Eggs from prize-winning White and Barred Rocks, Pekin ducks, Toulouse Geese. Free catalogue. Richland Poultry Farm, Parkersburg, Ill.

Guaranteed eggs, \$2 per 15. No. 1 pure bred prize winners, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes. Delay Flint, Bliss, New York.

Casson & Thompson, Viroqua, Wis. Eggs reasonable. Spanish, Single Comb Buff and Black Orpingtons, Rose Comb Buff Leghorns. Circular free.

Fluffs—Eggs from first prize stock \$2 for 15. Golden Sebright Bantam eggs \$1 per 15. W. H. Wood, Box 17, Birmingham, Mich.

White Rock (Fishel strain) and S. C. Buff Orpington eggs. Write for prices. Chas. W. Switzer, 60 Robinwood, Lakewood, O.

Poultry for Profit—Guaranteed White Rock and Rose Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$2.50 per 60. Mrs. Florence Howard, Petersburg, Mich.

Black Minorcas and White Leghorns, Single Comb. Eggs from choice matings, \$1.50 per 15. E. P. Gillett, Box 66, Rockford, Ill.

Eggs for hatching. Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Buff Rocks. Elza Boring, Thornville, Ohio.

Miscellaneous

All breeds of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, caviar, dogs, cats and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B, 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

Printing Outfit 15c—for cards, tags, envelopes, etc. Attractive box. Contains 3-A font of type, 1-line type holder, pad, tweezers. 15c postpaid, Harry M. Whitman Co., 12 Centre St., Canton, Pa.

D. L. Schrock, Archbold, Ohio, breeder of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs 75c per 15. Eggs shipped safely anywhere. Also Duroc Jersey swine. R. R. 10.

Reliable Egg Preserver will seal eggs air tight, keep and look perfect as new laid for a year. You want it. Write R. E. P. Co., Box 1400, Dorchester, Mass.

Belgian Hares—Will have 1 to 13 young every six weeks. Fine eating. Weight, 8 lbs. Good market. \$3 pair for breeders. E. F. Day, Owosso, Mich.

For Sale—Cherry Grove Poultry Yards, Wheaton, Ill. An ideal poultry and fruit farm, 6½ acres inside city limits. L. W. Nichols, Wheaton, Ill.

Incubators—100-egg size \$4, 200-egg size \$5. Like others costing \$20 to \$30. Brooders \$2 to \$4. Write The Economy Co., Box 333, Delavan, Wis.

\$1 buys 15 eggs from Brown Leghorns or White Rocks. Limestone grit 55c per hundred. Leonard Stanley, Joplin, Mo.

Homers, Straight Belgians—Large, healthy and mated. Belair Squab Farm, 206 Belair Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

20 eggs \$1, leading varieties; prize poultry pigeons, hares, etc. Catalogue free. F. G. Wile, Telford, Pa.

Dogs

Dalmatian or Coach Dog. Six puppies, two months old, for sale. Perfectly marked. Pure bred, and from trained and intelligent parent stock. Write at once for picture of Freeport Prince at head of stud. H. L. Aspinwall, 222 Walnut St., Freeport, Ill.

Thoroughbred collie pups—Pedigree and book on training with each sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sunnyside Kennels, Metamora, Ill.

About the South

"About the South" is the name of a 64-page illustrated pamphlet issued by the Passenger Department of the

Illinois Central R. R. Co.

in which important questions are tersely answered in brief articles about Southern Farm Lands, Mississippi Valley Cotton lands, Truck Farming, Fruit Growing, Stock Raising, Dairying, Grasses and Forage, Soils, Market Facilities and Southern Immigration along the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads, in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Send for a free copy to J. M. Merry, A.G.P.A., I.C.R.R., Dubuque, Ia.

Choice Pickings in the YAZOO VALLEY

"Choice Pickings in the Yazoo Valley" is the title of an illustrated 36-page pamphlet describing the railroad lands in the famous Yazoo Valley of the Mississippi, on the line of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, and showing what has been accomplished by the large number of settlers successfully established there. For a free copy, address E. P. Skene, Land Commissioner, I. C. R. R., Central Station, Park Row, Chicago, Ill.

Information concerning rates and train service to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Alfalfa Poultry Feed

Ideal for shut-up poultry. Good as grass. Get "Poultry Pointers" and sample FREE. Write Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Books and Catalogues

The National White Wyandotte Club Catalogue for 1905 is the best specialty club publication we ever saw. It contains 160 pages and is filled with matters of interest to White Wyandotte breeders. Among the good things the book contains may be mentioned the several valuable chapters on mating, breeding and feeding poultry. There are also a large number of portraits of prominent members, a list of 915 members of the club, a very full index and pages of advertising by the more progressive members. Maurice F. Delano, Millville, New Jersey, is president and Ross C. H. Hallock is secretary. The secretary's report shows that the receipts for last year were \$1458.20 and the expenditures \$1256.83, leaving on hand a balance of \$201.37. After going through this catalogue, one can easily see why White Wyandottes are out in the shows in greater numbers than any other variety.

F. W. Niesman and Co., proprietors Great Central Poultry Farms, have issued an illustrated book describing the many varieties of poultry they handle. The book is well made and fully illustrated with pictures of Standard-bred fowls. This company also lists incubators, brooders and supplies.

Rocky River Poultry Co., Chicago, sends us a fine catalogue of Rose Comb White Leghorns. It is profusely illustrated with fine engravings, some of which were first used in these columns. The book is tastefully planned but the pressman did not do his whole duty in bringing out the engravings.

F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Maine, sends us a "Symposium of Evidence" from those who have used his trap nests, which contains convincing testimony of their usefulness.

From S. L. Boyce, Crook, Missouri, we have a very good catalogue describing his White Plymouth Rocks. One fault with this bit of advertising is that one must hunt to find the name of the publisher.

The catalogue of the Dandy Poultry Novelty Co., Danville, Illinois, is certainly a creditable bit of work from start to finish. The Dandy incubators are illustrated in colors and the Dandy brooders, colony houses, brood coops, trap nests, bone cutters and other supplies are shown in halftones. The book is made of first-class paper and the contents give evidence of careful work with the intention of covering the whole ground.

S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio, is sending out a fine catalogue of his Rose Comb Black Minorcas. It is finely illustrated and a good piece of advertising.

The illustrations from photographs in the price list of Knowles, Young & Co., North Adams, Michigan, will convince any one that this firm has good White Orpingtons in both Single and Rose Comb. The matings for this year are fully described.

Samuel D. Lapham, proprietor of Dearborn Poultry Yards, Dearborn, Michigan, has every reason to be proud of his catalogue of Buff Plymouth Rocks which he calls "Birds of Quality". If the catalogue is any criterion by which to judge the birds, they are without defects. We could not suggest an improvement in it in any particular.

"Eggs, Broilers and Money" is the title of an elegant little booklet which comes to us from Lakewood Farm, Lakewood, New Jersey, describing the White Leghorns kept there. To read the booklet is to be impressed with the value of White Leghorns for eggs, broilers, or money.

"Kitselman's Ornamental Fence" is the title of a booklet that comes to our desk from Kitselman Bros., Muncie, Indiana. It is about the limit in the way

of good catalogue work. It is the finest fence catalogue we have seen. It describes the many kinds of ornamental fence made by this firm and almost every page has an illustration. It contains many full page illustrations of beautiful homes, printed in natural colors. Both ornamental and field fences in many styles are illustrated and described.

Coretavis Poultry Yards, Woodbridge, Connecticut, is sending out a folder entitled "A Breeding Yard", which may be said to be a story without words as it is made up of halftone illustrations of the White Rocks in a breeding yard, each bird being given a page. It is unique and convincing.

Jordan Farm, Hingham Center, Massachusetts, sends us a neat little catalogue of the White Plymouth Rocks and White Orpingtons kept on the farm.

The Annual Egg Circular of J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Indiana, is on our desk. It contains a halftone illustration of each of the fourteen yards mated up for this season and is very attractive.

E. L. Prickett, Hazardville, Connecticut, sends us his catalogue of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, giving winnings and prices.

A. B. Shaner, Lanark, Illinois, the veteran Barred Rock breeder, issues a very neat price list of his favorite breed. Matings for this year are described and winnings given.

Walter Sherman, Newport, Rhode Island, sends us some literature to prove that his Rhode Island Reds, American Reds, Light Brahmas, Barred Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes are of the right kind.

The twentieth annual catalogue of Excelsior Incubators and Brooders and The Wooden Hen—issued by Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Illinois, who has been making incubators more years than any other man or firm in this country—is a thick book of 208 pages. The incubators and brooders made by Mr. Stahl are illustrated in colors, and many other accessories of poultry keeping are fully illustrated. A particularly valuable page is the one on which the development of the chick is shown for each of the twenty-one days of incubation. This is printed in natural colors and is worth much to the beginner. The fact that this book contains 515 testimonials from Mr. Stahl's customers is worth noting. The book is sent free to any one asking for it.

James B. White, Fort Wayne, Indiana, is sending out a very well made catalogue describing his White Leghorns and fancy pigeons. Considerable care has been exercised in getting good engravings and making the booklet attractive in appearance. It can not fail to give those who receive it a favorable opinion of Mr. White.

Other catalogues have been received from Rees F. Matson, Greencastle, Indiana,—White and Black Langshans; A. Edward Green Co., Morgan Park, Illinois,—Buff Orpingtons and Buff Wyandottes; E. E. Carter, Knoxville, Tennessee,—Single Comb Brown Leghorns; C. A. Paetzel and Son, Hope, Indiana,—Buff Plymouth Rocks; Sass Bros., Ancona, Illinois,—White Plymouth Rocks.

Those who have tried it claim that a few hens and broods will rid the onion-patch of maggots. An old market-gardener states that he confines the hens in coops, allowing the chicks to have ready access to the coop but to leave it at will. He claims that they soon find the flies and eat them before the eggs are deposited. About two broods to the acre is what he recommends.

Keep the hens busy. Make them scratch for their food by scattering it in litter of some kind.

FRICK
The Poultry Printer
Prints Poultry

Let us quote you prices for the same quality of printing on your catalogues, circulars and stationery. Modern cuts. Frick, The Poultry Printer, Freeport, Ill.

5 CHICAGO 5 WINNERS 5

For five Chicago Shows in succession my White Rocks have won. All raised by me. There is no guess work about their quality. Settings booked now from my Chicago winners, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30.

**White and Barred Rocks
S. C. White Leghorns
Mammoth Pekin Ducks**

Finest Fox Terriers in America. Seldon Surprise at stud. Fee \$5. Pedigreed pups \$5 and up. Get one and be rid of rats, stray cats and varmints.

**D. W. INGERSOLL,
Box P. Shermerville, Cook Co., Ill.**

Practical Poultry Pays.

Hens that lay from October or all winter and hens that keep it up all summer are hens that pay. We have found it so and our bread was buttered by our hens. We know our hens are Standard bred and good enough to go to shows, but we are not thinking about that now, we are talking business with you about our business hens and dwell on their paying qualities only. Yes, we can sell you eggs for hatching from them and assure a good hatch and life-long satisfaction. S. C. W. Leghorns, Buff Wyandottes and Barred Rocks are the breeds. Eggs, \$1 per sitting or 3 sittings for \$2. 50 eggs for \$4.

Greece Egg Farm, Barnard, N. Y.



**White Crested
BLACK POLISH**

St. Louis

World's Fair Winners

First prize at Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota State Fairs.

Eggs \$3 for 15. They are worth \$5. If you want the best write

J. C. SCOTT,

152 N. Galena Ave. Freeport, Ill.

Single Comb Buff
ORPINGTONS

The greatest all-purpose fowl known. My pens contain large birds of even buff color in all sections. The eggs I sell are from the same pens from which I raise my show birds. Eggs \$2 per Setting of 15.

H. W. TIMMONDS, LAMAR, MISSOURI.

Brown Leghorns

SINGLE COMB, WITTMAN STRAIN

Choice Cockerels up to Standard. Bargains for early buyers.

JOHN METLAR,

Edgemore Farm New Brunswick, N. J.

Poultry Pointers

Illustrated tells how to use Crushed Oyster Shell, Grit, Charcoal, Beef Scraps, Bone Meal, etc. Free. Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

POULTRY

A Magazine for All Poultrymen

Published Monthly by the

Poultry Publishing Company

J. S. Sleeper, President and General Manager
Miller Purvis, Vice-President and Editor
Frank J. Gross, Secretary
E. A. Powers, Treasurer

FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Fifty cents per year in advance. Five cents per copy.

Foreign subscriptions one dollar per year. Subscriptions will begin with current issue unless otherwise instructed.

Write your name and post office plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly each month.

When you request change of address, give the old as well as the new address.

Subscribers will be notified a month before their subscriptions expire. Renew promptly and avoid missing any numbers as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Send for Advertising Rates

Volume I April 1905 Number 7

Publisher's Page

Continuous Advertising

It is the continuous advertiser who makes money the year around. He has learned that business never stops so long as he continues to push it, no matter what the season is. The advertiser of poultry is prone to think that business practically stops with the end of May and he begins to cut down his advertising or ceases to advertise altogether, which is exactly what the continuous advertiser hopes he will do.

The man who stops advertising virtually serves notice on the public that he has nothing to sell. Once a man begins to advertise the buying public expects him to keep on advertising, and when he stops this same public concludes he has gone out of business and when it wants to buy anything in his line it writes to the man who is still advertising.

The man who continues his advertising right through the year frequently finds he gets more business in what is generally known as the "dull season" than he did in the "busy season", because he has fewer in competition with him and gets business from a larger number of people.

The first insertion of an advertisement does not, as a rule, bring many replies because the public is not familiar with the name of the advertiser. The second insertion begins to familiarize people with the name and business and, if the advertising is continued, buyers soon begin to think of the man as connected with the business or breed of birds he advertises. If the advertising is continued through the year, it will not be long before buyers have confidence in him for they think he must have enough stock to supply all comers and is meeting with enough success to make it profitable to keep pushing for new business.

It is a fact that buyers like to purchase from those who make a good showing of success. The man who buys eggs of Fishel or Wyckoff or Roots or Hallock or any other extensive breeder will get from them just as good stock as any of these gentlemen have in their own yards and yet when he advertises this stock or eggs from such fowls, in competition with the one he bought from, he does not get so many orders as does the originator of the strain, simply

because he has not secured the confidence of the public by continuous advertising over a series of years.

The man who has been advertising for years, always gets more inquiries for the amount he spends than does the beginner. This is because advertising has a cumulative effect. The advertising done this year strengthens the favorable opinion made by the advertising of last year, and each succeeding year this impression is made stronger until at last the advertiser gets the full benefit of what he may have spent in advertising. No matter how good the returns may be the first year, they will be better the next year providing the advertiser does his duty and makes his customers satisfied.

Low prices do not attract attention so much as continuous advertising along the same line. Montgomery Ward & Co. do not make sales by offering low prices, for it frequently occurs that the prices they make may be duplicated in the stores in the country towns. It has been advertising which has built up the business of the great mail order houses and it is only through advertising continuously that a poultry-breeder can get the whole benefit which may be derived from advertising.

Let the public know what you have to sell and keep them alive to the fact that you are ready to do business every day in the year by keeping your advertising going all the time.

The poultryman who will advertise every month in the year will find buyers all the time. He will not have any "dull season". When the egg season is over, he may advertise his breeding stock for sale that he may have room for the growing chicks. Later his surplus cockerels and pullets will find a ready sale if advertised and this business will carry him through to the egg season again. Advertising for three or four months is often profitable, but continuous advertising is much more so. Perhaps it is not necessary to use so much space during the summer as is used during the hatching season, but keep an advertisement going every month if you would reap the largest results.

An Advertiser on "Free Puffs"

Mr. James Homan, maker of Buckeye Incubators, has been in the advertising game a long time. He may be called a graduate of advertising and his experience has been large enough to enable him to view things in the right light and with the true perspective. He is not a believer in "free puffs" and values them lightly. In his latest catalogue we find this little paragraph, which is illuminating as giving the private opinion of a man who knows what's what in advertising.

He says: "The commendation of poultry journals is not always perfectly reliable. They very frequently do not hesitate to sacrifice their readers for the benefit of their advertisers. We are obliged to plead guilty to having been written up by journals, no one connected with which ever so much as saw, to say nothing of having tested our incubators. This bit of information will likely cost us the loss of any future 'spontaneous' and 'disinterested' encomiums on our incubators in said journals."

This shows very plainly what Mr. Homan thinks of the journal which gives indiscriminate "free readers". He says plainly that he thinks they "do not hesitate to sacrifice their readers in the interests of their subscribers". In other words he believes that a journal which will give a "free reader" is not concerned so much in conserving the interests of its readers as it is in getting into the favor of advertisers, by giving editorial endorsements which are given merely as

extra inducements to attract advertising. Queer as it may seem, some of these same journals are still willing to give even Mr. Homan "spontaneous" and "disinterested" free reading notices if he will only furnish the copy and he, being a good advertiser, accepts such free space with a clear conscience, having publicly expressed his opinion of them and the motives that lead to their publication. Mr. Homan is all right. He believes in calling a spade a spade and doing so in the most public manner, to wit: in the pages of his catalogue.

Tell Your Friends About it

We have abundant evidence that our friends have not been slow to tell their friends how good they think POULTRY is. Probably half the names on our list of subscribers are there because some friend has told his friends about the magazine and induced him to subscribe. We are proud of this fact, because to induce others to subscribe is the highest compliment our friends can pay to POULTRY. We hope all our friends will tell their friends that after May 1 the subscription price will be \$1 and induce them to come in while the price remains at 50 cents.

He Knows a Good Thing

Mr. Louis A. Steber, Old Orchard, Missouri, knows a good thing as soon as he sees it, as the following letter from him will show. He writes: "I subscribed for your valuable journal at your stand at the World's Fair here and have all the numbers commencing with No. 1, and on account of its beauty and worth will bind them every year. I noticed in the March number your 'threat' to raise your price soon and concluded to send you \$1 to add two more years to my subscription. I wish you the luck that your enterprise deserves." Mr. Steber did not have to study long to see that he would be saving money by investing a dollar for two years' subscription that would soon cost him \$2 and his name has gone on our books for two years from next October. A lady in New York has done better still. She has paid her subscription for eleven years in advance, and a number have taken advantage of the present rate to add another year to their subscription at the present price of 50 cents. The fifty-cent price is open until April 30 at midnight and any of our friends who desire to subscribe for one, two, or more years in advance have the privilege of doing so up to the last hour. Any letter postmarked not later than April 30 will be considered as having been received at the office of POULTRY in time to come within the limits of this offer.

Careless Correspondents

We have a postal card from a subscriber who desires to have his address changed. On the back of it are these words: "Old address, Mystic, Conn. New address send to Wood River Junction, R. I." Only this and nothing more. No name by which we can know who it is that has moved from Mystic to Wood River Junction. We must write to the first place to find who has moved to the last one in order to find who our correspondent is. We get subscriptions lacking name, postoffice, or state—sometimes one, sometimes all of these—and must wait until the writer gives us a lecture for not replying to his letters, and sometimes even the second letter lacks some necessary part of the address. We hope those who have cause for complaint will write us at once and not fail to give complete address in order that we may be prompt in acknowledging receipt of money and get the magazine to them on time.

Drawings Compared With Photographs

In a recent number of the Live Stock Tribune, Brother Kruckerburg says some good things in favor of photographs of birds as compared with drawings by artists. He sets forth that, while drawings may be artistic, they are rarely or never true counterparts of the birds they are alleged to represent. They satisfy the artistic sense and are made to appear ideal specimens, posed in the best possible position, but they lack the "action" which a photograph shows so clearly. This is very true and will always be true of "hand made" illustrations. In nature we rarely see birds perfectly posed, but we often find them in poses which show their good points to the best advantage. The poultry artist who understands his business makes his drawings to suit the man who pays him. He lingers lovingly over the fine points and obscures the defects with careful skill. Drawings of birds which have been idealized are useful in a way as showing the ideal we seek, but when they are represented as being truthful they only deceive those who are unable to detect the skill of the artist and understand that his deftness has improved the bird in every possible way, without entirely obliterating the distinctive features by which the individuality of the bird depicted may be recognized. POULTRY is always glad to publish good pictures of good birds taken at a time when they are in good condition, but it reserves to itself the right to select such as meet its views of artistic excellence. We do not make any charge for publishing pictures and for this reason do not agree to publish pictures for any one, unless they are up to our standard and then only at our pleasure. If publishing a picture of a good bird does the owner any good he is welcome to it, but we do not publish pictures merely for this purpose. We publish them for our readers alone and any incidental good that may come to the owners is entirely aside from our object. In other words, no one has any vested right in the pages devoted to reading matter except the subscriber. We regard a picture sent to us as simply a contribution to our columns which we may accept or reject as seems best to us.

A Serious Mistake

Last month we made a serious mistake in the advertisement of Ralph Lyons, East Kingston, New York, who advertises Buff Leghorns. Mr. Lyons sells eggs at \$3 per fifteen or \$5 per thirty. Our printers made his ad read \$5 per hundred, which is quite different and has led to the receipt of orders at that price, on account of which Mr. Lyons very properly enters a complaint to us. The mistake was ours and we desire to correct it at once. Mr. Lyons does not keep the five-dollars-a-hundred kind of Buff Leghorns, as we happen to know having judged them at Walden, New York, last winter.

Dollar Subscribers

Some of our friends have made the mistake of thinking the dollar-a-year rate for subscriptions to POULTRY has already become effective and have sent in subscriptions at the new rate. We thought we had made ourselves perfectly plain and clear in stating that the new rate does not take effect until May 1. Those who send one dollar before that time will receive POULTRY two years from the time their subscriptions begin. We are glad to have this early proof that a dollar a year is not too much for a poultry publication of the right kind.

Here is Something to Think About

Please Read Carefully.

DON'T be hood-winked into buying cheap eggs. The prices I quote for eggs are as low as I can afford to sell them and send you eggs from first-class, Standard-bred stock. Any breeder who offers them at a less price must either furnish you with inferior eggs or lose money.

I have birds in my yards that are hard to duplicate for quality.

None Better.

Few as good. If you want to raise exhibition birds buy eggs from me. You may order from different varieties if you wish to make up one, two, or three settings.

Order Direct From This Ad.

And get what you want at prices that can not be duplicated for the quality. I replace all broken eggs free and in case 7 in each 13 do not hatch will duplicate the original order at one-half price.



Can You Ask For Anything Better Than This?

Eggs from the following varieties: \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 26; \$5.00 per 40; \$8.00 per hundred your choice; \$6.00 per hundred, my choice.

Light Brahmas	Black Minorcas
Dark Brahmas	White Minorcas
Partridge Cochins	English Red Caps
Buff Cochins	R. C. W. Leghorns
Black Langshans	S. C. W. Leghorns
A. Dominiques	R. C. B. Leghorns
Barred P. Rocks	S. C. B. Leghorns
White P. Rocks	Buff Leghorns
Buff P. Rocks	Blue Andalusians
Golden Wyandottes	C. Indian Games
S. L. Wyandottes	B. B. Red Games
White Wyandottes	Silver Polish
Buff Wyandottes	W. C. Black Polish
W. F. B. Spanish	Houdans

Rouen and Pekin duck eggs, \$2 per 11; \$3.50 per 22; \$8 per 100. Toulouse and Embden goose eggs, \$2.50 per 7; \$4 per 14. Mammoth Bronze and White Holland turkey eggs, \$2.50 per 9; \$4 per 18.

I put my name under my advertisements and positively guarantee my prices are the lowest, quality considered.

Address W. H. SHONS, BOX 115, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.



From Eggs to Eagles

This is easy when you know how, and you don't know how until you operate a

Self-regulating **BUCKEYE** Incubator

Why? Because, with others you have too much invested in machinery. \$4.50 to \$6.50 should buy a 50-Egg size, \$8.50 to \$12.00 a 100-Egg size, and \$13.75 to \$20.00 a 200-Egg size—The above are our prices for Incubators. As substantially and durably built, and of as good material as any Incubators on earth. They are self-regulating, automatic moisture and ventilation, hot water style, and all are sold on

30 DAYS' TRIAL

They hatch every good egg. We have 50,000 in use, and thousands hatch every egg put in them, and the chicks are stronger, and will more surely live, than those hatched in any other Incubator or in any other way. If you are losing chicks soon after hatching, send for FREE catalog, and learn how to save them, you can lose nothing by trying it; yet for further proof of its efficiency and value write any of our patrons of whom catalogues are sent free, not forgetting stamp for reply.

Or write these, who among others hatch every egg put in our incubators:

Mrs. Erie Brack, Havensville, Kan.,
Mrs. W. T. Graham, R. R. No. 1, New Hartford, Ia.
G. F. Mankin, L. Box 54, Luther, Mich.
Bert S. Robinson, R. 3, Urbana, O.
Paul Clyde, Hooper Station, O.
Geo. Luce, Edington Lane, Wheeling, W. Va.
M. C. Matthews, Upola, Kan.
Paul Wolf, Menno, Wis.
M. E. Welisch, Cary Station, Ills.

Brooders must not be carelessly selected if you would make money raising poultry. Not the largest size for the least money is the cheapest, but the one that raises the most chicks—Ours are central heat. Loss from crowding impossible. Prices, \$3.00 up—think of a 50-capacity Incubator and Brooder complete and on 30 Days' Trial for **\$7.50**

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., Box 9 Springfield, O.

Incubator Book

The Best That Was Ever Written.

If you will write us to-day we will send you the best book ever written on incubators.

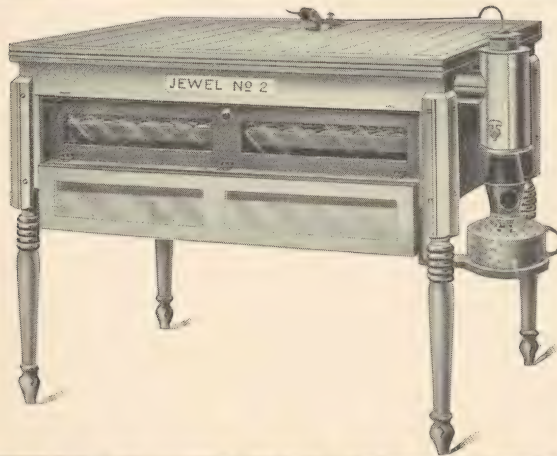
It is interesting, fascinating, written by a man who knows, by a man who has spent 23 years on the problem. It tells all he has learned, all the results of hundreds of experiments with every kind of incubator made. It is a book you should read before buying, if you wish to avoid a costly mistake. The writer has spent 23 years in perfecting Racine Incubators and Brooders. The book tells all about them—that is why we send it free. It will lead you to choose the Racine. But it will give you the knowledge you need, and it is fair. It tells you practical facts that no other book ever told. Don't buy without reading it. Write to-day.

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 38, Racine, Wis.

We have Warehouses at Buffalo, Kansas City, and St. Paul.



We Pay The Freight



Unquestionable Proof of Great Success in Our 30 Day Free Trial Jewel Incubators and Brooders

Are built right, are self-ventilating and automatically regulated. With these machines success is assured. Thousands have used these machines and have not found them wanting in any particular. Our machines are sold on the most liberal terms yet offered. Full particulars in our new 1905 Catalogue. Three valuable books FREE.

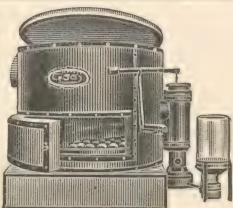
Jewel Chick Feed

Grows a larger number of strong, robust chicks than any other known feed. A perfectly balanced ration. Sample free. Send for catalogue at once.

International Stock Food Co., Poultry Supply Dept. Box K Minneapolis, Minn.

Axford INCUBATORS and BROODERS, built Round,

Have stood the test thirty years. They will hatch more fertile eggs and healthy chicks than any other machine on the market. Entirely self-regulating. Will hatch in any room, hot or cold, equally well. Proper moisture and ventilating system. We are sending our large, illustrated catalogue free to all persons who are interested. Write at once addressing Axford Incubator Company, Dept. 9., Chicago, Illinois.



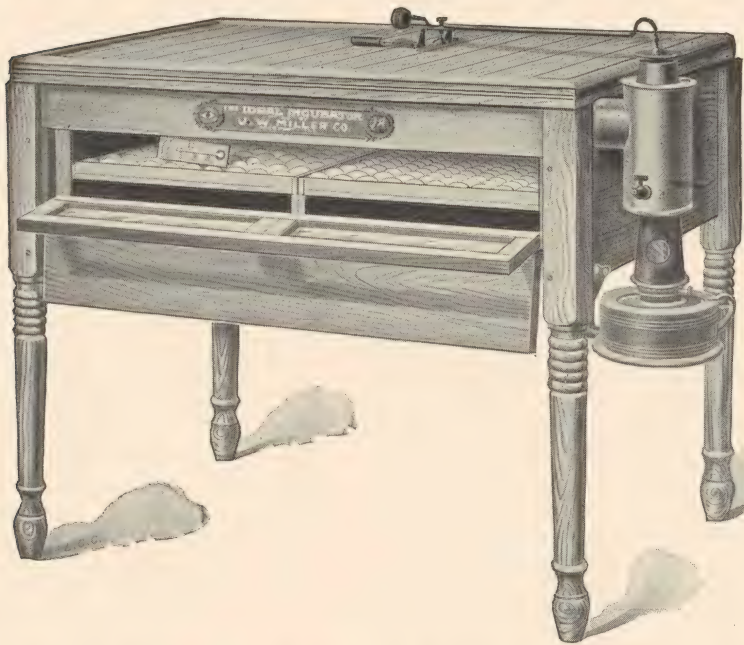
\$5

THE RUSS Prize Winning Brooder.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., DEPT. B 26 & 28 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Talk on Incubator Prices



I WANT to talk frankly to the readers of **POULTRY** about incubators and incubator prices. There is nothing in my business that needs concealing. I am making incubators and brooders to make money in the business. You will agree that I have a right to a fair profit on the sales I make.

I KNOW what I am talking about. Before I ever made an incubator I had bought many different makes at different prices. Some of the poorest ones cost me the most money.

I discovered that price and quality do not always go together. These elements enter into the cost of any article: Cost of Material, Cost of Labor, Cost of Selling. Having these three items figured out I knew at what price I could sell incubators and not lose money.

From these I made the Selling Price. I could sell a few machines for a high price and make a given sum, or I could sell many at a lower price and make as much or more. When I had perfected the Ideal Incubators and Brooders I found

Two Lines of Action Open

I could sell probably 1,000 machines at \$25 each and make \$8,000 on them, or I could sell 20,000 at \$18 and make \$20,000

profit. I had faith in the people to believe that I could sell 20,000 and prepared to make that number. No sooner had the **Ideal Incubators and Brooders** been introduced than every buyer began to recommend them to his friends and their sales ran up until my highest expectations were realized. The more I made of them the less each one cost me. I began to discover that success was almost universally reported and I got numbers of reports like this:

This morning we took off the first hatch, 167 chicks from 167 fertile eggs — Joseph H. Beck, Marcus, Iowa.
We are well pleased with our incubator. Out of 99 eggs we hatched 86 chickens. — W. G. Leverich, Catlin, Ill.

Then I concluded to offer to send the **Ideal Incubators and Brooders** on trial giving the purchaser a

Full Thirty Days' Free Trial

before the machines were paid for. This plan became immensely popular. My sales increased by leaps and bounds. I became the largest manufacturer of Incubators in this country.

I simply place the matter in your hands. You can take an **Ideal Incubator and Brooder** and try them for thirty days. You can see for yourself the kind of lumber I use and how the machines work and if perfectly satisfied at the end of thirty days you keep the machines and I get the money. If you have any fault to find, send the machines back and do not pay for them.

This is the fairest possible offer any one could make. It is so fair on the face of it that not one in six who buy **Ideal Incubators and Brooders** go to the trouble of buying on trial. They send cash with their orders and when they do this I pay all the freight to all points in the U. S. east of the Missouri River and a special price to those west of that point to make the freight bill balance.

The more Incubators and Brooders I can sell the cheaper I can make each machine. The difference in cost on each machine is only a few cents but where they are sold by the thousand this makes a tidy sum to add to my profits.

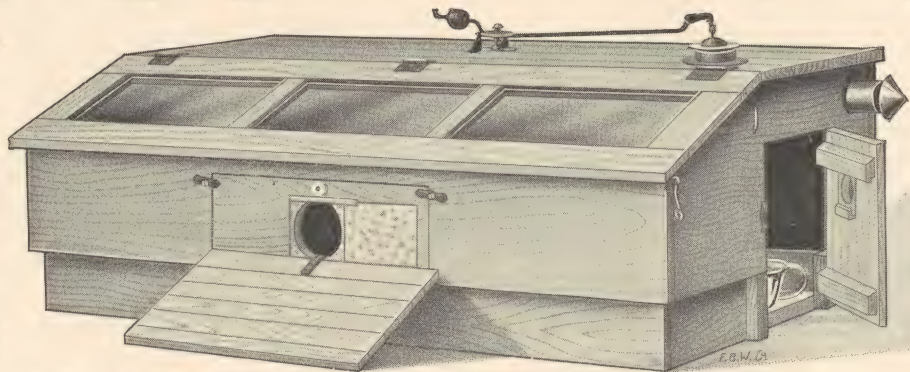
I am telling you these trade secrets because I am not afraid to tell the exact truth about my business. I want you to know that I am dealing fairly with you. I don't pretend to be doing business for fun. The more I can sell the more money I can make. Because I sell carloads where smaller concerns sell a dozen I can make the best incubator ever made at a lower price than ever before made on a first-class machine. This season I have been able still further to reduce the cost of my machine. I have bought material of all kinds direct from the source of supply. I have installed the latest and most rapid machinery, operating it by electric power. I have "cut the corners" in every way possible without reducing quality and am able to make the following prices:

240-Egg Ideal Incubator	formerly \$18.	now \$15.	200-Chick Ideal Out-door Brooder	were \$12.50	now \$10
120- " " "	14.	10.	200- " " In-door	10.50	8
60- " " "	9.50	7.50	100- " " " "	8.	6

Our Latest Combination Prices

240-Egg Ideal Incubator with 200-Chick Outdoor Ideal Brooder	\$24
240-Egg Ideal Incubator with 200-Chick Indoor Ideal Brooder	\$21
120-Egg Ideal Incubator with 200-Chick Outdoor Ideal Brooder	\$19
120-Egg Ideal Incubator with 200-Chick Indoor Ideal Brooder	\$17
60-Egg Ideal Incubator with 100-Chick Indoor Ideal Brooder	\$13.50

These special prices are for cash with the order and at these prices I will pay every cent of the freight on all shipments east of the Missouri River. Those living west of the Missouri River please write for special prices.



You Want My \$5,000.00 Book on Poultry

This splendidly illustrated book of 128 pages contains a full description of **Ideal Incubators and Brooders** and engravings from life of twenty-four varieties of poultry. The book contains a large amount of information about the breeds of fowls giving a history of each with a full description, and contains plain directions how to make poultry pay and how to care for it in health and sickness. I will send this book free to every one of the readers of **POULTRY** who mention it. I hope to hear from every one who wants a strictly first-class incubator at the lowest possible price. I am willing to share with a generous public and divide with it the profits that other keep.

THE J. W. MILLER COMPANY, Box 100, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

POULTRY

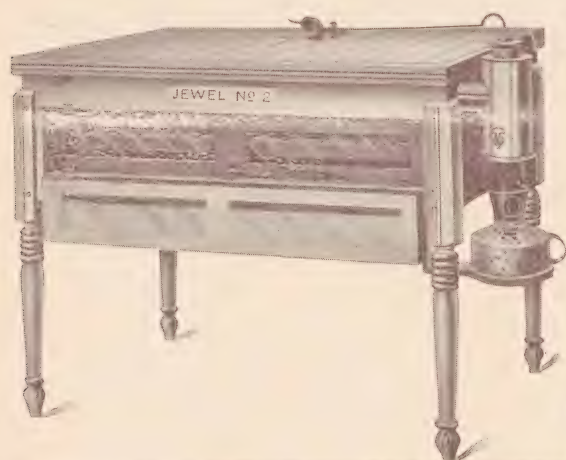


May 1905

10 Cents a Copy

Poultry Publishing Co.

Freeport, Illinois.



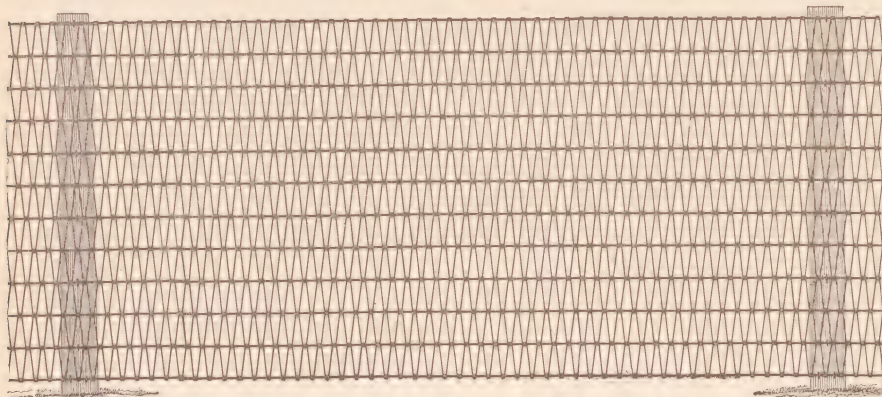
Unquestionable Proof of Great Success in Our 30 Day Free Trial Jewel Incubators and Brooders

Are built right, are self-ventilating and automatically regulated. With these machines success assured. Thousands have used these machines and have not found them wanting in any particular. Our machines are sold on the most liberal terms yet offered. Full particulars in our new 1905 Catalogue. Three valuable books FREE.

Jewel Chick Feed

Grows a larger number of strong, robust chicks than any other known feed. A perfectly balanced ration. Sample free. Send for catalogue at once.

International Stock Food Co., Poultry Supply Dept. Box K Minneapolis, Minn.



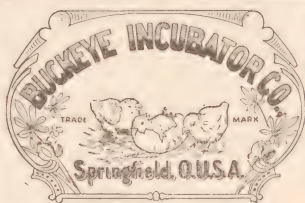
"K-B" Poultry Fence.

OUR "K-B" Poultry Fence is made of the best quality of **steel wire**, thoroughly galvanized, and is many times stronger than regular poultry netting. We guarantee it to turn sheep, hogs, dogs, wolves, rabbits and poultry. No top or bottom rail required. Posts can be set 30 feet apart with perfect safety. The parallel wires are only four and one-half inches apart, and the mesh or diamond only 2 inches at its widest point. No. 12 wire for top and bottom, No. 16 for intermediate line wires, and No. 18 for mesh wires. Sold direct to the consumer at wholesale prices, freight prepaid on 40 rods or more. Write

KITSELMAN BROS., BOX 223, MUNCIE, INDIANA.

Save Your Chicks

2-lb Package 25 cents
F. O. B.



BUCKEYE CHICK STARTER

Anywhere by express prepaid, 50 cents.

Do you have trouble raising your chicks to maturity? If so the damage is done the first week after hatching. One 25-cent package of Buckeye Chick Starter will start on the road to health and development twenty-five chicks, and is everything they need or should have except water for the first week or ten days. Try it and change a loss into profit. We manufacture the Best Balanced Ration in the United States. Our catalogue on Food and Feeding is invaluable, and is yours for asking.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR COMPANY,

Box 9, Springfield, Ohio.

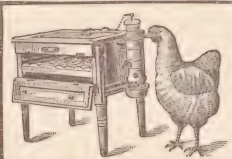
200-Egg Incubator for \$12.⁸⁰

The simplicity of the Stahl incubators created a demand that forced production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.⁸⁰. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made; is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the now free illustrated catalogue with 14 colored views.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



BANNER CHICK FOOD

Is the best food for Little Chicks. When fed on this food, for the first 6 to 8 weeks, they grow very fast and strong, and you can raise everyone that's hatched. A complete food, but No Grit or Oyster shells. You add that yourself. Prices: 3 lbs., 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., 45 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3. Our new 208-page Catalogue free. Send for one.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., W. V. Russ, Proprietor Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

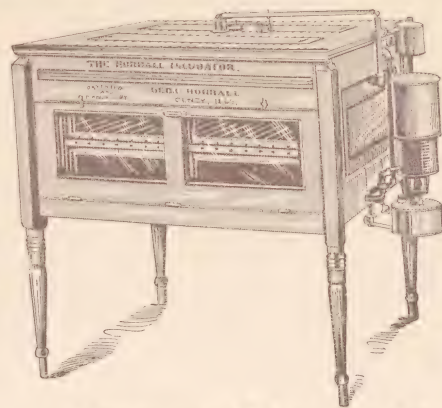


Are your fowls sick? Are you losing them by dozens? The chances are 'tis Roup. The scourge of the poultry yard.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

placed in the drinking water kills the germs and is guaranteed to cure. We refund your money if it fails. Your druggist or poultry supply dealer has it—if not, post-paid by us in 50 cent and \$1.00 packages. Our book on poultry diseases FREE.

Agents wanted. **G. E. CONKEY & CO., Box 20, Cleveland, O.**



The Horrall

Is the only incubator made with a coil-pipe heater. The heater and regulator used in the

Horrrall Incubator

makes it the only incubator that absolutely shuts off all heat from entering the egg chamber when the right temperature is obtained.

The heat is equal in all parts of the drawer and it is

Impossible to Over Heat the Eggs

The temperature has less variation throughout the hatch than any other incubator. Moisture is self-supplied. Eggs easily turned, and chicks are strong and vigorous. It is the best and most thoroughly constructed incubator on the market. Every **Horrrall Incubator** warranted and guaranteed. We pay freight. Catalogue.

Horrrall Mfg. Company, Box 17, Olney, Illinois.

Your hen house door will never look like this if you use

Star Foods

CHICK, POULTRY AND PIGEON

Contains more and better kinds of grains, seeds and meat than any foods made

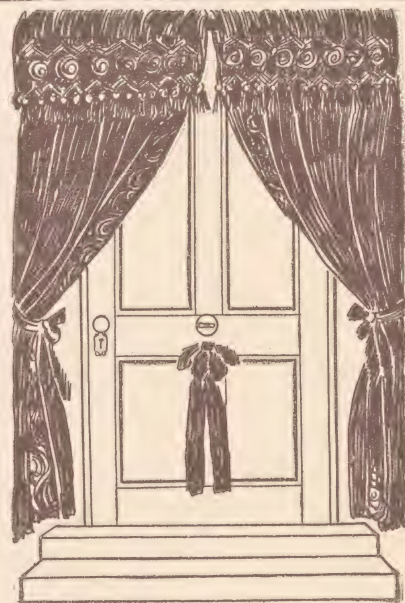
NO GRIT OR SHELL!

We sell food—
Not broken rock.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES.

Star Incubator Co.,

BOUND BROOK, N. J.



"FOLLOW THE FLAG"

WABASH Summer Tours

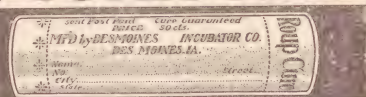
Write today for a Free copy of **WABASH Summer Tour Book—1905**, outlining many very attractive summer vacation trips, with rates, etc.

Write us about any tour you may have in contemplation. We shall be glad to assist you.

C. S. CRANE,
G. P. & T. Agent,
ST. LOUIS.

F. A. PALMER,
A. G. P. Agent,
CHICAGO.

IT CURES ROUP



I personally guarantee that

Eclipse Roup Cure

will positively prevent and cure all forms of roup, canker, "swelled head," catarrh, colds, discharges from nostrils, etc. in poultry of all kinds. If you don't find it entirely satisfactory you get

Your Money Back.

No trouble to use—simply put it in the fowls drinking water. One package makes 25 gallons of guaranteed medicine. Use it now and prevent colds and sickness. Price 50c.

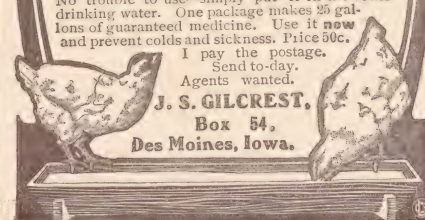
I pay the postage. Send to-day.

Agents wanted.

J. S. GILCREST,

Box 54,

Des Moines, Iowa.



Poultry Pointers

Tells how to feed chicks and all fowls, also use of beef scraps, bone, etc. It's free.

Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR ALL POULTRYMEN
One Dollar a Year
Ten Cents a Copy

POULTRY

Entered as second-class matter October 20, 1904, at the post office at Freeport, Illinois, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume I Number 8
MAY, 1905
Poultry Publishing Co., Freeport, Illinois
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One of the Joys of Spring

MINNIE F. McCRAY

Along this season of the year,
When buds and grass are springing
And in the trees,
Swayed by the breeze,
The happy birds are singing,

My thoughts turn fondly to the coop
Where, through the winter weather,
My precious hens,
All in their pens,
Kept warm and snug together

And laid a few well-treasured eggs
To pay me for their feeding,
But now each day
The eggs they lay
Their cost are much exceeding.

I sell some dozens at the store,
We eat them at the table,
Then some to spare,
And I declare
To use them we're not able.

I try to coax some hens to sit
Upon this growing surplus,
But not a one
Till laying's done
Will undertake to serve us.

"An incubator's just the thing
To forward chicken-hatching,
And to succeed
You only need
To give it careful watching."

So I was kindly told by one
Who oft had me befriended,
And I began
To try the plan
So highly recommended.

With eggs three score I furnished out
A fine, new incubator,
And forty-six
Bright, lively chicks
Were hatched out three weeks later.

Again I tried, and fifty-four
My time and care rewarded,
Besides the joy
Without alloy
The exercise afforded.

So by the time the hens began
To think of incubating,
I had five score
And looked for more,
Without such tiresome waiting.

Chicks are such willful, winsome things,
Their raising is a pleasure
And gain combined,
And thus I find
A good use for my leisure.

Spring ever is a gladsome time
And each year's joy is greater;
The one, I fear,
That's best this year
Is from my incubator.



LEE'S

GERMOZONE

Keeps little chicks healthy, frisky, full of life and vigor. A little Germozone in the drinking water two or three times a week will keep them free from all bowel troubles. It's a sure cure for Bowel Complaint, Cholera, Roup, Throat Inflammation, Canker, Frosted Combs, etc. **50c per pkg., postpaid.**

"The Germozone you sent me arrived O. K. and acted like magic on my sick chickens." R. Easterbrook, Malta, Montana.

"I have used Germozone for a long time and have not had a single sick chicken since I commenced using it." F. C. Kendrick, Dansville, Mich.

Our 1905 Calendar and Egg Record—a valuable book full of poultry helps and hints, useful every day in the year—sent free. Write for one today.

GEO. H. LEE CO., BOX 130, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

LICE KILLER

Always ready—always effective—no greasing or handling of fowls—no disagreeable odor—a powerful liquid which kills lice and mites by contact and by its penetrating vapor. It can be sprayed upon fowls, nests, walls, or painted upon roosts and will not injure birds, eggs or plumage when used as directed. Because it makes hens healthy and happy it increases their egg - production and makes them profitable. **Qt., 35c; gal. can, \$1.00.**

"No poultry raiser should ever be without a can of Lee's Lice Killer and a bottle of Germozone." C. E. Spaugh, Breeder and Shipper of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rugby, Ind.

CHICK GROWER

A fine condimental meat food for chicks during the summer months—makes the little fellows grow—develops bone, muscle, strength—quickly brings them to maturity—puts them on a profit basis. Pullets raised on Lee's Chick Grower start laying a month or two earlier than those given ordinary feed. Try it and see. **2½ lb. pkg., 25c. 25 lb. pail, \$2.00.**

"Last season I hatched 138 chicks. When they were ten days old I began feeding Lee's Chick Grower in the mash. Out of the 138 I lost only five. I attribute my entire success to the feeding of your Chick Grower." D. A. McKinnon, Manchester, Massachusetts.

GERMOZONE

Turkey Habits

I noted with some amusement today that two turkey gobblers are becoming "chummy", says a contributor to Wallace's Farmer. A couple of months ago they were ready to fight like fiends if allowed in the same yard. Now they saunter about together like two lonely husbands whose wives are off at a summer resort. This is the turkey hen's busy season. What with stealing off in the morning to lay her egg unseen by her anxious owner, doubling back if followed, and cunningly disappearing at the precise moment no one is watching, and with searching for straws and leaves to cover the treasure until she is ready to undertake maternal duties, she has not time for admiring the strutting lords of the harem.

In their wild state the male and female turkeys associate together only during the breeding season, the greater part of the year the males flocking and feeding together. As a rule they all travel in the same direction. Audubon describes the action of a flock of wild turkeys that have been stopped in their course by a river as follows: "When they come upon a river they betake themselves to the highest eminences and then often remain a whole day, sometimes two, for purposes of consultation. During this time the males are heard gobbling, calling and making much ado, and are seen strutting about as if to raise their courage to a pitch befitting the emergency. Even the females and young assume something of the same demeanor, spread out their tails, and run around each other, purring loudly and performing extravagant leaps. At length, when the weather appears settled and all around quiet, the whole party mount to the tops of the highest trees, whence, at a signal consisting of a single cluck given by a leader, the flock take flight for the opposite shore. The old and fat birds get easily over should the river be a mile in width, but the younger and less robust frequently fall into the water, but not to be drowned, however, as might be imagined; they bring their wings close to their bodies, spread out their tails as a support and, striking out their legs with great vigor, proceed rapidly towards the shore, on approaching which, should they find it too steep for landing, they cease their exertions for a few moments, float down the stream until they come to an accessible place, and by violent effort usually extricate themselves from the water."

Cattle Come Second

"Did it ever occur to you just how big the poultry and egg industry of Indiana is?" asked David M. Geeting, chief deputy in the office of the bureau of statistics, one morning.

"I have been making some figures on the proposition," he continued, "and I find that the chicken and egg product of the state last year was sold for more money than the whole cattle product in Indiana. Those are rather startling figures, but true."

At the meeting of the Farmers' Congress in this city the other day, the poultry and egg product was touched upon and some of the members asked the statistician's office to prepare some figures on the subject. Mr. Geeting spent several days this week looking up figures. He finds that in 1904 the value of the poultry and eggs sold in the state was \$9,953,024. The cattle sold during the same year amounted to \$8,334,120. The sheep industry, including the wool clip, aggregated \$8,000,000. Deputy Geeting's research showed him that over 51,000,000 dozen of eggs were gathered and that 1,149,957 dozen poultry was raised and sold.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

MODEL

Incubators and Brooders

Have a very successful season

The sale of Model Incubators and Brooders this season has been most satisfactory. My largest single day's business was 184 Incubators and Brooders, and the largest single week 1012—the greatest in my history in the incubator business. This, within seventeen months from the time I began my independent business, shows the value of the Model machines better than any other argument. My long experience in selling incubators has taught me that large sales can only be secured by the personal recommendation of satisfied customers. The Model Incubators and Brooders must have satisfied nearly every purchaser in order to have gained so remarkable a popularity in so short a space of time after their introduction. My catalog will tell you all about the Model Incubators and Brooders, and the testimonial book will tell you how the large breeders like them. Both mailed upon request.

A New Department

After April 17th the wheels began turning in my New Feed Mill. This is a five-story building, 100 feet deep. Buffalo is now one of the best milling points in the East, and the Model Mill is centrally located in this city with switching facilities from all the trunk-line railroads, and within short teaming distance from the large grain elevators. Here strictly high-class poultry feeds of all kinds will be manufactured. A pamphlet telling about them and giving prices will be mailed upon request. When writing, please ask for "Feed Catalogue Only," if you have had the Incubator catalogue and do not wish a second copy.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 331 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

White Orpingtons The World's Best

White Orpingtons ever shown in America. Remarkable winter layers. Send for new illustrated circular containing matings. Place egg orders now. A limited amount of stock for sale. **Knowles, Young & Co., Box B, North Adams, Mich., U.S.A.**

The New Illustrated Standard Absolutely FREE for Six New Subscribers to POULTRY.



UNDISPUTED Orpington Champions Buff, Black, White

Largest winners and largest breeders. Send for forty-page illustrated Orpington catalogue. Testimonial book. Mating list describing thirty-two breeding yards and prices of eggs from each.

WILLOW BROOK FARM,

W. L. DAVIS, Prop.,
Box 9, Berlin, Conn.

Cut Prices on Eggs For Hatching

As an inducement to secure new customers I will sell eggs this month at half price.

Light Brahmas \$1 per 13	S. L. Wyandottes \$1 per 13	Buff Wyandottes \$1.50 per 13
Dark Brahmas 1 " 13	Bl'k Langshans 1 " 13	Golden " 1.50 " 13
Buff Cochins 1 " 13	S. C. B. Leghorns 1 " 13	S. C. W. Leghorns 1.50 " 13
Partridge Cochins 1 " 13	R. C. B. Leghorns 1 " 14	English Red Caps 2.00 " 13
Barred P. Rocks 1 " 13	S. C. B. Minorcas 1 " 13	Silver Polish 2.00 " 13
White P. Rocks 1 " 13	B. B. Red Games 1 " 13	W. C. Black Polish 2.00 " 13
W. Wyandottes 1 " 13	C. I. Games \$1.50 " 13	Blue Andalusians 2.00 " 13
	Buff Rocks 1.50 " 13	

Order direct from this ad and try a setting or two and you will know where to buy stock next year. **NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE.** Address

W. H. SHONS,
Box 115, Freeport, Ill.

Bred-to-Lay Strain of Fowls

While the demand for bred-to-feather birds will always be large and will increase indefinitely, there is also a rapidly growing demand for bred-to-lay fowls and any breeder who takes up a pure breed of any kind and who succeeds in convincing the public that he has produced a strain which will lay a few dozen more eggs than the average, will not lack for purchasers at as high prices as will be received by those who have the best show birds.

It is not belittling the fancier who seeks for show points as the prime objective of his work to say that he is not working for practical results. One of the best-posted fanciers of this country once said in public print that he did not care whether his hens laid two dozen or ten dozen eggs in a year, because he was not breeding for laying qualities but for Standard requirements. Although he has more than once said in the most public manner that he does not value practical qualities at all, he has no trouble in disposing of his stock at high prices.

The demand for show stock comes from fanciers who are in the business for the pleasure they get out of it, as a rule. They seek prizes for high scores and work for birds which will win in the hottest competition. It is only a plain statement of fact to say that show birds are often poor producers. To say this is not to say that pure-bred birds are poor layers. A show bird may be a productive hen and when such a one is found it should be regarded as a jewel of great value, for the line along which the practical poultryman should work is to get the best layers of the highest possible show quality. A combination of this kind is the hardest one to get and he who succeeds in getting it will demonstrate his ability to combine quality in the show room with great productiveness, and success of this kind will bring a fortune to any one.

We must have a starting point in order to lay out any line of work. If we begin with mongrel fowls, we have nothing to start from and nothing to which to refer back. The mixture of blood in scrub fowls leaves us helpless, because we can never rely on results. Every individual chick from a flock of scrub hens may be unlike every other one, because the tendency is to breed back to every ancestor and no reliance can be placed on any given mating.

To begin with pure-bred fowls is to begin on a foundation which is relatively substantial. If we select year after year the best layers, rejecting at the same time radical departures from the requirements of the Standard, we may in time produce a strain bred to lay which will also be of high value as producers of show birds. If on the other hand we take a pure-bred strain and select only the best layers year after year for breeding purposes, it will not be long before distinctive characteristics will begin to show. A certain type will develop, because there is a laying type without doubt although we do not know enough about this to select layers with unvarying success.

Pure-bred birds should be selected in the first place. After that the breeder should determine for himself whether he will seek egg-production or show quality and govern himself accordingly. Either line of effort promises great reward for patience and perseverance, and it is worth the time of any one who loves fowls to take up either object and persevere until success is attained.

If you must keep eggs a week or so before setting them, be sure to turn them frequently, as the yolk sinks to the lower side if it remains too long in one position.



You can make your poultry pay better by using

Cyphers Poultry Specialties.

More than sixty useful articles which the poultryman needs for his best success. We manufacture all of these articles so that we know their quality and guarantee them to satisfy you. **Special Ready Mixed Laying Foods** that keep the hens laying and make the eggs more fertile. **Chick Food** that keeps the chicks healthy and makes them grow. **Clover and Alfalfa Products, Lice Killers, Disinfectants** and every sort of appliance that can be used with profit.

Cyphers' Latest Poultry Books, endorsed by the leading authorities as the best guides to profitable poultry raising ever published.

New and exclusive features have been added to **Cyphers' Standard Incubators**, putting them farther in the lead than ever, and yet for 1905 we are offering them at

REDUCED PRICES.

Get our 1905 catalogue. Largest and finest we have ever issued. 228 pages, over 450 illustrations. It tells about our new policy and how we can sell improved machines at reduced prices. See our offer of two low priced incubators, Farm Economy, 100 egg capacity, \$10.00, and Boy's Choice, 50 egg capacity, \$6.50. Complete book sent free to those who send their name and the names and addresses of two friends interested in poultry for profit. Mention this paper and address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,
BUFFALO, N. Y. BOSTON, MASS. NEW YORK CITY.
CHICAGO, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Dandy Junior

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

"Good as the Best."



**DANDY SOAPSTONE
INCUBATORS**

Brooders, Poultry Houses,
Trap Nests, etc.

"Better than the Rest."

A 200-Egg Warm Air or Water Incubator for \$12.00. Five walls, three of wood and two of strawboard.

Write for 1905 catalogue and learn all about the **only** perfect, practical and popular priced line of poultry goods on the market. Quality right. Price right.

The Dandy Poultry Novelty Co.
Box 13, Danville, Ill.

Ideal Trap Nests

Shows which Hen
laid the egg.

They Work for the User's Interest
without watching. Proved by 5 years of practical work. No Freight. Circular free.
F. O. Wellcome, Box P, Yarmouth, Me.



KEEPS CHICKS HEALTHY

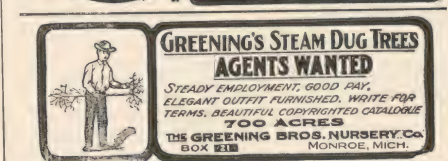
Health comes largely from pure food and water.

LATHROP CHICK SERVERS

insure this condition at all times. No polluting, no wetting of feet, no drowning, no wasting of food.

Write for free circular.

Lathrop Mfg. Co., 62 Central Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



**GREENING'S STEAM DUG TREES
AGENTS WANTED**

STEADY EMPLOYMENT, GOOD PAY, ELEGANT OUTFIT FURNISHED. WRITE FOR TERMS. BEAUTIFUL COPYRIGHTED CATALOGUE 700 ACRES

THE GREENING BROS. NURSERY CO.
BOX 518 MONROE, MICH.

Payne's Alfalfa Poultry Feed
The best that money can buy. Send for sample and book, "Poultry Pointers".
Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

FOR HARDY CHICKS

**HARDING'S
Baby Chick Food**

makes baby chicks hardy. Makes vigorous, rapid growth, insuring chick life, so uncertain at this stage, that it more than saves its cost in saving life. It adds profit where loss is the usual result. One trial test will prove its worth. It saves worry and makes poultry raising pleasurable—profitable. 5 lb. cartons, 30c; 10 lb. bags, 50c; 50 lb. bags, \$1.50; 100 lb. bags, \$2.50, f. o. b. Binghamton, N. Y. Give your chicks a chance for life by giving them food that furnishes life—Harding's Baby Chick Food. Send for free catalogue containing good points for making poultry pay.

FEED HARDING'S FOOD

Geo. L. Harding, Box 666, Binghamton, N. Y. U. S. A.

\$5

**THE RUSS
Prize Winning Brooder.**

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., DEPT. B
26 & 28 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Perfect Hatcher

200-Egg Hatcher and Brooder Combined	\$10	Incubator Eggs \$5 Per 100
100-Egg Hatcher - - -	\$8.00	
Brooder - - - - -	6.00	

Testimonials and illustrated circular for 2c.
Address **J. A. CHELTON, FAIRMOUNT, MARYLAND.**

POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shell, Beef Scraps, Dog Stock. Our Immense Illustrated Free Catalogue gives a complete list.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Sup. Co., W. V. Russ, Prop., Dept. B., 26-28 Vesey St., New York.

Everywhere the Same Old Thing Happens!

At Mad. Sq. in S. C. Buff Orpingtons

We won 5th cock, 3rd pen in stiff competition. At Stamford, Conn., on ten entries, Silver Cup, 3 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 fourth. Our White Holland Turkeys are simply bread winners. See show reports. Now, send for our circular with list of winnings of our Orpingtons at Herald Sq., Hagerstown, Poughkeepsie, Syracuse, etc.

Worthington Poultry Yards, Fred Harries, Mgr., Elmsford, N. Y.

**THE SUNRISE
BROODER**

Has the best construction, best ventilation, best heat and best material. Six sizes. Made to suit every one. Send for free book.

HORRALL MFG. CO., BOX 17 OLNEY, ILLINOIS

Hovers 'em Just Like The Old Hen

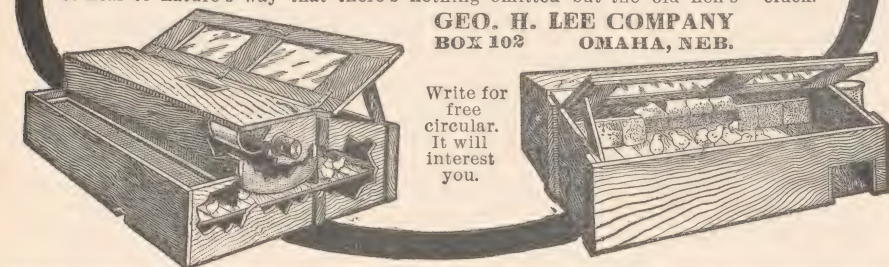
That's the secret of the "Mandy" Lee Brooder. It puts the heat where the chicks need it—on their backs—where they get it from the old hen. Furnishes direct contact heat in a natural, hen-like way that insures results. Chicks get heat where they want it, when they want it and just as they want it. It is no wonder that they live, thrive and grow fast and vigorous in

The "Mandy" Lee Brooder

What's the use of hatching chicks if you can't raise them to the profit-bringing point? There's not a brooder built that will raise half as many chicks to maturity as the "Mandy" Lee. Why? Because they are not built upon nature's lines. It comes so near to nature's way that there's nothing omitted but the old hen's "cluck."

GEO. H. LEE COMPANY
BOX 102 OMAHA, NEB.

Write for
free
circular.
It will
interest
you.



Buff, Black and White Orpingtons

High-class Specimens for Sale.
Book orders now for eggs at

\$5.00 per 12.

James B. White,

1822 E. Wayne St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Also High-class Fancy Pigeons. Circular Free.

THE Wyandotte FARM

High-class Wyandottes at Reasonable Prices.
Always a few high class specimens for sale.
Write us your wants. Circular free.

Ft. Wayne, Indiana,

ROUTE NO. 8.

J. B. WHITE, Pres.

L. R. POOL, Mgr.

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS.

Preserve your eggs in silicate of soda solution when they are cheap in summer and sell them at from 25 to 40 cents a dozen in the winter. The experiment stations of Montana, Rhode Island and Canada have thoroughly tested all methods of preserving eggs, and silicate of soda was the only thing which kept them from eight months to a year so sweet and sound that they could be classed with "strictly fresh" eggs. Any one anywhere can use this solution. Thousands of farmers, poultrymen and store-keepers have used it with great profit. Remember the silicate of soda used must be pure. Do not buy of druggists as not one in ten knows whether it is pure or not. We sell cheaper than druggists do and guarantee our product to be pure and perfectly adapted to preserving eggs. We don't claim any magic qualities for our silicate of soda. We don't pretend that it is a mysterious discovery. We only claim purity and that the hardest tests by experiment stations have proved all we claim for it. Full directions with every order. Our prices are: One gallon, enough for 100 dozen eggs, \$1.00; half gallon, 60 cents.

The Central Chemical Works, Mfgs.' Agents, Freeport, Illinois

Barred Plymouth Rocks Exclusively Do It Now

Send now for our circulars, giving our winnings and describing our matings. We can do you good. Eggs from stock and good enough for anybody. Our yards have in the past produced stock of highest quality.

A. B. Shaner, Lanark, Ill.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas Single Comb

My breeding pens this year contain the best specimens I ever had. Each bird is large, superb shape and fine color. They are from great laying strains and are exceeding expectations as layers. I sell eggs from the same pens from which I raise. The best is not too good for my customers. No more stock for sale. Eggs \$2 per setting of 15.

H. W. TIMMONDS, Lamar, Mo.

To Make Poultry Pay.

Diseases and drowning must be prevented. This is done by using Sanitary Stone-ware Water Fountains. They prevent diseases and chicks can not get into them. Poultry judges say they are the best poultry life-preservers invented. Get our low prices. Please mention this paper.



The Reliable Poultry Supply Mfg. Co., Rochester, New York.

Ha Ha, Poultrymen!

You can rid fowls of lice and mites without handling. Our Reliable Sure Shot Nest Eggs save labor, time and expenses. Don't monkey with liquids or insect powders. Order a box; 55c per box delivered. Money back if not satisfied. Please mention this paper.



55c per box delivered. Money back if not satisfied. Please mention this paper.

Payne's Alfalfa Meal

Makes hens lay and chicks grow. Send for sample and book, "Poultry Pointers" free. Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.



RUNS ITSELF!

You strike a light and the Petaluma Incubator does the rest. No worry. No loss. Hatches every fertile egg. 4 sizes. Catalogue free. PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., Box 95, Petaluma, Cal., or Box 95, Indianapolis, Ind.

Raising Wild Mallard Ducks

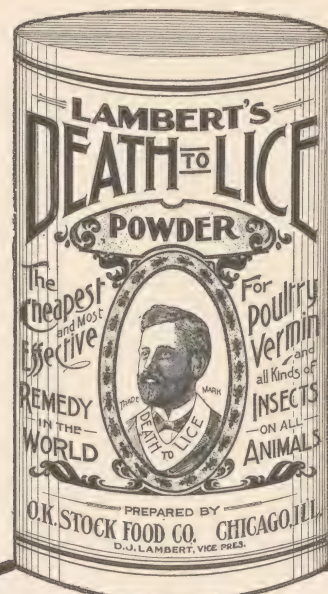
In former numbers of POULTRY we have remarked the uniformity in type and color of wild birds, and hinted that until we followed a better system of mating we would not be able to approach the colors of nature or produce such uniform types. In a very interesting article in the National Stockman and Farmer, a Mr. Brosius gives a bit of his experience in raising wild Mallard ducks, which we reprint for the benefit of our readers. Mr. Brosius says: Two years ago I succeeded in obtaining, through the efforts of a friend, a few fine wild Mallards from the Mississippi River. They were secured when quite small by a sportsman who makes a business of catching a few of the young ducks in the marshes along the stream every year and domesticating them for use principally as decoys. This change proved to be a happy thing for us, as since then we have found it comparatively easy to raise ducks, for as a matter of fact we have not lost a single one that we have hatched of this breed except two or three that were killed by rats, and we raise them with very little trouble as compared with the domestic breeds. They seem quite able to take care of themselves and to find enough insects for a living whenever the weather is at all fit for them to run out. They are very tame and show no more disposition to fly or stray from home than the Pekins or Rouens. In color they resemble somewhat the Rouen ducks but are so very uniform in markings that we find it next to impossible to distinguish one from another of same sex. Such uniformity of plumage, however, exists in most if not all wild fowls and birds and notably in wild turkeys and wild geese.

Now there are plenty of people living in reach of the large rivers and lakes where the wild Mallards hatch and rear their young who could perhaps with little trouble secure a start by catching them as does the sportsman above referred to, and after one year's experience with them all who were thus fortunate would probably be able to verify what the writer of this has said as to the good qualities of the Mallards. The introduction of a wild Mallard drake into a flock of Pekins or Rouens will result in a marked improvement and thus largely augment the profits of the business, and profit is what most of us are working for in the poultry as well as other businesses.

Something About Sickness

Don't over-doctor, but be ever on the watch for disease. Promptness has often saved a chick, in fact saved the whole flock. Always keep castor oil and Epsom salts on hand if you raise poultry. A dose of either to a droopy has often saved her price to you, to say nothing of her future use. Epsom salts is to be taken internally, of course, but it is a help if sprinkled on sore heads and eyes of fowls afflicted in this way. Most of the remedies on the market for different diseases are made from prescriptions of men who have made a special study of the complaint and know more about it than the majority who give little attention to such diseases, except to sling out the chickens when they die and give the disease an excellent chance to take hold of the rest. The fact of any medicine being on the market for a number of years is a sufficient guarantee that it is good. The deadheads in these things, as in others, soon get found out and avoided, and avoidance soon causes them to go out of the business.

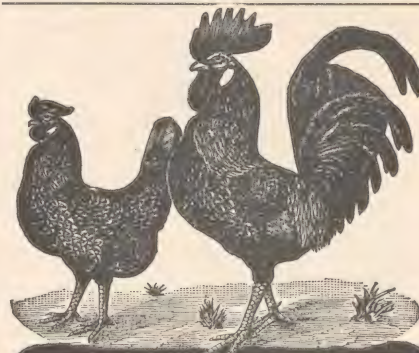
High perches cause many crippled feet and crooked breasts. Large fowls especially need low roosts.



DEATH to LICE

A remedy for all kinds of Poultry Vermin, and for the extermination of lice on anything anywhere. Has been used for twenty years and always given perfect satisfaction.

Manufactured and sold by
O. K. STOCK FOOD CO., 400 Monon Bldg., CHICAGO



HIGH BRED STOCK AND EGGS

Send orders where you get eggs fresh and stock true to name; where your interests will be personally attended to by men long-experienced in breeding winning strains and good layers. The

GREAT AMERICAN POULTRY FARM

has built its reputation on the high quality of its eggs and breeding birds. Whatever breed you need—send to us. You can rely on us. Everything true to label. All living stock guaranteed healthy, free from vermin. Send for our big, free illustrated catalog.

Great American Poultry Farm
Box 13 Brodhead, Wis.

STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS ARE GUARANTEED

to do satisfactory work in your hands.

Send for one now and if it doesn't hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs, produce larger and more vigorous chicks, operate with less oil and give better satisfaction with less trouble than any other incubator in the world, send it back and get your money. That is the strongest, most liberal guarantee ever put out by an incubator manufacturer and the Cyphers Reputation and immense capital are back of it. For years Cyphers Genuine Patent-diaphragm, non-moisture, self-ventilating, self-regulating Incubators have been leaders in popularity, leaders in numbers sold, leaders in hatching record and leaders in quality. For 1905 they are better than ever, with many new, patented features, and by our profit-sharing plan are sold at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

Send for our 1905 Catalogue and see how we have made this possible. Don't buy anything in the poultry line until you examine this catalogue. It represents the World's Headquarters for Poultry Supplies. Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., Court & Wilkeson Sts.
NEW YORK CITY, 21-23 Barclay St.
KANSAS CITY, MO., 2325 Broadway.
BOSTON, MASS., 34 Merchants Row.
CHICAGO, ILL., 310 Fifth Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"Little Chicks"

Is the title of a new book which tells how to successfully hatch and raise little chicks. The only book published on the subject. Over 160 pages. Price 50c postpaid. Descriptive circular free. Agents wanted.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co.
Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

Half Price

From now to the end of the season I will sell eggs from my strain of beautiful as well as utility

White Plymouth Rocks

At just half my usual price and will fill orders the day they are received. (See cut of my birds on page 17.)

These birds are all a clear healthy white and I defy anyone to find a lack of vigor in my strain. Eggs from the above pens always sold at three dollars, but desiring to get this strain widely introduced this year, I have decided to offer eggs at

\$1.50 per 13 or \$7 per 100.

You will have to get your order in early as I know I shall be flooded with orders and my pen can only produce a given number of eggs. Address,

Lincoln Poultry Yards,
Peotone, Illinois.

A Satisfied Customer

is the best advertisement. Read the following letter. It speaks for itself:

Mathews, Ind., Dec. 11, 1904.
Dinsmore & Co.,

Dear Sirs: The one hundred W. W. eggs I bought of you proved the best investment I ever made. I hatched 53 nice chicks. I just returned from Marion poultry show where I won 1 (94), 2 (94), 3 (93) cockerel; 3 pullet (93), 1-2 pens, 17 specials and \$10 silver cup for best display of any one variety. If you will sell me eggs at same price I will take 500 or 1000 next Spring. Wishing you success, I am, yours truly,
B. R. Little

Eggs from the best pens, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100 and we guarantee 75 per cent fertile.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards,
Breeder of high class White Wyandottes,
Dinsmore and Co., Proprietors,
Kramer, Indiana.

Buff, Barred. White Plymouth Rocks

Why not let us ship you a setting or two of eggs from

Our Prize Winners

Or if in need of eggs for your incubator, we can supply you. If it's stock for breeders you're after, we are also there with the goods. But you'll have to hurry. Our

Fine Illustrated Catalogue

Tells you the rest of the story as to plant, stock and winnings. Write for it, stating just what you want.

Brookside Poultry Farm

C. H. Barnes, Prop., Box 909, Kalamazoo, Mich

White Plymouth Rocks



Eight Select Pens Line-bred for Winter Eggs

My Ideal Single Comb Black Minorcas are down to Standard birds. Only two pens mated for egg trade.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns are show winners, hardy and sure to fill your egg basket.

Eggs: \$2.00 Per Setting of 15.

Dr. R. B. MUNN, Freeport, Illinois

HALLOCK'S

White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York
Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Av.,
St. Louis, Mo.

The Fresh Egg Trade

Many poultrymen have come to the conclusion that all eggs are not alike, even when they have similar appearance. All cloth is cloth, but there is a difference in the price. Some can be bought for much less than other cloth and there is a reason for the value placed upon it. There is a difference between the price of strictly fresh eggs and those that are fair to good. The man who buys eggs by the basketful, which includes all ages, kinds, colors and degrees of dirt and filth, is not in a position to pay the best price for fresh eggs for his trade is that which will not allow it. We have in mind a man who lived in a small place near a large city who put up one dozen fresh, clean, white eggs in a box, each egg stamped with the date it was laid and the box stamped with the name of the producer and offered it to his nearby grocer. The grocer told him he would give him sixteen cents per dozen. He told him that certainly strictly fresh eggs ought to be worth more than the stale and other kinds he was buying. The grocer told him that he did not care for the box and the nice appearance or the assurance of the freshness of the eggs. These had no meaning to him, for he would only have to throw the box away and place the eggs with his lot. When the producer called his attention to customers that would pay more for fresh eggs than for those not fresh he was informed that he had not time to look for them.

The producer put up his eggs in boxes and sought a few private customers and soon was able to sell his eggs at from twenty-two to thirty cents per dozen.

Where the buyer does not care anything for freshness there is no inducement for taking any pains along this line. Because this state of affairs exists, there is no reason for falling in line for in nearly every locality there are families that will pay enough more for a fresh article than they will for ordinary store eggs to pay for the extra pains taken to prepare them for such markets.

In some of the large cities there are many grades of eggs just as there are many grades of butter. These run from fair to good and finally to fancy. Eggs that are graded "fancy" must be fresh, uniform in shape, color and size, together with the guarantee that each egg is absolutely fresh, and as an evidence of good faith the name of the producer is a voucher. Let each poultryman look about and see if he is doing his best to get the best price for his egg product.

Fatten Fowls for Market

How often do you see the huckster drive up to farmers' houses, barter for the fowls, close the deal, scatter a little corn in an outhouse and after the chickens are all inside, shut the door and gather them up. Many of them are as thin as Job's turkey and yet off to market they are hustled. The farmer gets scarcely anything for them and the market man scolds because such stock is offered him. But you say, "What can we do?" The answer is easy: Fatten them. The same amount of corn as will produce a pound of pork will produce a pound of poultry, and the latter will be worth twice the former. It is not difficult to find when the huckster makes his trips, so that you can select the fowls you want to sell and coop them up. Feed them all the cornmeal they will eat for two weeks and at the end of that time you will have fowls that the market man will be glad to get. If you are close to a market, attend to selling them yourself and let the dealer know who it is that can furnish such nice fowls.



Jumbo



Jumbo 3rd

Show Season of 1904-5

White Wyandottes

Jumbo 1st cock at Herald Square, Newark, New Jersey, Second at Madison Square (50 cocks in class) 7 specials, including 3 silver cups.

Jumbo 3rd Son of Jumbo 2nd ckl at Herald Sq., 1st at Rutherford, N. J., also silver cup for best Wyandotte cockerel any variety.

Head of 1st pen at Newark, N. J.

Eggs from pens headed by these winning birds \$5.00 per setting. Bred, owned and exhibited by

Oceanside Poultry Yards, Rockville Center, N. Y.

WILLIAM COOK & SONS Originators

of all the Orpington fowls and ducks. The largest and most successful breeders, exhibitors, exporters and importers of prize poultry in the world. Winners of more than 7,650 cups and prizes. Send for our illustrated catalogue. The finest ever produced, 80 pages. 10c for postage.

For the Best Orpingtons

any of the ten varieties, you must go to their originators. This season's winnings—only exhibited three times—7 firsts, 5 seconds, World's Fair; 16 firsts, 14 seconds, Herald Square; 15 firsts, 13 seconds at Madison Square.

For \$10 you can get a setting of eggs from above winners—the finest in existence. Other eggs from grand stock \$5 per setting. Buff and White Orpington utility stock \$2.50. All clear eggs replaced if return express is paid. Over 3000 young breeding stock for sale. Write requirements, advice free.

Inspection Cordially Invited

Trains met. Orpington Poultry Journal, single copies 5 cents, yearly 60 cents.

Wm Cook & Sons, Bx 15, Scotch Plains, N. J.



Coretavis White Rocks

have an unequalled exhibition—trapnest record. Honors at New England's largest and best shows.

Four generations of 200-egg hens.

For the remainder of this season we will sell eggs from our best pens at \$2 per twelve.

W. G. Cory, Coretavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn.

Thoroughbred S. C.

Black Minorcas

A Breeder 10 Years

Shape, color and size—a fine lot of cockerels weighing from seven and one-half to eight and one-half lbs. each at living prices.

Stock and eggs for sale.

H. W. Billard,

Write for prices. **Brooklyn Hills, L. I.**



White Wyandottes S. C. White Leghorns

Eggs for incubations \$2.00 per 50. I guarantee 10 chicks from every 15 eggs.

Edward Podhaski,
Box F, Monticello, Iowa.

Alfalmo Poultry Feed

A complete balanced ration—alfalfa meal, grains, meat products, etc. Sample free.

Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

A Card from Steinmesch.

If there is anything in feeding and we know there is, *White Kaffir Corn, Broken Rice and Alfalfa Clover Meal* will come nearer making White Birds than any other kind of feed.

We offer Choice White Kaffir Corn at \$1.30 per 100 lbs., \$6.00 per 500 lbs.

Choice Broken Rice, at \$1.50 per 100 lbs., \$6.25 per 500 lbs.

Choice Green Alfalfa Clover Meal at \$1.50 per 100 lbs., \$7.00 per 500 lbs.

Above includes sacks and free delivery to R. R. depot in St. Louis & cheap freight rates to all points.

We also offer Oyster Shells at 75c per 100 lbs. Mica Crystal Grit at 75c per 100 lbs. Granulated Bone at \$2.25 per 100 lbs. Beef Scraps at \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Napereol, Lee's Lice Killer, Lambert's Death to Lice. In fact, all standards goods.

Make one order for anything that you need and we will fill it promptly.

Samples Free, also

Free Catalogues. Write.

Steinmesch Feed & Poultry Supply Co., ST. LOUIS, MO. We are purveyors to the American hen.



JOHN L. COST is dead. In his passing the poultry fraternity lost one of its greatest supporters. He was a power in the American Poultry Association and his influence was widespread. Without forcing himself to the front, he was recognized as one among the leaders in the poultry fraternity.

It was his influence alone that took the poultry department of the county fair at Hagerstown and made of it a show of national proportions. A year or two ago we sat with him after the annual parade of poultrymen at Hagerstown and reckoned up the attendance, which showed that nineteen states were represented in the parade and more than that number represented in the fowls which were shown at the fair that year. It is doubtful if very many of the big winter shows ever attracted an attendance or an exhibit from as many states. He did a great work and in doing it he made a host of friends who will hear of his death with deepest regret. It has been due to his magnetic qualities that the Hagerstown show has assumed the great proportions of a national event.

We counted ourself as among his most intimate friends. For several years it has been our custom to tarry at Hagerstown for days after the fair and visit with Mr. Cost when he had leisure to visit. Day after day we have driven with him over the blue hills of Maryland and across the wide valleys, rich in the spoil of fruitful harvests. It was during these visits and these long drives in Indian Summer days that we came to know the real John L. Cost and to love him as one whose soul was attuned to things that did not show in the rush of the busy week of the fair.

All his life he lived at Hagerstown. We believe he did not have a real enemy on earth. He believed that every man should do the right thing, simply because it was right. He lived up to his belief and behind him he leaves a memory that will be cherished by his friends until they, too, pass on and solve the Great Mystery. Of him it may truly be said: "They loved him most who knew him best."

SO MUCH has been said in the poultry press about extortionate express charges that we believe much injury has been done to the poultry business, by frightening those who would have bought eggs and stock out of doing so.

The other day we got three settings of eggs from New Jersey, packed in a heavy substantial box, and the charges on them were 90 cents. A setting of eggs can be sent from Freeport to any point in New York for 45 cents and two settings for 55 cents.

To send a basket containing 100 eggs from Freeport to any point on the Pacific coast costs about \$2—certainly not an extortionate charge.

When a setting of eggs which costs from \$2 to \$5 can be sent half across the continent for about half a dollar, with reasonable assurance that they will be handled in a careful manner and arrive in good condition, we have no reason to complain of the charges.

Fowls shipped in the modern shipping crates with solid wood sides are carried at the single rate in most cases and the charges are not at all unreasonable.

The express companies may levy high charges, when we compare their rates with freight charges;

but when we consider that they handle our stuff in a manner which assures its safe arrival and hold themselves liable for any damage for which they are blamable, it seems to us that we have no reason to complain.

It may be true that the express companies are "soulless corporations" and "grinding monopolies" and all that sort of thing, but without them we would be compelled to go out of business and as long as we need them in our business it would be the better way not to scare possible customers away by lifting up our voices against them.

THE American Reds are out of the Standard. This was the total result of the Pittsburg meeting. We believe it was wrong to displace them. We believe they were as much entitled to admission as any one of several varieties that are still in good standing. There are breeds in the Standard today that have no shadow of right to the names they hold. They have in some cases hardly a trace of the blood of the breeds of which they are called varieties.

The whole matter will come up at the next regular meeting of the Association, which will probably be held in New York. It is a good guess that Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds will be regularly admitted at that time.

There is no law to compel breeders of American Reds to accept defeat by abandoning their breed. There is plenty of room for all the good breeds that may come up.

This is proved by the Orpingtons. The real Orpington, the black variety, has never asked for admission to the Standard, nor have we ever had any intimation that breeders of this variety desire to have their favorite recognized as a Standard breed. The White, Spangled and Jubilee Orpingtons are all Non-Standard varieties, as are all the rose comb varieties, and yet there is no clamor for their recognition. We believe these varieties are just as popular and bring just as high prices now as they would if regularly recognized.

Breeders of them sell all they can raise and get their own prices, the buyers not caring whether they are Standard or Non-Standard. The fact that they are outside the pale does not make any difference with them in market or show room.

There is food for thought in these facts. If the Standard does not carry authority enough to add to the value of a breed, what then? If breeders of poultry are able to perfect and make popular varieties without the sanction of Standard recognition, why all this tumult as to whether a breed is admitted or rejected?

Either the Standard stands for something, or it is useless. This is a bald statement of a fact that should not be lost to sight. The breeders of pure-bred poultry in this country have enough to think of and enough to discuss to keep them busy for a week when next they meet.

This American Red controversy has opened up some deep problems which can not be solved by arbitrary action. The vast majority of those who breed pure-bred poultry are still "outlanders" as far as affiliation with the American Poultry Association is concerned. As long as poultry shows are held independent of a central controlling authority, the managers will offer prizes for good varieties—even though they are not recognized in the Standard; and as long as this

condition continues, breeders will buy popular varieties whether they are recognized by the Standard or ignored by the Standard makers.

IN ANOTHER place we give full particulars concerning the special meeting of the American Poultry Association. It is not necessary to give our opinion or quote from those who have written us since it was held. We shall content ourselves with what has been said in the report we give and refrain from commenting further.

We desire to say that we have concluded that discussion of the American Poultry Association has never led to any good being accomplished. We believe damage to the Association has resulted. The Association has been discussed, praised and condemned with considerable regularity for several years. All this discussion has resulted in weakening the organization rather than making it strong, progressive and aggressive as it should be. If any discussion should be indulged in hereafter, we feel that it should be the individual members rather than the body that stands for them that should be taken up and talked over.

It has now been proved that a meeting can be held apart from any interest in a poultry show and attract a decent attendance. It would seem a good plan to hold the future meetings of the Association separately and apart from any disturbing influences, such as come from show rooms.

It is the policy of every great organization to give it a permanent home and a stated place for meetings. This gives it the confidence of the public and puts it where it can always be found by those who have occasion to do business with its active executive officers.

Some other changes might be made, such as abolishing the advisory board and reducing the number of the executive committee. These things should be taken up and decided in the near future. If reform is to be started, there should be no delay. That something needs to be done seems generally to be conceded. It is now up to the members to decide what changes should be made.

IN SEVERAL towns in this country two poultry associations hold shows. Chicago, New York and now Detroit are threatened with two shows next winter. It is folly for fanciers to think they can advance the interests of the poultry industry by standing off and holding two shows in one town. The first Chicago show quit deeply in debt and has not paid any of the premiums offered, and we understand those who won prizes can get no satisfaction concerning what is due them.

The first New York show also failed to make expenses, not to mention paying premiums, although the management is very fair about their inability to meet their obligations. Every time a winner fails to get the prizes which he won, often at great expense to himself, the whole poultry business is injured. Without casting any reflections on the management of any show, it seems to us only fair that those who have tried the show business and failed should be content to stand aside and let those who have made a success of it take the field.

The petty jealousy that impels the organization of an association to run in competition with a successful show already established is not a thing for fanciers to think about with pride. Shows cost



money and are not gold mines under the most favorable circumstances. After it has been demonstrated that it is almost impossible to hold two successful shows even in the great cities of Chicago and New York, it is time to get together and work together for the good of the industry as a whole, sinking little mean, petty personal animosities, that can not possibly benefit any one and may hurt the whole body of poultrymen. Hereafter we shall not give our countenance and support to any show that has failed to pay its prizes, unless it has made some satisfactory arrangement with exhibitors. This is only fair to those which have succeeded and met their obligations promptly.

WE HAVE some letters from friends who take exception to what we have said in these columns in favor of inbreeding or, as some prefer to call it, line breeding. It is claimed that this system is contrary to the natural laws that govern the life processes, though why any one should make an assertion of this kind we can not perceive. If there is anything the most learned professors do not know about it is the laws which govern the production of species and which work through the processes of evolution from one generation to another.

In its last analysis, we do not know what life is. We recognize the fact that life is present in an animal or a plant by certain active operations which are visible, but what it is behind these operations we do not know.

Biologists have studied long and earnestly to solve the secret of life, but today they are hardly a step in advance of what was known years ago. Students of this subject have divided living organisms until they have come to the minute speck of that mysterious thing which they call protoplasm. They have satisfied themselves that a microscopic speck of protoplasm, into which life has been infused by some unknown means, may produce a tree, a fish, a bird, or an animal. It is believed that the thing we call life is the same everywhere we find it, whether it be in a plant or an animal, the difference between the life of one thing and the life of another being the manner in which it manifests itself to our senses.

Every effort to produce life spontaneously has failed. Professors of high degree talk learnedly about life processes, but not one of them is able to take a speck of inert protoplasm and start it into life. It is well that this should be so, for if it were given to man to set life going at his own sweet will there is no telling what monsters would arise to fill the earth. We are able, through the researches of biologists, to go down to the very portals through which life becomes manifest to us, but we can not see beyond and know why or how life begins.

We know that all life starts from a germ and we know that the life that is contained in a germ will have the power to reproduce a bird, an animal, or a tree—according to its source.

We know something of the laws of heredity and have taken a few steps along the way of improvement, so that now we can by painful and long continued effort improve plants and animals to a certain extent.

We have not yet gone far enough to be able to predict with any degree of certainty whether the product of a given parent will be like the parent,

or whether it will be an improvement or the contrary.

When a given animal resembles some ancestor far back in its pedigree we attribute the result to atavism and say it "harks back" to that ancestor. We have reason to believe that every animal on earth has in its being influences that trace back to every one of its ancestors and the progeny of any given animal may resemble one ancestor more than another.

We also know that the influence of a remote ancestor is less than that of the father or mother. We expect a given animal to resemble its father or mother more than it does any other ancestor. In mating our fowls, we try so to mate them that the good points of both parents will be found in the progeny.

When we are able to do this with certainty, we shall not have culls in our flocks. Culls are those among the progeny of a given mating that inherit the bad points of father or mother or of both of them.

If any fact has been established in the study of breeding it is that every living thing is influenced by every one of its ancestors, near or remote. It is true the influence of many of them may not be observable, but it lies there and may crop out in any generation. Breeders of live stock understand this matter fully, for in their experience such "harking back" is not at all uncommon. Every Morgan horse in this country shows the characteristics of the original Justin Morgan. Justin Morgan got his great fame as a sire because his individuality was so pronounced that he has influenced all of his descendants. The same is true of Old Hambletonian, the ancestor of so many famous trotters. The same may be said of famous sires in different families of cattle. Stoke Pogis, the famous Jersey, did not become famous because he was a remarkably good specimen of his family but because of his great prepotency or power to transmit his good points to his descendants, not only in the first generation but in all the generations that have followed.

This fact being established, it must be agreed that if every bird we breed is influenced by every one of its ancestors, it surely follows that the fewer ancestors a given bird has the fewer strains of influence in its blood to direct it away from the ideal for which we are breeding, always provided that back of it is the skill of a breeder who knew how to mate his fowls properly.

Right here is the point which makes the stumbling block in following a system of inbreeding. If a breeder is satisfied to mate his birds by merely putting male and female together without any regard to individual characteristics, he can never be certain of what will result. Unless a given mating is made with the view of getting as many good points as possible and as few undesirable ones, inbreeding is no better at the best than miscellaneous mating, and it may be much worse for at the best there would be no certainty of results and at the worst the mating might be one that would reproduce the bad points of both parents. For this reason we have always advised beginners to seek expert advice if they contemplated line breeding, until they had learned by experience how properly to mate their birds.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about inbreeding, for and against, we have some facts—

which are stubborn things—that we must consider. No breeder in this country has been able to build up a famous strain without following inbreeding to the limit. It is absolutely impossible to perfect a strain without following this system. Wittman became a great Brown Leghorn breeder by inbreeding and Orr has inbred his Silver Wyandottes for twenty-five years. No one can find more vigorous birds than Wittman had or than Orr has.

If the breeder will select his birds with a view to individual stamina and individual excellence along the line on which he desires to perfect his strain, he will make constant progress and go forward every year toward perfection. We know of a strain of fowls which was inbred for years, until the owner began to be afraid he would injure the vigor of his flock and concluded to outbreed one year. That was several years ago and he is not yet free from the baneful influence of that one outcross, for every year some of his chicks "hark back" to some remote ancestor on the side of that outcross and he is obliged to throw them out as culls.

All our experience points to the desirability of inbreeding when a breeder desires to attain the greatest possible degree of perfection.

HEREAFTER POULTRY will be published at Peotone, Illinois. We have many reasons for making this change. Among these we may mention that Peotone is a rapidly growing town on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, within the suburban district of Chicago. It is at the junction of the Illinois Central and the Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota Railroads, and on the line of the Chicago and Southern electric railway now building. All the trains of the "Big Four" Railway system also pass through Peotone on the Central tracks. This puts us in close touch with every part of the country.

Poultry Publishing Company will erect a fine building and install a modern printing plant at once, thus becoming the only Poultry publication in the country owning and operating its own plant.

It is due to the enterprise of the citizens of Peotone that inducements were made to us to make this change.

Poultry has made a success which surprises its most sanguine friends, and this new move became necessary in order to meet the growing demand the publishers have had upon them to own and operate a modern plant from which may be turned out a magazine of the highest class.

POULTRY is recognized as the finest magazine of any kind published west of New York and this high standard will be maintained. We desire to thank those who have helped us to succeed and hope we shall be able to keep them as loyal friends for many years. All letters to Poultry Publishing Company hereafter should be addressed to Peotone, Illinois.

THE great teamsters' strike in Chicago prevented us from securing our engravings on time this month and has made us several days late. The delay this month and the fact that we must move our plant to Peotone will delay us with our next issue. We ask our subscribers to excuse this. POULTRY for June will be mailed about the fifteenth of the month.

The Best Methods for Raising Chickens

WE DO not think we could do our readers a greater service than briefly to give them the main points in some of the Farmers' Reading Course leaflets which are being sent out from the experiment station at Cornell by Professor Rice, a review of which will be found in the review column of this number. The matter on this page is condensed from these leaflets. We would be glad to republish them in full, if we had space at our command.

On the subject of raising chickens, Prof. Rice gives the following points. The most vital problem in poultry raising is how to maintain the vigor of the flock. Upon this all permanent success depends. Weak parents produce weak eggs. Weak eggs develop weak chicks. There must be good health, and plenty of vigor and vitality from the first.

The breeding stock must be fully developed. The bad effects of inbreeding are due more to lack of vigor in the parents than close kinship. In other words, it is safer to mate vigorous stock that is closely akin than weak stock of different blood.

Two-year-old hens produce more perfectly developed eggs than pullets, because they do not lay so many. Breeding stock should have plenty

of exercise and not too many hens should be mated with a single male. It is better to have two males for each pen, using them on alternate days.

These preliminary measures of caution being attended to and the chicks once hatched, we must feed them properly. Nature supplies feed for their first twenty-four to thirty-six hours, therefore chicks should not be fed earlier than this after hatching.

The first feed should be fine, hard, light colored grit, cracked grain and a small quantity of chopped boiled eggs. A little wheat bread, which has been soaked in milk until it will crumble, should be given twice a day. For the first few days, feed on plates or shingles which can be moved and cleaned. After this, little troughs may be used. As the chicks grow, larger troughs should be provided. Never feed in such a small space that the chicks will be crowded.

Feed little and often. Five times a day is not too often for the first three weeks and three times a day after that. For the first three weeks the feed should consist largely of cracked grains—such as cracked wheat, cracked corn, hulled oats, or oatmeal. A little "Johnny cake", boiled eggs, or pot cheese (one or all) may be fed. It is best to

feed grain for the first and last feed each day. For breakfast in order that the chickens may work vigorously early in the morning, and for supper that they may go to sleep with their crops filled with hard feed which must be ground before being digested. This grain will be ground out during the night and the activity of the gizzard is good exercise for the body.

Animal feed is necessary. This may be pot cheese, boiled meat, green cut bone, beef scrap, or boiled eggs.

Green feed must be provided. This should be given from the start. Chopped clover, alfalfa, beets, onions, or onion tops are all excellent. Onions are tonic and should be fed sparingly. Clean grass is the most satisfactory green feed. Give the chickens plenty of room away from the hens. A young orchard or a cornfield is an ideal place for chickens.

Give plenty of pure water at all times. This is as important as proper feed. Keep the water vessels clean and pure by frequently cleansing them.

Keep chickens busy but a little hungry. Overfeeding is as bad as underfeeding. Keep them free from lice and mites, give them a dry run and use common sense about feeding.

The Proper Rations for Poultry for Meat or Eggs

PROF. RICE gives some very plain instructions concerning the proper rations for poultry in bulletin No. 18, from which we extract the following brief directions.

Fowls do not always use the nutrients in their feed in the same proportions. That is, a ration that would be proper for summer would not be the proper one for winter, nor does a laying hen do her best on a ration that would do perfectly well for a hen that is not laying.

For example hens kept in cold quarters in winter require more of the fuel constituents, and their rations should contain more carbo-hydrates than would be required by hens kept in warm quarters. Therefore hens kept in cold quarters need more of such feeds as corn and buckwheat.

Laying hens require more protein than those not laying, because the albumen in the whites of eggs is secured from the protein content of the feed they eat. Laying hens require meat-feed of some kind, bran, middlings, milk, oats and other highly nitrogenous feeds. The feed that is best for laying hens is also best for growing stock, for the protein in feeds goes to make muscle (lean meat), bones, feathers, brain matter, nerves, viscera, etc.

There is a wise provision of nature that allows fowls to survive under misuse. To a certain extent they are able to adjust themselves to a ration that is deficient in carbo-hydrates. The animal system is able to use protein in the place

of carbo-hydrates, but to force a fowl to do this requires extra energy and endangers the kidneys and liver in the effort to work off the surplus of nitrogen. When there is a deficiency of carbo-hydrates, the system burns up protein—which is much more expensive and is therefore wasteful. This would be like burning mahogany instead of maple, simply because the mahogany happens to be in the house.

On the other hand, fowls are not able to adjust themselves to a ration that is deficient in protein. Their appetites demand a sufficient quantity of this, because while protein may be used in the place of carbo-hydrates it is impossible for carbo-hydrates to take the place of protein. When a ration is deficient in protein, the fowls consume an excess of carbo-hydrates in order to secure as much protein as is needed for the use of their bodies. This causes them to become fat and they cease to lay. It is possible to starve hens, although they may be eating a great quantity of feed. If the feed does not contain enough protein they will gradually starve for lack of it. Where there is just enough protein to keep the body going, there will be no surplus with which to make the whites of eggs and the hens can not lay. If fowls are growing too fat, cut out some of the feeds that make fat and add feeds that contain more protein.

It has been found that 500 pounds of hens in full laying, each hen weighing from three to five

pounds—say 100 to 150 hens, according to breed and size—require about 54.50 pounds of feed each day, divided as follows: Dry matter, 27.5 pounds; ash, 1.5 pounds; protein, 5 pounds; carbo-hydrates, 18.75 pounds; fat, 1.75 pounds.

As a ration containing practically the above proportions and well suited to heavy winter laying, Prof. Rice gives the following formula: wheat, 10 pounds; corn, 10 pounds; oats, 5 pounds; wheat bran, 5 pounds; ground oats, 4 pounds; wheat middlings, 2 pounds; meat scrap, 2 pounds; raw mangels, 10 pounds; boiled turnips, 5 pounds; skim milk, 10 pounds.

These feeds could be used in this proportion, but need not necessarily be fed at one time. The whole grain may be fed dry and the ground stuff made into a mash and mixed with the meat scrap and boiled turnips, the mangels being fed raw as green feed. If the milk is left out, a little more meat scrap may be added and potatoes could be substituted for the turnips and mangels, or clover or alfalfa meal for either of them.

The mixture as given above contains seventy-two pounds, or enough for 500 pounds live weight for about one and one-half days. If feed is weighed out in the above proportions and fed in like proportions, it is easy to calculate how much would be required for a flock of any size. Estimate the weight of the flock and feed about fifty-five pounds each day to each 500 pounds of live weight.

The Making of Prize-winning Birds

THE time to begin to think about winning prizes at the winter shows is the day the chicks are hatched. Prize winning has become so much a game of skill that he who waits until his fowls are grown up before selecting his specimens to be entered in competition in the show room is likely to find himself out of the running when the ribbons have been put up.

The winning of prizes has almost become a bus-

iness in these days and breeders send their birds to experts to be put in condition before the shows begin. He who would win, must not miss a single chance in the way of having birds that are fully matured and properly fleshed by the time the show season opens.

The chicks should be kept in the highest health and forced to grow as rapidly as possible in order to have them of large size for, notwithstanding all

that has been said on the subject, the judge who finds big, plump birds in the show room is likely to give them the preference over the smaller size—although they may be fully up to the requirements of the breed they represent.

Next is condition as to size, plumpness and roundness of outline. Legs, shanks and beaks should be clean, and the plumage should be in perfect condition.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS AND SCOTCH COLLIES

A UNIQUE COMBINATION OF INDUSTRIES

By H. de COURCY
Dublin, Ireland



WHETHER it is more profitable to raise poultry alone or to combine the industry with one or more of the many kinds of work to which one may turn one's hand on a farm must depend largely on circumstances. For my own part I should like to combine poultry culture with one or more farm or garden industries—such as dairying, fruit and vegetable culture, or stock raising—and I find as a rule that, throughout the British Islands, the tendency is to have more than one iron in the fire. I have from time to time visited many farms wherein dairying, bee-keeping, squab-raising, gardening, etc. are combined and very successfully carried on, and descriptions and photographic views of these places and the stock on them have been published in the American Poultry Press. When on my lecturing tours as an itinerant poultry instructor, I have unequalled facilities for looking up the successful men who have made their mark in the poultry business, and no opportunity is lost of visiting poultry farms—especially when I hear of any new, unique, or particularly successful business.

Such a business is that conducted by a successful breeder of Indian Runner ducks and Collie dogs, on the outskirts of a small town situated about twenty miles from Glasgow, Scotland. From time to time for many years I had heard a good deal about this farm and the excellence of both ducks and dogs which are bred there but I certainly was not prepared for anything like what I saw on my arrival there on a beautiful mid-summer morning. The proprietor met me at the small country railway station and after a pleasant drive of two miles behind a smart pony we arrived at the entrance to the farm of ducks and dogs. When we reached the entrance gates I was made aware of the fact by a chorus of quacks and barks, and I soon discovered that I had indeed come to a place well worth a visit.

Of the two industries duck raising, or rather the production of ducks' eggs, is the more important, and ducks were scattered here, there and everywhere, except in those places where there were dogs.

The Proprietor, the Homestead and the Farm

The proprietor, Mr. R. H. Campbell, is a typical Scotchman, which is saying a good deal for everybody knows that a true Scot is genial, hearty and hospitable though withal a hutter, a hard worker, a keen observer, a logical thinker and a successful man—if he is not utterly unlucky. Such a man is Mr. Campbell, who dwells with his family in a beautifully situated two-storied house. He farms about one hundred acres of choice, well cultivated land and of his farming I may say that, if I

am any judge, it is as good as one may see in a day's walk. The work of the whole farm is centered on the two industries, production of ducks' eggs and breeding of Collies. In order to supply food for ducks and dogs, a dairy herd of about a dozen milch cows is kept, and such crops as oats, barley, clover, wheat, potatoes, roots and vegetables are raised in great abundance.

The Duck Section

That part of the farm which is particularly devoted to ducks consists of a ten-acre field at the front of the house but divided from it by a beautifully laid out lawn and pleasure ground. This field was used as a meadow until three years ago, when it was divided up into pens and has since been used both for the adult ducks and the growing youngsters. It is now covered with rich herbage, and when the ducks are moved to another section of the farm and this field is again used as a meadow it is expected that it will yield exceedingly heavy crops. Another field of six acres, on which the ducks were kept for the three years previous to their removal to their present quarters, is having as fine a crop of hay as one could wish to see. Mr. Campbell has found this system of farming exceedingly profitable, for he says that keeping ducks on a field for three successive years so enriches the land that it will have three heavy crops of hay the three following years and also yield excellent crops of "aftergrass" which is fed to the dairy cows "on foot".

The expense of moving the ducks with all fences and appliances from one field to another every third year is not very great, for the main building in which the birds are kept is so situated that it opens on one field at the back and the other field at the front, so when a field is to be used it is only necessary to fence off the yards by means of wire netting and open one set of doors, while those at the other side of the barn are securely fastened.

The Stock Birds

The chief object which the proprietor has in mind is to produce sufficient eggs at all seasons to

supply the regular demand which exists in Glasgow and other large cities, and Mr. Campbell has made contracts with several large firms which must be fulfilled at any cost. 500 ducks are required to fill these contracts alone, and it is certain that they must be kept hustling in order to produce the 90,000 eggs per annum, which must be supplied under penalty of heavy fines.

There are side issues which, on such a farm as this, call for a considerable amount of thought, time and attention. For instance, a large trade is carried on in the sale of eggs for hatching, and to supply this demand it is necessary to keep another 50 ducks. To this we must add the ducks which are kept to lay eggs for the home incubators in order to replace the old stock birds as they are sold off and this special branch necessitates the keeping of another lot of 50 ducks, as the entire stock is renewed every three years or rather one-third of it is renewed every year. As 230 or 240 ducks (females) are required each year it is necessary to hatch at least 500 or 600 to allow for drakes, and the sale of these 200 to 300 drakes is an industry in itself. It would seem that the business is a most difficult and intricate one, but in the hands of Mr. Campbell the whole concern runs as smoothly as a skater on ice.

Indian Runner ducks are kept, for the reason that no other duck can equal or come near it as an egg-producer, and since the old cross-breed duck was discarded and the Indian Runner installed in its place (over nine years ago) Mr. Campbell has spared no pains in breeding up his flock by selection and by the introduction of the best blood that money could procure, until he has built up a flock of unrivalled egg-producers with which he has gained a reputation that will stand good for many a day.

During 1901—1903 strictly accurate accounts of the egg-production of all pens of ducks have been kept and they are of particular interest as they show the very great strides which have been made in breeding ducks (by selection and otherwise) that lay a greater number of eggs than were laid by their parents. 500 ducks are kept to lay eggs

enough to fill the contracts for eggs for table use. These are divided into five flocks of 100 birds each and are kept in five runs of one acre each, without male birds. A breeding flock of 100 of the choicest birds and the best layers has been selected from the whole flock. They are kept in ten small lots made up of ten ducks and two drakes each and are provided with large well-watered runs, each being one quarter of an acre in extent. The eggs from these small breeding flocks are used to supply the demand for eggs for hatching at all seasons, and during the three months February—April, the home incubators are filled and kept going from the same source.

I have been permitted to compile some figures from the account



Month Old Indian Runner Ducklings.

books which I give below in tabular form:

Month.	Number of eggs laid by 100 ducks in 1901.	Average number of eggs laid by each duck in 1901.	Number of eggs laid by 100 ducks in 1902.	Average number laid by each duck in 1902.	Number of eggs laid by 100 ducks in 1903.	Average number laid by each duck in 1903.
Jan.	906	9.06	1002	10.02	1114	11.14
Feb.	1425	14.25	1408	14.08	1521	15.21
March	1964	19.64	2121	21.21	2043	20.43
April	2102	21.02	2196	21.96	2341	23.41
May	1740	17.40	2002	20.02	2108	21.08
June	1882	18.82	1846	18.46	1921	19.21
July	991	9.91	1082	10.82	1146	11.46
Aug.	621	6.21	743	7.43	856	8.56
Sept.	533	5.33	601	6.01	782	7.82
Oct.	1678	16.78	1784	17.84	1853	18.53
Nov.	1862	18.62	2008	20.08	2200	22.00
Dec.	1237	12.37	1252	12.52	1201	12.01

Total 16941 169.41 18045 180.45 19086 190.86

As may be seen from an examination of this table of figures the breeding ducks have improved in egg-production from year to year at a very satisfactory rate, since the average number of eggs laid by each duck in 1901 was only 169 as compared with 180 in 1902 and 190 in 1903. A corresponding progress has been made by the large flocks, whose eggs are sent to market, although the breeding stock has been more carefully selected for egg-production. It must be remembered that in the larger flocks over one-third of the ducks are in their first year, while all the ducks in the breeding stock are in their second or third year. It is found that while ducks are exceedingly prolific in their first year, the eggs of two-year-old ducks are more fertile.

Feeding

The improved egg-production shown in the table of figures and the accompanying diagram is not entirely the result of careful breeding and selection, but also in a measure attributable to an improvement in the food which has been effected during the period under consideration by many experiments with various rations.

The foods used during the past year both for the breeding ducks and the large flocks of layers are as follows:

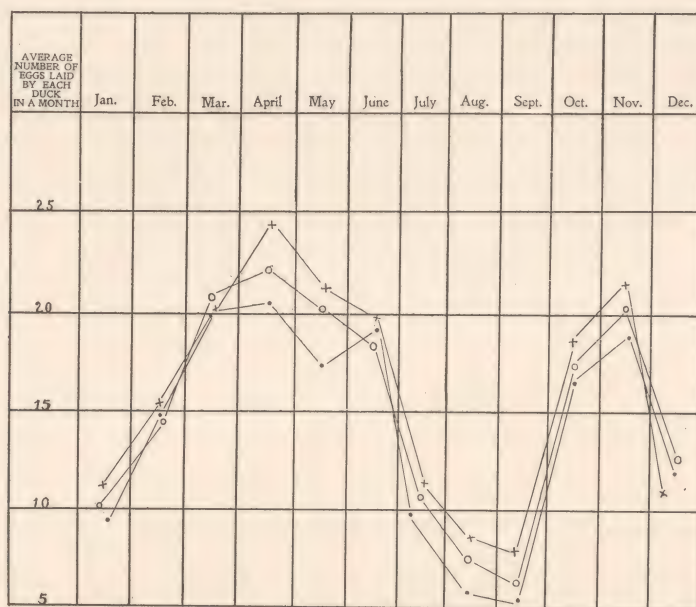
Summer Ration

The ducks are fed morning and evening on a mash consisting of two parts barleymeal, two parts middlings, one part cornmeal, three parts distillery oil cake, three parts clover, and an allowance of half an ounce of cut green bone per day for each bird. This is fed in long shallow troughs, and nearby are troughs of skim milk from which the ducks drink occasionally during the course of the meal. Indian Runner ducks are extraordinary foragers and in the morning it is hard to get them to eat anything like a full meal as they are anxious to search for animal or insect food. As soon as breakfast is over they are off to a stream through the fields in search of worms, grubs and insects of all kinds and during the whole day they keep on the move.

Before being shut up for the night they are fed a second ration of mash and then they rest content for the night on their beds of straw in long, low, wooden houses. Nearly all of the eggs are laid during the night or early morning, but it is not advisable to allow the ducks to leave their houses until about 8 o'clock lest the eggs may be laid in the fields and lost.

Winter Ration

The winter ration is similar to the feed in summer the only difference being that three times as much cornmeal and twice as much cut green bone are fed in winter. When bone can not be procured in sufficient quantity, a supply of livers, hearts and lights of sheep and oxen is requisitioned from one of the Glasgow butchers, boiled in a



The Egg Production for 1901 is Represented by —•—
 " " " " 1902 " " —○—
 " " " " 1903 " " —×—

large vat, chopped fine and mixed with the mash. The water in which they have been boiled is used to moisten the mash and it is fed warm during the winter season. Mr. Campbell uses a double allowance of meat stuffs and bone in winter because at this time of the year the ducks can not find so much insect food as in spring, summer and fall, and he uses an extra

supply of cornmeal because he considers it conducive to heat. Distillery oil cake, which is one of the main ingredients of the mash, is a by-product of Indian corn which is purchased from distillers at a low price.

Rearing the Ducklings

The hatching and rearing of ducklings on this farm can not be called a formidable undertaking as only 500 to 600 are reared each year. They are hatched in March and April—the two best months of the year for rearing ducklings which are required for stock. The ducklings are required to replace the three-year-old birds, which are sold out during October and November, and Mr. Campbell sells very few female ducklings either for breeding or for any other purpose.

The young drakes, however, he sells to farmers, who require them for crossing with their common ducks, the price being \$1.00 to \$1.50 for a drake nine to twelve weeks old. A fair number of them are also sold with the old ducks to make up pairs, trios, or breeding pens; and although the best laying days of these old ducks are over, it is not a bad investment for a farmer to pay \$3.00 for a young, well-bred drake and two ducks which are known to be of really good laying strain. The demand for breeding pens is increasing and Mr. Campbell is planning to raise about 1000 ducklings to sell as breeders next season, as he believes that this branch of duck-raising can be made to pay as well as any other.

As the ducklings raised are required for stock they are kept in small pens and highly fed as if required for killing at eight or ten weeks, but have an ample run so that they may grow up in good health and increase in bone, muscle and feathers as well as in flesh or fat. The hatching is done by incubators, and when hatched the downy ducklings are removed to the brooder house. This is a long, low building, capable of holding 600 ducklings of various ages and so arranged that the younger birds may have the advantage of adequate heat at one end, while the pens gradually cool off, till at the other end the house is as cool as if no portion of it were artificially heated. The entire house is divided into

twelve parts and from each one a door opens onto a large yard covered with grass and excellently shaded with plum and pear trees.

In these admirable quarters the ducklings grow apace, being provided with everything that nature requires. During their early days the food consists of hard boiled eggs and boiled rice and milk. Later they are fed a mixture of boiled rice, barley-meal and milk and finally have the same kind of mash as that used for the adult stock.

The Collie Department

Mr. Campbell takes a very great interest in the breeding of high-class Collies and is justly proud of his valuable stock of dogs. Scotland is the



Flock of Indian Runner Ducks on an Irish Farm.

home of the Collies and a good proportion of Scotland's best may be seen in these kennels. Unfortunately space will not permit me to enter into a detailed description of the methods of dog breeding practised by Mr. Campbell, who finds this section of his farm especially profitable as the demand for puppies is excellent. The average price of weanling puppies is from £1 (\$5.00) to £3 (\$15.00) a head, and as there may be eight to ten in a litter and at least two litters in the year it will be seen that the income from a score of female Collies is considerable. Of course there is some expense connected with the keeping up of a high-class stud of Collies and Mr. Campbell has occasionally paid long prices for celebrated males and females, but once the actual stud has been got together with suitable kennels and every other convenience for breeding, the actual expense caused by attendance, food and similar items is exceedingly small when compared with the income.

The diet consists largely of farinaceous foods, but at certain seasons a small proportion of meat and chopped green vegetables is fed. These foods tend to ward off attacks of skin diseases, are useful as bowel correctives and healthful as all changes of diet must be. Dogs will eat tainted

meat with much relish but it is not good for them and one should always make it a point to secure fresh butchers' scraps in preference to horse flesh or cats' meat of doubtful age and quality.

There is a row of nicely made, airy kennels and every adult dog has a compartment to itself. This is considered necessary when valuable dogs are bred, because when kennelled in twos and threes dogs sometimes fight over a bone or a biscuit and may easily get injured in this way. There is a "hospital" or reserve kennel situated at some distance from the others and this is found particularly useful when one of the dogs happens to get ill. A sick dog needs quiet and rest as badly as a sick human being and it can only have them when it is kennelled at some distance from the healthy dogs. A reserve kennel is also useful for keeping a dog in quarantine after he has been newly purchased or has returned from a show, so that one can be sure he is not bringing any disease into his kennel.

All puppies have a tendency, developed to a greater or less degree, to chase, play with and sometimes to kill poultry. Setters, pointers and other game dogs especially have a fancy for this kind of sport and even the intelligent Collie is not, in its youth, quite exempt from mischievous

tendencies of this kind. On a duck and dog farm, however, there is every opportunity to teach the puppies, at an early age, to conduct themselves with decorum towards their feathered friends and the result is that the ducklings and puppies grow up like "a happy family". Indeed there are two of the old dogs which are particularly helpful in the management of the duck farm for, having been trained to their work, they assist in driving the ducks when required and can do it with a greater degree of gentleness and intelligence than many a farm helper, man or woman.

The Collie is a dog whose intelligence is turned to many uses, but chief among them is his usefulness to the shepherd. Indeed it would be impossible for a shepherd who has the care of a large flock of sheep or herd of cattle in a wild and mountainous district, to tend and care for his flock or herd without the aid of his intelligent and indefatigable Collie. The Collie also makes a first-rate caretaker or watch-dog by night and day and may be trained to kill rats, foxes and other vermin. In fact its intelligence is so marked that it can be trained to perform a greater variety of work than perhaps any other species of four-footed animals.



A View on Beaver Hill Poultry Farm.

A Woman's Experience with Poultry--No. 4

When the cockerels and culls from the incubator-hatched chicks were sold, the Woman found that her receipts exceeded the outlay for fowls, which was:

3 doz. Barred Plymouth Rock chicks at .05 each	\$1 80
10 doz. Single Comb Brown Leghorn chicks at .40 each	48 00
12 doz. Rose Comb Black Minorca chicks at .20 each	28 80
10 Barred Plymouth Rock hens, 1, 2 and 3 years old	5 00
1 Barred Plymouth Rock cock, 2 years old	2 00
2 Dominique hens, 2 years old	75
1 Brahma hen, 1 year old	1 00
18 White Leghorn hens, 1 and 2 years old	9 00
23 S. C. Brown Leghorn hens, 2 and 3 years old	15 00
1 S. C. Brown Leghorn cock, 1 year old	5 00

\$116 35

She had culled the chicks so severely that when they reached the sixth month there remained of six broods (twenty-five dozen chicks) only:

14 pullets and 2 cockerels of the Barred Ply-

Wenonah Stevens Abbott

mouth Rocks, 27 pullets and 3 cockerels of the Single Comb Brown Leghorns, 29 pullets and 2 cockerels of the Rose Comb Black Minorcas.

Neighboring ranchers who had wished to improve their stock had bought \$101.75 worth of her Brown Leghorn cockerels and \$51.00 of her Minorca cockerels, while the culls eaten and sold to those who were less particular about their flocks amounted to another \$40.

After the molting season, she divided her birds into five flocks: one composed of the two Dominiques, the Brahma and all the B. P. Rock hens; one of Minorcas; one of White Leghorns; two of Brown Leghorns. All the male birds were kept in what the boys called the "rooster house" which had a separate pen and run for each bird. The males were kept by themselves until breeders had been selected and separated from the main flocks. As the climate did not require special shelter—

other than protection from rain, foxes, etc.—"shake" houses with wire-enclosed runs were sufficient. The six brooders were homemade of old material, but she estimated them liberally and the other entries of investment in her expense account were:

6 home-made brooders, jugs, etc.	\$30 00
5 poultry houses and runs	125 00
1 "rooster house"	15 00
Breeding pens	20 00

\$190 00

This small sum had provided ample quarters for the young birds until they were sold and permanent shelter for the 124 hens and pullets, 2 cocks and 7 cockerels with which she began the autumn laying season. She had three reasons for dividing the females into five flocks: she believed in small flocks, thought birds of a kind looked better together than mixed breeds, and wished to be able to compare the relative values of breeds before deciding which to keep permanently.

She found that the Brahma was the first to molt and the quickest over with it, the Dominiques

started early and were latest in beginning to lay, Minorcas ranked next in the time they were off duty, Rocks came fourth and all the Leghorns laid well into the molting season.

The Brahma, which was a pet of the children, stayed out of the house a great deal without regard to what flock was at large. In August the family discovered that she had stolen a nest and was sitting under the woodshed. No one interfered with her and September fifth she proudly came forth with one chick which grew into a very pretty Dark Brahma pullet. The Woman lost two hens and two cocks by feeding dry bearded barley, but there was no other sickness in the flock that year, which may have been partly due to the purity of the mountain air and excellent water, as well as to perfect cleanliness, ventilation without draft, variety of food, absence of lice, presence of grit, and air-slaked lime which was kept dusted about the houses.

She ended the year with 130 birds, which brought an average profit of \$2.39 each, without charging them for the time she devoted to them. Their account stood:

Cost of feed	\$127 00
Boys' assistance	205 00
6 per cent interest on \$306 35 invested in stock and houses.	18 38
Total expenses.	\$350 38
1612 dozen eggs, at average price of .25 per dozen.	\$403 50
Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels.	101 75
Rose Comb Black Minorca cockerels	51 00
Culls, eaten and sold	40 00
Manure—estimated	65 00
Total income	\$661 25

Profit remaining as payment for the year's supervision of birds, \$310.87.

The feed item included green stuff from the family's garden and food given the birds sold, but was more than in later years when she had greater experience. The manure was estimated as being worth 25 cents a bushel, as goat manure cost 30 cents a bushel and had to be hauled five miles—teaming extra. The boys of the family cared for the birds before and after school and were paid for their time, the Woman attending to mid-day duties.

The average egg-production was 156 eggs. No individual records were kept, but flock records were carefully entered. The Rocks averaged 148 eggs, Brahma 151, Dominiques 152, Minorcas 162, White Leghorns 163, Brown Leghorns 163 1-10. During December, January and February—when prices were highest—the Brahma averaged 12 eggs a month, the Dominiques 13, Barred Plymouth Rocks 14 9-12, Minorcas 15 1-2, White Leghorns nearly 16, Brown Leghorns 16 1-4. All the Minorcas were pullets, 51 per cent of the Brown Leghorns and 58 per cent of the B. P. Rocks were also in their first laying season. Only two Rocks and four Brown Leghorns were three years old, all other birds one and two years, so the test was fairly even.

The Woman estimated that her eggs cost her less than seven cents a dozen that year. Of the six breeds kept the Brahma ate most so charged most for her products, even after being allowed for the chick which she added to the flock. Minorcas and Leghorns seemed to be the best breeds for Northern California as they had the longest laying season and were all-year-round foragers.

The Language of Domestic Fowls



FOLKLORE tales are usually filled in with conversations between men, animals, birds and other of the people of wildwood and shaded glen, but in these prosaic days we rarely give a thought to the language of our companions the birds and beasts. Notwithstanding this there are very few poultry breeders who do not understand the language of their feathered pets, and if we study the matter we shall find that the vocabulary is not a short one.

Chickens have, perhaps, the most extensive list of words of any of the domestic fowls. They are capable of expressing content, hunger, discomfort, gladness, alarm and the pure joy of living.

Chickens begin to talk at a very early age. Their little peeps of content or the distinct tone of discomfort may be recognized almost as soon as they are out of the shell. Let one familiar with poultry hear the peepings of a lot of chicks and he will be able to tell at once whether they are busily engaged in eating in comfort or are uncomfortable from being chilled. The brooder-raised chick goes no further than this in the use of language until it is of a size to run at large with its companions. Then if one strays away from its companions, its loud and interrogative peep is easily understood.

When chicks are brooded by a mother hen, they learn to come at her call. A distinct sound is used merely to call the brood together and another to call them to share in some tidbit she has found. The former calls the chicks around the hen in a leisurely manner, but the latter brings them with outstretched wings. When the day is ended and the sleeping place is to be sought, the mother fussily urges her brood to keep together and not loiter along the way in language that is plain to understand. Once they are gathered under their mother, her soothing guttural cooing sound quiets the chicks that are inclined to wakefulness as surely as a mother's lullaby quiets the fretful or wakeful child. If an enemy appears how soon the mother of a brood gives them notice and how well she is understood can be demonstrated any time that a hawk sails overhead or a prowling cat creeps near.

The chick that is sick complains very distinctly

H. N. CAREW

of its discomfort and the expert can frequently make a good guess at its condition by the tone in which the complaint is made.

The older fowls have many ways of communicating with each other. The cock sounds his challenge to his brethren, or abjectly begs for mercy when the fortune of battle goes against him. He gives the note of alarm when danger is approaching and the cry of distress when the presence of a favorite guest decides his doom.

The hen sings gaily if not musically when she feels the gladdening effect of the sunshine, talks quietly to herself as she cautiously approaches her nest and tells the world all about it when an egg has been deposited. The hen that is in the hands of an enemy gives the alarm in a voice entirely different from that in which other members of the flock express their fear of a similar fate for themselves.

Turkeys have a limited vocabulary but it is an easy one to learn. Geese are not loquacious, their use of language being very limited. Ducks express alarm or surprise and have a few notes of content, but they can not be called talkative. They are given to gabbling among themselves, apparently more for the purpose of making a noise than for the conveying of information.

Guineas have considerable command of language and are almost continually talking in subdued tones among themselves or making a great noise over small things. It is a curious fact that chickens and guineas understand each other perfectly, while neither of them pays much attention to what may be going on among the ducks and geese. Let a guinea give notice that an enemy is near and the hens at once take alarm; but ducks or geese may quack, or hiss, or gabble with fear as much as they please without as much as causing a hen or guinea to look up.

There is no reason to think that domestic fowls have added any words to their language since the years beyond history when the jungle fowls roamed among the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains. The wild jungle fowl of today crows as does the domestic cock, the only difference being that his

crow is much like that of the bantam, short and jerky. The jungle hen clucks, cackles and sings the same as the domestic hen, her voice being softer and lower than that of the domesticated bird.

It is a rather interesting fact that but few of the wild birds have a large range of sounds to express the emotions. They sing, "cheep", peep, or utter the cries distinctive to their family, but otherwise each must in a large measure depend on its own watchfulness for safety instead of receiving information from other members of the tribe. Quail have language sounds which they use to locate each other, call the brood together, or give an alarm, as well as a series of sounds like subdued peeping with which they express comfort or satisfaction when feeding in the stubble or grass, and a peculiar cooing sound which they always make when settling for the night.

It may be that birds of a gregarious habit use word sounds more extensively than do those which usually go in pairs, but this is not noticeable in the case of the grackle or crow blackbird, pheasant, grouse and other gregarious birds.

Crows no doubt have a distinct language to use as occasion demands and they seem to take great satisfaction in talking to each other at the season when they congregate for the autumn migration. Pigeons have very limited powers of talking, using but few sounds and those for love-making. Those who have had an opportunity of watching sand-hill cranes must have been impressed with the fact that they have a sense of amusement. They gather in groups in the spring and have jolly times. Ungainly as the bird seems when standing quietly or flying laboriously, it is able to dance in the most graceful manner and its bow to a neighbor could not be improved upon in any school of fashion. They frequently dance in couples while the remainder of the group stand gravely at attention. Once the dance is over, the dancers are applauded in the most boisterous manner and presently another couple will go through a dance, the steps reminding one of a stately minuet. This is continued for hours.

One can not learn much by studying the language of birds, except to feel that it is possible there are things in heaven and earth not dreamed of in our philosophy.



FINISHING DUCKS

THEO. F. JAGER



HE ORDINARY rules for feeding ducks should be observed in fattening them. A duck easily gets "off its feed" and all changes in the nature and amount of food must be made very gradually. Even a change from yellow to white cornmeal has caused loss of appetite which resulted in loss of time and therefore of money. When one notices that appetites have failed, it is imperative that the cause be located at once, and it may be something wrong in the feed or some unusual excitement. (Visitors to the farm are often sufficient to account for it.) The one who feeds ducks should always approach them leisurely, at regular intervals and with no marked change of attire—the feeder must not wear dark clothes one day and white the next. If, despite care, this lack of desire for food occurs, miss one meal and the next will disappear rapidly unless the fault is in the feed.

Allow sufficient trough space and drinking room for even the weakest to have opportunity to eat and drink without crowding, and then feed no more at any one time than will be consumed in twenty minutes. Crowding to reach the food causes fighting and is apt to result in loss of money with a feather-eating flock. Grit (one part) and oyster-shell (three parts) should be kept constantly in special troughs to which they have ready access. Beach-sand for ducklings under three weeks and beach-gravel for older birds should be provided when convenient. Flat-bottomed, water-tight troughs should have a two-inch layer of this sand or gravel in the bottom, to which fresh water should be added daily. The amount of wet sand consumed will surprise the novice and add to the birds' digestive powers.

The Best Forcing Feed

First week: To equal parts of cornmeal, wheat bran and middlings, dry mixed, add five per cent of sand, mix to a crumbly mash with sweet skimmed milk or warm water—milk having the preference. Mix just enough for one meal and if any is left over, feed it to hogs or older ducks. Warm the mash in an oven until it has no stickiness, as sticky food will adhere to the roof of ducks' bills. Feed every three hours for the first four days and for the balance of the week four times a day—6 and 10 a. m., 2 and 6 (or later) p. m. Water freely at meal time but remove the water and feed as soon as the birds are through eating. The water must not be chilly and it is well to take it from a pond or brook if possible. Drinking dishes filled with pebbles the size of a hazel-nut are the best drinking fountains, as they prevent the ducklings getting wet and chilled.

Second week: Water may be given in an ordinary V-shaped trough similar to that used for feed, and milk omitted from the mash—which should consist of three-sevenths cornmeal and two-sevenths each of bran and middlings. A small quantity of beef-scrap or animal meal should gradually be added to the mash.

Third, fourth and fifth weeks: The cornmeal should be gradually increased to four-sevenths of the grain ration and beef-scraps to ten per cent. Chopped green stuff may form one fifth of the mash—corn or rye sown broadcast and cut before the stalks hardened being excellent if cut in half-inch lengths and well bruised. The ducks should be fed three times a day and the quantity of food steadily increased.

Sixth week: Increase the beef-scrap to fifteen per cent and the green stuff to twenty-five per cent.

Seventh week: Green food should gradually be cut out of the diet, as it makes the body flabby and the ducks "will not stand up well" as poultry-

water. Fish must not be fed spasmodically. It must be a constant part of the diet or not fed at all.) Cornmeal should now form five-sevenths of the solid food.

Eighth week and after: Cut out bran and greens, feed as much yellow cornmeal as possible with just enough middlings and beef-scrap to make the mash tasty. Celery stalks and the coarser leaves, chopped fine and added to the feed in the last weeks before killing, flavor the meat thoroughly and deliciously. Duck-flesh is a great absorbent of flavor of all sorts. The French feed ginger, wintergreen and vanilla for this purpose, but this has not yet been tried in this country. It is because of this power of absorption of flavor that one must omit fish from the ration in the last weeks before killing and be careful that the feed has not been musty or overheated.

The Best Only Is Prime

To be classed as the producers of high-class duck-meat, flavoring methods must be employed by duck-farmers. Celery is one of the most improving flavors, as proved by Havre de Grace canvas-backs. Birds shot during the celery season in that part of the Chesapeake Bay famed for its celery beds bring six to eight dollars the pair in the eastern markets, while others just as plump but shot forty miles farther south command only one and a half or two dollars a pair. Epicures found the difference in flavor and the demand for the Havre de Grace quality keeps up the price. Under similar treatment, the flesh of Pekin ducks will respond in the same manner. A prominent Long Island duck-farmer uses ground celery seed, one quart to eighty or a hundred birds at each meal, (beginning



Getting Acquainted.

Photo by Courtesy of Oscar H. Givler.

men say. If fish has formed part of the animal food, it should be lessened in amount as it must be cut out entirely two weeks before killing time or will affect the flavor of the flesh. (Fish is an appetizer for ducks and whenever it can be obtained at a low cost should be continuously used until this week, using from three to five per cent more than of other animal food. It may be cooked and the mash mixed with the water in which it boiled, or chopped fine and fed raw—either added to the mash or fed between meals in

with less and steadily increasing it for the last twelve days before killing.) He labels these ducks "celery fed" and obtains from four to six cents a pound over the regular market price. The higher price does not curtail the demand, as the choicer flavor makes it preferable to the commonly fattened product.

Without doubt iron, the great blood-builder could be fed to ducks intended for invalids and make the flesh so flavored with it that it would be eaten with delight.

A Cold Storage Tale

IT WAS late in the spring of 1950. Paul Le Moyne, the rich young New Yorker, felt the charm of the sunny skies and the soft breeze which blew up from the South. He was preparing to take a little trip in his air-ship before

breakfast, but was undecided in which direction to go.

"I think I'll run over to Chicago and have something to eat," he said to a friend who stood near. "I feel as if I would like to have some per-

fectly fresh hard boiled eggs, and if I get them in Chicago I shall have a better chance of getting them only a day or two old."

In an hour he dropped down into the public air-ship station in Chicago and it was not long before he was sitting in the finest restaurant in the city poring over the bill of fare. They did not call it a bill of fare in that place. The prices charged were so high that they could afford to call it a "menu", but Paul was used to such little things and scanned the list closely.

"I'll have some hard boiled eggs, if you have any that are perfectly fresh," he said to the obsequious waiter, who stood at his side dressed in a costume that would have passed muster in any breakfast room in the land.

"Yessir," responded the waiter. "We have them, sir, that we can recommend. Just got them in this morning from our usual source of supply."

In a few minutes Paul was supplied with the eggs and picking one up with the intention of breaking it, when he noticed on the shell some faint lines that seemed regular enough to have been placed there by design. Scanning them closely he discovered that the lines were evidently written with a lead pencil or some similar instrument of writing, and he redoubled his efforts to discover their meaning.

Taking from his pocket a strong magnifying glass he succeeded in deciphering them. They read: "Geraldine De Smythe found this egg under a blooming lilac bush on a farm on which she was visiting. Will the one who eats it communicate with her?" Then followed a brief description of the young lady.

Paul was enchanted with the description and determined to seek the young lady without delay. Hastily finishing his breakfast he mounted his air-ship and steered for Central Illinois, laying his course so as to arrive at the town given as the address of the beautiful young lady whose message had so strangely come to him.

It was only a short time until the town was reached and Paul descended and began to make inquiries for a young lady named Geraldine De

Smythe. No one seemed to know her and he had about concluded that he was mistaken in the address when an aged man, in reply to his questions, said he knew the lady.

"I shouldn't exactly call her a young lady," said the veteran, "but she ain't so old as she will be if she lives longer. You couldn't say she is getting along in years for she ain't so old as I be, and I am good for several years yet. I ain't quite eighty-four."

Paul smiled at the notion of the beautiful Geraldine being anywhere near as old as the decrepit old man before him and impatiently, but politely, urged his informant to direct him to the lady.

"She lives in that old-fashioned house on the hill yonder," said the old man. "She is a little queer. She's never married, and often says she is looking for a husband to come to her from some foreign shore or something of that kind."

Paul hardly waited till the loquacious old gentleman had finished before he hurried toward the house pointed out to him and in the shortest possible time was ringing the antiquated bell.

An old, old lady came to the door. Her garments were of ancient cut and her hair was arranged in the ridiculous pompadour which was passing out of fashion in 1905. Her withered cheeks were powdered and painted and her false teeth were gleaming white.

Paul doffed his cap and bowed reverently. "I called to see Miss Geraldine De Smythe," he said. "I presume you are her mother, or grandmother, or possibly her aunt?" This last supposition he added as it occurred to him that no mother or grandmother would array herself in such youthful fashion.

Much to his surprise the lady threw her arms around his neck and kissed him fervently.

"At last you have come," she said. "I knew you would and I have looked for you so many weary years."

With some effort Paul released himself from the embrace of the lady, using as little force as possible.

"I think you are mistaken," he said. "I understand that Miss De Smythe is young and beautiful and this description does not——" here he stopped himself from finishing the sentence, his training preventing him from telling the truth at all times, even under such provocation.

"Oh, no I am not," protested the lady. "As soon as you said Geraldine I knew you meant me, for it has been years since any one has called me by that name. I remember so well about the egg that I am sure you found my name on. It was a sweet spring morning with the perfume of lilacs in the air. I found a nest of eggs under a bush and on one of them I wrote a message. That message was to you. Fate has decided that you were to be mine. It has been a weary waiting but at last you are here. Five and forty years have passed since I wrote that message. All these years that egg has been lying in cold storage waiting for you to come and eat it, while my weary heart has longed for an answer. Now we will be happy ever after and walk down life's flowery pathway hand in hand. I am so glad I have retained my youth and beauty until you came."

She made an effort to smile which cracked the enamel on her cheeks and caused her teeth to fall out. Hastily replacing the teeth, Geraldine cried: "Thrice welcome, my own, let me fold you once more in my loving embrace. You——"

But Paul had fled. Down the street he raced as if a demon were after him. Jumping into his air-ship he put it at top speed and stopped not nor heeded the direction he was taking until late in the afternoon seeing a city below him he dropped down, half famished, to find himself in San Francisco.

Entering a restaurant he seated himself at a table. "What have you to eat?" he asked the waiter.

"We have some elegant fresh eggs, just from Petaluma," answered the man.

"Give me pork and beans," said Paul decisively, "no more fresh eggs from a cold storage warehouse for me."

Why Not Be a Poultryman?

W. A. HERBRUCK

A FEW years since this question would not have presented alluring prospects to the one of whom it was asked. When poultry shows were scarce and good sales still more scarce, no one could expect a rush for this business. Then the city mother was ashamed of her son if he had chosen poultry-raising as a vocation and farmers looked upon one of their neighbors who started in the chicken business as either thriftless or sick. With the organization of numerous poultry associations came a widespread interest in the work. The attractive exhibitions which these associations annually held have done much to win the public sentiment in favor of the fancy poultry industry. To those veterans who instituted the poultry-show movement this result is very gratifying, because it indicates that the people are appreciating the fact that there are brains in the world of chicken raisers as well as elsewhere and that a man is not a crank because he joys in the fact that he has produced an almost perfect bird—a better one than his fellow fancier has been able to produce. Since the success of the business depends upon the public, this better sentiment indicates that there have never before been such opportunities as now for those engaged in this industry.

At a recent poultry show one of the judges smilingly approached me and asked: "Do you see

the gentleman over there admiring that pen of White Rocks?" I nodded and he continued: "Ten years ago that same man ridiculed me because I asked him 'why not be a poultryman?' though he acknowledged that I made a success as a fancier while he was still a poorly paid laborer. But we were always friends, and when last year he learned that I was to judge this show, he attended and became interested. Not more than ten minutes ago that pen of Rocks was purchased and my friend is going into the poultry business, first as a side issue but later he intends to make it his sole interest."

I asked him what had won the gentleman's good opinion and he replied: "Well the only thing I know that could have done it was his realization of what poultry culture really means."

An important factor in any business is: with whom will I associate? The poultry industry now attracts a different class of people than it once did. They are conservative business men, who look upon poultry raising as a large industry.

Although there have always been many honest upright men connected with this business,

it is gratifying that the numbers are increasing. You have sounded the wrong note if, in answer to the query in my heading, you have expressed fear as to the men with whom you would come in contact.

In determining the value of any occupation do not fail to figure in the pleasure you derive from following it. Many failures are made because of a blind rush into business. You can not instantly determine whether you should be a poultryman, but you ought not unless you enjoy working among your birds. If you do not like the work, poultry raising will be a punishment to you and you will not be successful.

The most effective weapon with which you can meet your friend's ridicule is the statement of the immensity of the business. Few realize that more than \$500,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry are disposed of in this country every year. If you wish to be a stock holder in this immense industry, become a poultryman. It costs a dollar each year to feed and care for a hen, while at ordinary market prices her eggs should bring two dollars and if purely bred and her eggs sold to the fancy trade they are worth ten times the market rate. And before you will be the alluring fact that fanciers get from five to five hundred dollars for a cockerel and that you can do likewise when you learn to breed equally good birds.

The Special Meeting at Pittsburg



HE SPECIAL meeting of the American Poultry Association, which was held at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 4, might without any great stretch of the imagination be called an epoch-making one. It did more than

some of us hoped it would and much less than others expected of it.

It reconsidered the action of the Minneapolis meeting in the matter of admitting the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds to the Standard under the name of American Reds and there it quit. The faction which called the meeting hoped to have the Rhode Island Reds of the Rose Comb variety admitted to full rights as a Standard variety but failed and the whole thing was deferred until the next annual meeting, wherever that may be held. The committee of five was instructed to proceed to the work of finishing the New Illustrated Standard, omitting both Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and American Reds.

This is exactly what was done, but it was not done with ease and facility for a meeting at which more bickering was indulged in was never held by the American Poultry Association.

There was a very surprising attendance, although of the five members who called for the meeting only two were present—Messrs. Sharp, Latham and Felch not being enough interested in the matter to put in an appearance. They seem to have been willing enough to ask other members of the Association to go to the expense of "saving" it, but their interest was not great enough to induce them to take any of this expense on themselves.

Those in attendance showed that they had the good of the Association at heart and it is only reasonable to assume that every one of them worked for the thing he thought most likely to make the Association stronger and more able to cope with the difficulties which sometimes obstruct the even tenor of its way.

The roll call was answered by the following members: D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, New York; T. E. Orr, Beaver, Pennsylvania; Fred L. Kimmey, Morgan Park, Illinois; Miller Purvis, Freeport, Illinois; Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Indiana; J. F. Schureman, Chicago; W. C. Pierce, Indianapolis, Indiana; Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, New York; Robert H. Essex, Buffalo, New York; W. I. Burgess, Indianapolis, Indiana; Thomas F. McGrew, New York City; George E. Howard, Washington, District of Columbia; Maurice F. Delano, Millville, New Jersey; J. H. Drevenstedt, Johnstown, New York; H. H. Blackman, Ithaca, New York; E. G. Wyckoff, Ithaca, New York; W. C. Denny,

Ithaca, New York; Phil. Feil, Andover, Ohio; F. D. Baerman, Dunellen, New Jersey; Edward F. Wickey, Chicago; Lester Tompkins, Concord, Massachusetts; Daniel P. Shove, Fall River, Massachusetts; Hon. C. M. Bryant, Wollaston, Massachusetts; Hon. A. F. Cooper, Homer City, Pennsylvania; Joseph P. Hilldorfer, Allegheny, Pennsylvania; B. J. Hill, Beaver, Pennsylvania; Julius Frank, Akron, Ohio; D. E. Hale, Sewickley, Pennsylvania; Harry Shannon, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; G. H. Hildebrand, Emsworth, Pennsylvania; G. R. Haswell, Circleville, Ohio; Dr. N. B. Aldrich, Fall River, Massachusetts; W. A. Reed, McDonald, Pennsylvania; T. L. Pillow, Allegheny, Pennsylvania; E. H. Selden, Verona, Pennsylvania;

who are always on hand to consider any question that may come up for discussion.

The advance guard of those interested in the meeting appeared at the Hotel Antler Saturday evening. Others came Sunday and Monday, and by Monday afternoon nearly all who were present during the meeting had their names on the register. Monday was spent in visiting and discussing in an informal way the work before the coming meeting. The pros and cons were talked over, often with some excitement but always in good fellowship.

Promptly at 10 o'clock on the morning of the fourth, President Orr called the meeting to order and electrified the members by declaring it illegal and out of order. An appeal was taken and the

president was voted down by a vote of seven to fourteen, those on the fence not voting. The president took advantage of his privilege and declined to state his reason for his ruling. McGrew, Wyckoff, Baerman and Howard sparred for a few minutes over the question, Mr. Wyckoff taking the ground that a legal meeting could not be held during a recess in a regular meeting.

The president intimated that he considered the action on the American Reds at Minneapolis perfectly legal. He said two members of the publication committee blocked progress on the Standard by declaring they would not go on because they considered the admission of the American Reds illegal. Wickey, Kimmey, Baerman and Bryant occupied the floor in turn and laid down several brands of parliamentary practice and it was finally decided to call the meeting a legal one.

Secretary Orr said he wished the president could see his way to declare that

in his opinion the American Reds were legally admitted and as much in the Standard as any other breed. Mr. Wyckoff suggested that the meeting adjourn itself into a committee of the whole and avoid any danger of illegality. Secretary Orr intimated that the methods being used by the advocates of the Rhode Island Reds were in the nature of unlawful practices, and Mr. Curtis arose to defend himself and Mr. Drevenstedt against the charge of delaying the Standard. He said Secretary Orr had failed to O. K. proofs and had not furnished a Standard for Buckeyes. He said the Secretary tried to prevent the calling of the meeting and that he did not believe in filibustering tactics.

Mr. McGrew entered the ring and made a pass at the Secretary by saying he did not like to have the secretary of any organization distort the constitution and that anything that was done at Minneapolis could be done at Hagerstown.

So far honors were even, for nothing had been done. Then Mr. Baerman asked if the American Poultry Association was bound by any particular



White Plymouth Rocks in Lincoln Poultry Yards.

Photo by August Shroeder.

J. A. Jackson, McKeesport, Pennsylvania; B. Warren, Evans City, Pennsylvania; C. P. Clogger, Johnstown, Pennsylvania; W. H. Mazon, Castle Shannon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Frank Metcalf, Warren, Ohio; Frank Metcalf, Warren, Ohio; Fred Cook, Beaver, Pennsylvania; Paul Clymer, Ithaca, New York—Total, 43.

This is a larger number than usually attends the regular meetings and it includes all of those whose attendance may be counted on at any meeting of the Association, no matter where it may be held. Among the members in attendance at this meeting were those who control the destinies of the organization and hold its interests paramount to matters of personal convenience or expense. Of the thousand or more members carried on the roll of the Association there are not to exceed thirty who may be called active without exaggeration. The remainder never attend a meeting unless it is held in their own state or at a nearby point. For all practical purposes the affairs of the Association are turned over to those

rules as to its methods of proceeding and the President answered that it was not. He then asked if general rules be were to be applied and was answered in the affirmative. Mr. Curtis called for the question and it was carried. Some of the members began to ask each other what question was before the house but no one seemed to know.

Here Hewes "shied his castor into the ring" and made a strong plea for the members of the publication committee who declined to go on, although one of them declared they had gone on and was ready to prove that no delay had occurred which might be laid at the door of the two recalcitrant members.

Hewes offered a motion that the action taken at Minneapolis in admitting the American Reds be rescinded and the dictionaries were torn to tatters in trying to decide the difference between rescind and reconsider. A long squabble followed in which parliamentary authorities were quoted until very few knew what was in dispute and finally adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock p. m., the members being hungry, tired and everybody willing to take a rest. Result of the forenoon session: nothing.

Promptly at 2 o'clock President Orr called the meeting to order. Hildorfer insisted on a roll call and this was taken, with forty-three members present and several proxies which were discussed at length.

Hewes insisted that his motion be acted upon, and Cushing's Manual backed by McGrew had trouble with Robert's Rules of Order seconded by Baerman. Cushing was declared out by the workings of the age limit, and Tom Reed and Roberts were quoted liberally.

Mr. Baerman asked if American Reds could be brought up for admission at this meeting the same as at Minneapolis, and Howard came forward with one of the best speeches of the meeting and by his eloquent presentation of the majesty of the law and the benefits of peace brought about a feeling of harmony and paved the way to end the meeting.

About this time it was agreed that it would be a good thing if both sides should be allowed to state their case and Mr. Bryant proceeded to give the side of the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Mr. Baerman defended the American Reds and the action at Minneapolis. This discussion brought out considerable personal history but did not change the minds of those present.

About this time Mr. Wickey moved that the whole matter be deferred until the adjourned session at Hagerstown, but no action was taken. President Orr left the chair, calling Mr. Kimmey to preside and the chairman began to straighten out the tangle by calling down those who undertook to do business out of the regular order. Once the contestants were set straight, Mr. Curtis sprung a motion to the effect that the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds be admitted to the Standard not as American Reds but as Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and there were things doing again.

Some one claimed that no breed would produce 50 per cent of Standard chicks and Robert H. Essex disputed the claim. Mr. Bryant dramatically produced petitions from 500 breeders of Rhode Island Reds—he said so himself—and Mr. Baerman produced 125 from breeders of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, all of whom desired them called American Reds. Adjournment was then taken until 7:30. Results so far: the American Reds had been put outside the door of the Standard and were knocking for admission.

When the evening session was called on time, the members were ready for a compromise. Neither side seemed to be in a position to put the matter under discussion to a straight vote. After a little preliminary sparring about some trifling

matter left in an unsettled condition, Mr. Drevenstedt brought peace and harmony by presenting the following resolution:

"Whereas: The motion by which American Reds were admitted to the Standard has been reconsidered,

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the members of the American Poultry Association assembled at this meeting that the consideration of all questions concerning the admission of the American Red and the Rose Comb Rhode Island Red breeds to the Standard of Perfection be postponed until the next annual meeting."

This was carried by a vote of twenty-six to four. Mr. McGrew then tossed a fire-brand into the camp by offering a resolution instructing the publishing committee to proceed at once to complete the New Standard, omitting both American Reds and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Secretary Orr did not like this resolution and said so. He said it was a slur on the committee and out of order.

This brought Mr. McGrew to the floor with a declaration that he was "mad clear through" and wanted the members to know it. He said he was tired of having the Secretary dictate to the President and tired of letting the Secretary run the whole American Poultry Association, and gave notice that hereafter he would protest on every occasion where anything of the kind was attempted. The speaker was overflowing with that fiery eloquence which has gained for him the complimentary title of "the Demosthenes of the American Poultry Association".

Then the dove of peace began to brood again and the meeting adjourned, sine die.

It was a strenuous meeting, not notable for deliberate debate or strict attention to parliamentary practice. It proved that a meeting of the American Poultry Association can be held without the adjunct of a poultry show and that a decent number will attend without half of them being paid to be there.

After the meeting the publishing committee held a meeting and announced that the New Standard would be out August first. In view of the many positive promises heretofore made concerning the date when the Standard will be ready for distribution, the members present were inclined to take this one with several grains of salt and bets were offered that there would be still further delays—with no takers. The committee finally agreed that the Standard could not be got out before August first and there the matter rests. A foolish clause in the contract stipulating that all the matter should be hand-set may be blamed for the delay. If the printers had been allowed to set the matter on typesetting machines, the Standard could have been out long ago. As it is no printing house that is up-to-date keeps type enough to hand-set a book of the size of the Standard, so a few pages must be set and electrotyped and the type distributed before any more can be done. As every page must go to every member of the committee before it is finally accepted, it often happens that the type is standing idle for weeks before work can be resumed.

The New Standard will contain about 400 large pages and it will be a fine book—when it is finished.

Notes About the Meeting

The walls of the room in which the meeting was held were very appropriately decorated with blood-red paper.

In a pow-wow of this kind, George Howard does credit to the "Indian" name given him at Hagerstown last fall. He was dubbed "Laughing Water" and his speeches always make for harmony and peace.

Those who went to the meeting with little knowledge of parliamentary practice came away knowing less. When it comes to a comparison of authorities, it seems that almost anything is in order.

Some of the brethren came away with a bad taste in their mouths, if we are to judge by what they have been saying since. We were under the impression that what was said in solemn conclave was to be forgotten once the member left the sacred portals of the Antler Hotel.

We believe in the rule of the majority. Not that we believe the majority is always right. In these days of "old men eloquent" in the Association, the majority may be hypnotized into voting wrong. This is a part of the game and should be counted on in making any move.

The boys talked warmly in the red room, but were as peaceable as sucking doves once they got down stairs.

Mrs. Metcalf left as soon as she was certain her favorite Buckeyes were going to remain unmolested. From what we hear since the meeting, they may lose some supporters and there seems to be a chance that they will be assailed at the next meeting. Standard-making has become very uncertain these days.

The man who says nothing in a "warm" meeting may have an opportunity to pat himself on the back after the smoke of battle has cleared away.

Drevenstedt never said a word, but he must have kept on thinking for his resolution settled the matter for the time.

Dr. Aldrich kept quiet, but he is a good engineer when he has a proposition to put through.

The New England contingent called Pittsburg "out west" and complained because they had to come so far to attend a meeting.

The two Orrs work as one team when they have anything to put through. This was what McGrew got eloquent about.

Poultry Press Association

The editors and publishers who were present at the Pittsburg meeting held a meeting and temporarily organized a Poultry Press Association. Temporary officers were elected as follows: President, Geo. E. Howard, of The Feather; secretary, J. F. Schureman, of Commercial Poultry; committee on organization, Miller Purvis, of POULTRY, George G. Bates, of The American Poultry Journal and J. F. Schureman. Letters were received from Poultry Success, Successful Poultry Journal, The Poultry Keeper and others promising to join the new association. At the meeting were Theo. Hewes, Inland Poultry Journal; "Mack" Pierce, Fanciers' Gazette; J. F. Schureman, Commercial Poultry; Grant M. Curtis, Reliable Poultry Journal; Geo. E. Howard and T. F. McGrew, The Feather; Miller Purvis, POULTRY.

Several matters of interest to poultry publishers were discussed, among which was the matter of free reading notices. The position of POULTRY on this matter is well known so we were not particularly interested, except to give our reasons and our experience. It was agreed by those present that they would cease to publish "free readers" July first.

This will be one great reform. We believe the way to reform is to quit sinning now, rather than at some future time. We hope the brethren will have the courage of their convictions and hold to their pledge in this respect. The meeting showed that "the spirit is willing" but it sometimes happens "the flesh is weak".

A meeting to complete the organization will be held later in the season, when the fishing is good and it is comfortable to lie in the shade—instead of in poultry publications.

INSTRUCTIONS IN POULTRY RAISING

Considerable interest is being manifested in these articles and we are frequently asked to publish them in book form. We have not taken this matter up as yet but probably shall do so at some future time. In the meantime we are prepared to answer all questions concerning poultry management in health or disease. These will be given attention in this department or answered in some article which appears in the number of POULTRY following the receipt of the questions.

NUMBER SEVEN

IT HAS been shown many times that no one system is the best. This fact appears to be established by the success of numbers of poultrymen, each of whom follows a method of his own. A comparison of the various methods shows that, while different ways of feeding and different feeds give practically identical results, there are certain conditions around which every method centers and upon which success depends.

Every successful poultryman attends to his flocks, old or young, regularly. Every one feeds the feed-stuffs that have in them the elements of nutrition in proper proportions and all are agreed that grit, animal feeds and plenty of pure water are absolutely essential.

The basis of success is constant study of the conditions surrounding the flock and constant attentive observation of the condition and appearance of the birds. If this unceasing vigilance is observed, success is almost certain even under methods that have not met with the approval of those who are credited with being authority. Millions of chickens have been fed from the shell to maturity on nothing but cornmeal dough, crudely mixed as it was fed, supplemented by such feed as could be picked up about the farm, yet such a system is universally condemned by authorities on the subject. In order that my readers may have the benefit of more than one system of feeding chicks from the day of hatching to maturity, I shall devote this number to the method used at the Maine experiment station where Professor Gowell has been patiently testing methods for a good many years.

It should be remembered that an experiment station test is not made primarily with the object of making money. It is made with a view to discovering which of several methods is the most profitable. In the bulletin from which we quote, Professor Gowell gives what has been found to be the most profitable methods of feeding.

For feed for young chicks, bread is used. This is made by mixing three parts cornmeal, one part of wheat bran and one part of wheat middlings or flour with skim milk or water, mixing it dry and salting as usual for bread. This is baked thoroughly and when done, if not dry enough to crumble, it is broken up and put in the oven to dry, then ground in a mill or mortar. The infertile eggs from the incubators are hard boiled and ground, shell and all, in a sausage mill. About one part of ground eggs and four parts of bread crumbs are rubbed together until the egg is well divided. This bread makes about one-half the

feed of the chicks until they are five or six weeks old. The eggs are used the first two weeks, after which fine sifted meat scrap is mixed with the bread.

In connection with this bread, finely cracked grains are used. Professor Gowell says there may be other feeds just as good but after experimenting he finds this produces better chicks than anything else he ever fed.

When chicks are first brought to the brooders, bread crumbs and grit are sprinkled on the floor and in this way they learn to eat, taking in grit and feed at the same time. After the first day the feed is given in tin plates, four in each brooder. The plates have low edges and the chicks go to them and readily find the feed. After they have had the feed before them five minutes, the plates are removed. As they have not spilled much of the feed, they have little left to lunch on except

The feed is never to remain in the troughs more than five minutes before the troughs are cleaned or removed. This insures sharp appetites at meal time, and guards against inactivity which comes from overfeeding.

Charcoal, granulated bone, oyster shell and clean water are always kept before them. Mangels are cut into thin slices, which they soon learn to peck. When grass begins to grow, they are always able to get green feed from the yards. If the small yards are worn out before they are removed to the range, rape or fresh cut clover is fed to them.

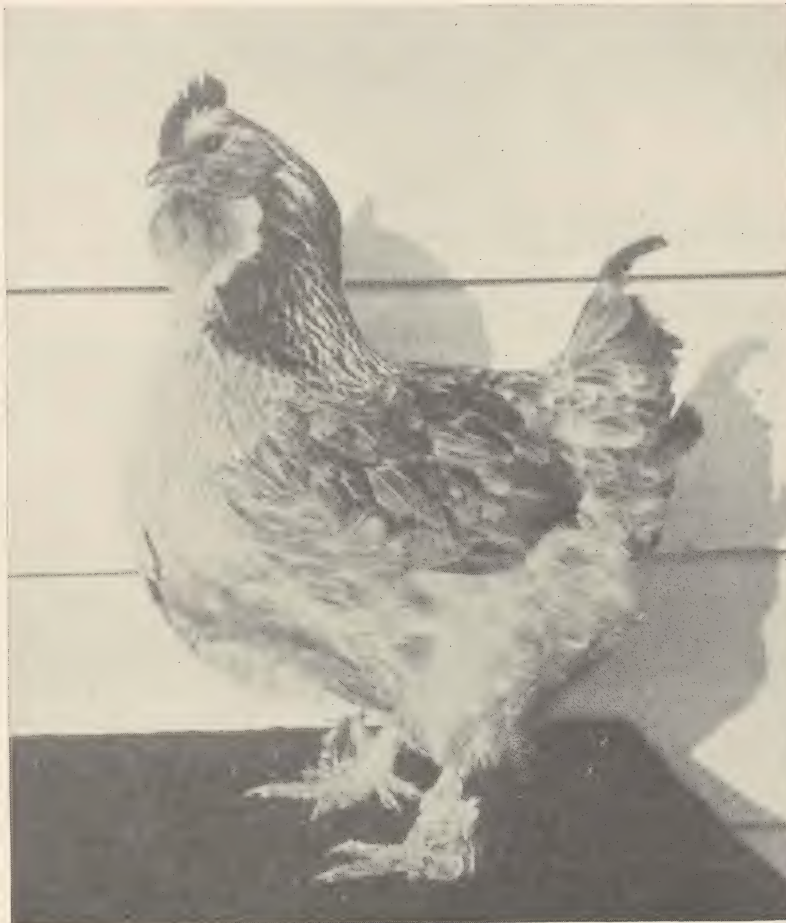
When the chicks are removed to the range they are fed in the same manner, except that the morning and evening feed is made of corn meal, middlings and wheat bran to which one-tenth as much meat scrap is added. The other two feeds are wheat and cracked corn. One year twice as much meat scrap was fed all through the growing season and pullets hatched in April or May were laying through September and October. All of them molted in December and that month and January were nearly bare of eggs. This proves that it is possible to push early hatched pullets too rapidly.

When the chicks are removed to the fields, the sexes are separated. The pullets are cared for as explained above. The cockerels are confined in yards in lots of about 100 and fed twice daily a porridge made of four parts of cornmeal, two parts of middlings and one part of beef scrap. The mixed meals are wet with skim milk or water—milk preferred—until the mixture will just run, but not drop, from the end of a wooden spoon. They are given all they will eat morning and evening. It is left before them until all have eaten heartily, not more than one hour at a time, after which the troughs are removed and cleaned. The cockerels are given plenty of shade and kept as quiet as possible. It has been found that chickens which are about one hundred days old at the beginning will gain from one and three-fourths to two and one-half pounds each. Confined and fed in this way they are meaty and soft and in much better condition than they would have been if fed on dry grains and allowed full liberty. Poultry rais-

ers can not afford to sell chickens as they run, but can profit greatly by fleshing and tending them as described above.

Many careful tests have shown that as great gains are as cheaply and more easily made when the chickens are put in lots not exceeding 100 in houses with floor space of from seventy-five to 100 square feet and a yard of corresponding size, as when they are divided into lots of four birds and confined in latticed coops just large enough to hold them. Four weeks is about the limit of profitable feeding in either large or small lots. Chickens gain fastest when young. In every case birds that were 150 to 175 days old have given comparatively small gains. The practice of successful poultrymen of selling their cockerels at the earliest marketable age is well founded, for the spring chicken sold at Thanksgiving time is an expensive product.

A very large proportion of the chickens raised



Salmon Faverolle Hen Owned by Wiseacre Poultry Farm.

what they scratch for. In the course of a few days the plates are replaced by light wooden troughs. The bottom of a trough is a strip of board half an inch thick, three feet long and three inches wide. The sides are made by nailing on lath. The birds are fed four times a day in these troughs (until they outgrow them) as follows: Bread and egg, or meat scrap, early in the morning; at half past nine o'clock, dry grain, either pinhead oats, crushed wheat, millet seed, or cracked corn; at one o'clock, dry grain again as above; and the last feed of the day is bread and egg or meat scrap.

Millet, pinhead oats, finely cracked corn, and later whole wheat are scattered in the chaff on the floor for the chicks to scratch for between the four feeds in the pans or troughs. This makes them exercise, and care is taken that they do not find the feed too easily.

One condition is made imperative in feeding.

are sent to market alive, without being fattened, and these bring the growers 25 to 35 cents each in most parts of the country.

The experiments referred to above indicate that if they are retained and fed a few weeks in inexpensive sheds, or large coops with small runs, and sent to the market dressed, they make good returns for the labor and care expended.

The quality of the well-fed, well-covered, soft-fleshed chickens, if not too fat, is so much superior to the same birds not well cared for that they will be sought at a higher price. The dairy farmer is particularly well prepared to carry on this work, as he has the skim milk which is of great importance in obtaining yield and quality of flesh.

While we are on the matter of feeding it might be well to give the method of feeding hens recommended by Professor Gowell. In an account of our visit to "Two Pennsylvania Hill Farms", published elsewhere in this number, will be found the methods of two successful poultrymen with their hens and taking the three together they make a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject.

The following method used by Professor Gowell is for Plymouth Rocks. The smaller breeds would not require so much feed. Professor Gowell is always ready to admit there may be ways other than his which are just as good. He introduces his method by saying that he has learned how to avoid the losses which are so common to mature Plymouth Rock hens from overfatness. While it is true that only the full fed hen can lay to the limit of her capacity, it is equally true that full feeding of Plymouth Rock hens, unless correctly done, leads to disastrous results.

Years ago the morning mash, which was regarded as necessary to "warm up the cold hen" so she could lay that day, was given up, the mash being fed at night. The birds are fed throughout the year as follows: Each pen of twenty-two receives one pint of wheat in the deep litter early in the morning. At 9:30 one-half pint of oats and at 1 o'clock one-half pint of cracked corn are fed

in the same way. At 3 o'clock in winter and at 4 o'clock in summer, they are given all the mash they will eat up clean in half an hour. The mash is made of the following mixture of meals: 200 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds wheat middlings, 100 pounds linseed meal, 100 pounds gluten meal, 100 pounds of beef scrap. The mash is made with one-fourth clover leaves and heads from the barn floor where cattle are fed—the clover having been covered with hot water and allowed to stand for three or four hours. The mash is made quite dry and rubbed down with a shovel, so the clover pieces are separated and covered with meal. Cracked bone, oyster shell, clean grit and water are before the hens all the time. Two large mangels are fed to the birds in each pen in winter. They are stuck on two large nails which are partly driven into the wall of the pen eighteen inches above the floor. Very few soft shelled eggs are laid and so far as we know not a single egg has been eaten in five years. The dry-feed method is being tested, in which the feeds as above described are fed in litter at 9:30 and 1 o'clock. At 3 o'clock all the dry cracked corn they will eat is fed in troughs. Beef scrap is kept before them all the time, in elevated troughs so they will not waste it. Dry clover leaves and chaff are thrown on the floor every other day. One pen of 150 hens fed this way for a year gave good results. A comparative test is being made this year with equal numbers of hens, but results have not yet been given.

Questions Answered

Pit Games—M. D., Wilmerding, Pa., asks: Please let me know which are the best of the following breeds, Warhorses, Black Devils, Blues, Grays, Kentucky Dominiques, or Wisconsin Red Shufflers?

We do not pose as authority on pit games, but we know the Warhorses are regarded as stayers that steel does not make afraid, Irish Black Reds are also in good repute and some big mains have been won by Kentucky Dominiques. With the others named we are not well acquainted.

Overfed Wyandottes—A. W. A., De Haven, Pa., writes: I have ten White Wyandottes which I have had about ten days. They seem well and are averaging five or six eggs a day, but I find some of

them seem to have a slight diarrhoea, passing a smooth, light and slightly frothy evacuation. I have been feeding Cypher's Scratching Food, Morning Mash, middlings, barley chop, bran and beef scrap. Noon and night corn and wheat mixed, about two quarts to fourteen birds, the others being White Leghorns. I notice the same condition in one of the Leghorns but no diarrhoea. The three Leghorn hens are laying two and three eggs a day. Kindly tell me what to do.

The kinds of feed you are using are all of first quality, so the trouble does not arise from the feed as far as quality is concerned. We are inclined to think the hens are getting a great deal too much feed. Read what is said about feeding in the article on Poultry raising in this number and also in the article about Two Pennsylvania Hill Farms. The hens being on fresh grass no doubt gives them the looseness of bowels. As long as they appear well, have red combs and lay as well as they seem to be doing, they are not seriously out of condition.

Orpingtons—G. S. H., Easton, Mo., says: As a reader of POULTRY I desire some information concerning the Orpingtons. Which of them is the best for all purposes, the Buffs, Whites, or Blacks? Are the Orpingtons as large as the Brahmas? Are they good winter layers? Are they hardy?

There is not any particular difference in the qualities of the three varieties of Orpingtons you name, except that a black fowl is not a favorite in the markets of this country. The Black Orpington is the original member of the family and our favorite, but others prefer the Buffs or Whites. The Orpingtons are not quite so large as the Brahmas. They are good winter layers and very hardy, and are becoming very popular.

Another Orpington Query—R. E. H., Beloit, Wis., asks: Where could I get information concerning the Orpington breed of chickens, especially the Buff variety? Who are the principal American breeders of these chickens?

The very best breeders of Orpingtons in this country advertise in the columns of POULTRY. Any of them will be glad to give you all the information in their power concerning this breed. See answer to G. S. H. in this department.

Keeping Eggs for Hatching—J. M. D., Cresco, Iowa, writes: For the benefit of myself and others please answer the following questions. What is the best way to keep eggs for hatching, by placing them on end or laying them on their sides? Is there any way of telling a fertile from an infertile egg before placing them in an incubator or under a hen?

The best way to keep eggs for hatching is to lay them on their sides and turn them over every day or two. There is no way to determine the fertility of an egg except by trying it.

Do Hucksters Hurt the Fraternity?

THERE are a good many breeders of really good birds who do not have much use for the sort of breeders whom we rather contemptuously call "hucksters". We confess to having a sort of a friendly feeling for the man who advertises forty breeds and buys nine out of ten of the birds he sells.

These mercantile breeders, if we may be allowed to give them a new cognomen, invariably sell at low prices and they often send out birds that are good enough for any one. They make a price that is low enough for very common birds and give their customers full value about nineteen times out of twenty.

The plea that they injure real breeders, who keep from one to five varieties and take considerable pains to select only good birds, will not stand examination.

Suppose you are breeding fine birds of a given variety and sell specimens for from \$5 up. There are a lot of people in this country who like pure-bred birds just about well enough to pay \$2 for a cock or \$5 for a trio, and they would not pay more than this for the winners at Madison Square or Chicago. They are convinced that pure-bred birds are better than scrubs, but they have no ambition to shine as show winners or famous breeders and therefore do not appreciate the sort

of birds that sell for from a dollar a pound up to almost any price.

This class of breeders buys of the huckster and is perfectly satisfied with his purchase, as he well may be having paid a fair price for the birds he gets. If he could not have bought cheaply he would never have bought at all. Having bought pure-bred birds without regard to quality, he becomes interested in pure breeds and often after having started with several varieties his choice fixes on one of them and he begins to think he would like to have his name in the show catalogues. By this time he has learned to appreciate the points that make for excellence and to understand that he must pay the price for birds possessing them, and he is ready to begin to climb the ladder until he reaches the bird he is after and is able to pull it off the perch and take it to himself. The huckster has taught him the alphabet of poultry breeding and he soon acquires the rudiments of his education along this line, after which all things are open to him.

During his kindergarten days he has experimented with many breeds without great expense and when he awakes to the joys of owning thoroughbred stock he knows what are his favorite birds, and has an appreciative interest in the best. Thereafter only the finest are good enough.

We do not claim that all those who buy of hucksters take this course. We believe that comparatively few of them do, but it is a fair bet that more real fanciers have begun by going to the huckster first and growing up than have begun at the top and succeeded in staying there.

The huckster teaches in the kindergarten of poultry keeping and he gives the first lessons at small cost. He has his place and we believe he is doing a good work. He advertises liberally, sells birds by the thousand and eggs by the ten thousand and all the time is spreading the gospel of better poultry, hewing out a road through hitherto untrodden territory and making a way for the man who not only believes in better poultry and more of it but in the very best that can be produced.

The pioneer preacher was not an elegant man, but he gave the settlers the milk of the Word. Later the minister followed and, taking up the work where his forerunner left off, he has dealt in the finer parts of doctrine and the higher ideals of an advanced civilization. The huckster is the pioneer, preaching in the wilderness. The fancier follows and reaps his harvest from the fields the huckster first opened to the sunlight of truth. Let him live and prosper for he is doing a good work.

Wanted---A Poultry-breeding Genius



HE valuable unsigned article on page 15 of the February number of POULTRY, entitled "How to Perfect a Strain of Fowls" and the editor's prophetic note on the first editorial page in the March number suggested the following thoughts.

The name of inventor is commonly applied to those who create new combinations of inorganic elements. Their inventions, however wonderful they may sometimes appear to be, always depend upon the operation of well known physical laws. It is in the realm of organic life that the inventive faculties of men attain their highest development.

It is not necessary to compare Luther Burbank with Edison, Tesler, Marconi and other great inventors in order to recognize in him a great

F. O. WELLCOME

search for them. Burbank is said to have suffered all of this. Described as being a quiet, thoughtful man with a magnificent intellect, he has not thought it trivial to devote years of study and hard physical labor to the breeding and improvement of berries, fruit and flowers.

Broadly considered, the same laws that govern plant breeding govern animal breeding. Our poultry are economically as useful as our berries and our fruits. The humble domestic hen is as worthy of study and improvement as is the blackberry or the plum.

Burbank might have said: "A cactus is a cactus—a useless dangerous pest of the desert that

yard one season, only to fall back a rod the next; and it is the keen commercial regard for the patronage of beginners and others who are taught that "inbreeding is a crime" that is largely responsible. Were we not so subservient to commercial greed and graft, so fearful of ridicule and censure that we imagine would injure our business, we would see reports of work actually performed by persistent-laying hens that would make the yet-doubted 200-egg record look small.

The exceptionally large individual egg records are nature's advances that show the way toward the attainment of desired ends. They do not show that those ends have been attained.

The searcher after new truths will find his efforts opposed by self-seeking competitors and his claims disputed by many earnest, honest, sincere workers who desire to be in the front ranks



Convenient Brood Coops. Back View Shows One Open for Cleaning and Sunning.

Photo by Courtesy of C. A. Dutton.

inventive genius. Burbank's lifework has been that of breeding—not the breeding of animals but of plants. He has not only modified and improved existing forms of plant life, but he has actually created absolutely new forms which are so wonderful that the scientific world could not believe that they existed until many of its foremost representatives from various parts of the world visited Santa Rosa and saw them. Do we comprehend what such work as that of Burbank really means? Do we realize that one who dares attempt such a work must bear the bitter condemnation of many wise and good men who believe that he is wickedly interfering with the affairs of God Himself?

We can easily understand that a man who undertakes any task that does not appear to be justified by well known precedents and is beyond the comprehension of his immediate contemporaries, must risk the loss of local respect and friendship, endanger the closer bonds of kinship and perhaps suffer privation, simply because he seeks to benefit mankind by demonstrating principles which nature holds in trust for all who will

ought to be destroyed." But instead he created a new cactus which it is believed is destined to be of untold benefit to the world as a storehouse of food and drink for man and beast. It will thrive in any clime from the equator to a point as far north as vegetation exists.

Mr. Poultry Breeder, you laugh at the 200-egg record as an invention of the unscrupulous liar who wants to sell his wares to novices. Exceptional as the 200-egg record may be, I believe that one-tenth of the patience, persistence, industry and comprehension of a Luther Burbank would enable any competent breeder to increase the productiveness of his strain up to or beyond the 200-egg mark, if he desired to do so.

The average domestic hen of to-day is a conglomerate mixture of all kinds and qualities of ancestral elements. The fancier has improved her outward appearance but where can we find the proof that he has, as a rule, done any more than that?

The novice is persistently taught systems of breeding that lead nowhere. He may advance a

of progress but are unable or unwilling to participate in any work that does not receive the approval and support of contemporary opinion.

My own limitations might suggest that I wait for other and wiser men to speak, but that would be yielding to a false modesty which has no justification for existence in any man at any time. Let the most humble speak when he has the thought and the opportunity.

I have reasons for believing that the individual 300-egg record has been made by a number of hens in different parts of the country. I share this belief with breeders of ability and experience. At this moment I have before me the record of a pullet that laid 152 eggs in six consecutive months, 310 eggs in one year, 335 in thirteen months and one day from the date of the first egg. I have had a personal experience in the daily handling of heavy-laying hens which enables me to analyze a detailed record with more care than could be the case were such experience lacking. As yet, I have had no opportunity to analyze the detailed records of the necessary non-laying days and periods,

which should be thoroughly understood by those who absolutely deny the possibility of these big records being true. I would like to have such an opportunity. I would like to know why such big records are unbelievable, and I would like to see the reasons stated in accurate technical detail by one who understands the individual daily habits of our best types of egg producers and the exact or probable causes that prevent them from laying from 250 to 300 eggs in one year.

There is not the slightest likelihood that novices generally will ever be able to get 200-egg averages from their hens, even if every hen they possess is capable of laying 300 eggs in a year. Any hen's maximum output of eggs is dependent upon combinations of factors that inexperience can neither comprehend nor control.

When the A B C's of poultry craft are being taught, the novice and his interests should be held paramount; but such is not always the case.

When we seek improvement in utility or fancy qualities to a higher degree than hens at present are bred, any discussion, to be honest or sane, may utterly and entirely ignore the beginner. Only when the beginner and the almighty dollar he has to spend cease to dominate every department of the poultry industry that is represented by periodical literature, will there be a chance for those who wish a larger measure of pure unadulterated truth to get it.

Evolution of Domestic Poultry



HAVE you ever been in Boston?

If so, you have not failed to be impressed with certain peculiarities of the New England people among which none is more likely to attract attention than the pride of ancestry which is everywhere apparent. This interest in one's ancestors is by no means confined to New England for, during the last decade particularly, this interest has been rapidly spreading throughout the West and to-day Illinois has its societies of Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, Colonial Dames, Mayflower Descendants and what not. A very commendable work they are doing, too, in trying to keep in the minds of the present irreverent and mercenary generation of American people the heroic deeds of our Fathers. But the American people in general come honestly by this family pride for we have only to cross to Old England to find this idea even more firmly rooted in the minds of the people, especially in the minds of those who lay claim to "gentle birth". With them, every circumstance of life fosters the growth of this idea: family estate, social position and political honors, according to the law of primogeniture, are retained in their integrity and handed down, generation after generation, to the successive oldest sons. What wonder, then, that pride of ancestry is born and bred in the very bone and marrow of their beings? Even if we were to go back 1,500 years to the early progenitors of the English race—to our old Anglo-Saxon forefathers, a rude uncivilized people among the wild forests of Germany—we would find pride of ancestry one of their prominent traits.

But what of all this? If Jocko, the grimacing chimpanzee in the city park, could speak, he might show you that he could climb the branches of his family tree to a height that would put to the blush the bluest-blooded Puritan son of New England or the proudest dame of Old Virginia.

May not all of the lower species date their origin farther back than man in the ages of geological time? As man is commonly considered to be the highest among the species of the animal kingdom, he was the last to develop. We are fully conscious of the general operation of the laws of heredity but it is a curiously significant fact that men frequently give more attention to the pedigree of their sheep, swine, horses, or cattle than they do to that of the individuals who marry their own sons and daughters. It is not at all uncommon for breeders of pure-bred horses and cattle to be able to trace the pedigree of their favorite animals for a hundred years, but how rarely you find a mother who takes the trouble to go back a hundred years to trace out the hereditary characteristics of the young man who comes to court her daughter!

But for the purposes of the present article I invite your attention to a species of animal life that may boast of just as long and interesting a

HERMAN CHURCHILL

line of ancestry as Jocko, or the Puritan son, or the Virginia dame: the common domestic fowl. Students of Eastern history tell us that certain old Chinese manuscripts give evidence that the domestic fowl was introduced into that country at about 1400 B. C.—that is 3,305 years ago. (See Darwin's "Animals and Plants under Domestication", Vol. I., p. 258). Moreover, it is pretty conclusively shown that all of our domestic breeds of fowls may be traced back to a single wild species—the Genus *Bankiva*—even now found common throughout south-eastern Asia and very closely resembling the common Game fowls of the present time. A Game cock of to-day, therefore, if he knew his ancestry and could tell us about it, could point you to a line of progenitors running back almost unchanged for about 4,000 years into the long-forgotten ages of the Celestial Empire and no one knows how long they may have existed in a wild state before they became domesticated.

It is a curious fact that there is no historical evidence to show where any of the older breeds of fowls broke away from the original jungle fowl in shape and color. For instance we have no means of knowing why the Asiatic birds have feathers on their legs and are of large size, while fowls from Europe have clean legs and are smaller in size. Asiatics are large but not the best layers. European breeds are smaller but more prolific. Why type and color changed and how the changes came about, we do not know.

But variation rather than continuity of external characteristics seems to be the order of the present day. The constant effort of poultrymen seems to be to form new varieties and new breeds, and it is surprising what remarkable results may be accomplished even in the life-time of a single individual. But every now and then Dame Nature asserts her authority over even the most careful breeder and the fact that now and then an instance of atavism or reversion (by which, for example, a black chick may hatch from the egg of a white hen mated with a white cock) occurs, is evidence not so much of the carelessness or of the dishonesty of breeders as of the fact which the poet Burns so well expresses—"The best-laid schemes of mice and men gang a't agley."

In spite of the well-laid schemes of breeders, the law of continuity is stronger than the law of variation. You may wheedle Dame Nature up to a certain limit—then she draws the line. Breeders must learn to work with her and not against her.

Occasionally, even with the wide dissemination of knowledge of the present day, we come across individuals who "pooh-pooh" the idea of organic evolution and of the origin of species by natural selection. It seems so much easier for them to

believe that species were created "at one fell swoop" by the fiat of the Almighty than to accept the doctrine that they originated through the effects of environment and through natural selection and variation. The power that set the universe going and that governs it by unchanging and everlasting laws may be omniscient and omnipotent not a whit less than the Deity who, to paraphrase the ideas of these individuals, must be forever "tinkering" with the imperfect details of his creation to keep it in running order. These same persons, very likely, are working hand in hand with Mother Nature in accordance with these same eternal laws to originate some new breed, or to establish some desirable characteristic in their particular varieties of fowls. Such persons may justly be said to "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." If a single characteristic may become fixed in a generation (e. g., great egg-productiveness) and if a breed may become established in three generations (approximately a century) what may not be accomplished in a thousand years, or in four thousand years, or in the millions of years to come if the future history of animal life on our globe is to be commensurate with the period that has already elapsed?

The United States Department of Agriculture is giving us some valuable instruction on the subject of heredity, by demonstrating to the farmers of the Middle West that the amount of their oat, wheat, or corn crop may be increased 20 per cent merely by using carefully selected seed. It has been shown repeatedly that when inferior potatoes are planted year after year, a variety will soon "run out" and become non-productive.

In view of these facts, it behooves us to "be up and doing", or the chariot of scientific progress will roll on and leave us far in the rear. What we need to-day in the poultry world are: a knowledge of the fundamental laws of heredity and variation as they have become established and clearly demonstrated through scientific investigation; a definite and well-defined aim—a high ideal, in other words—adhered to through thick and thin, through sunshine and through storm; and an intelligent and discriminating application of scientific principles to practical problems. There is no reason why, with intelligent management, in the course of a few generations the common domestic fowl may not be developed to its maximum of productivity and of practical value. But that glad day will come only when the present careless, haphazard ways of the average farmer are done away with, when men are brought to a realizing sense of the fact that successful agriculture (of which poultry raising is an important branch) is based upon scientific principles; when farmers and breeders rise to an adequate appreciation of their high calling and demand for their sons and daughters as thorough a training for their vocation (in the State Agricultural Colleges) as the successful chemist or doctor of medicine now receives for his.

Two Thousand Birds on Two Acres



IT HAS rarely been my fortune to visit such a farm within the limits of as large a city as Los Angeles. Starting from the heart of the city, the traction cars carry one past residences of such architectural quaintness

as can be found only in southern California and lawns beautified by palms and other semi-tropical growths, through an atmosphere perfumed with roses. Everywhere are indications of wealth and culture, for this line passes through the fashionable part of the city. Near the outskirts of the city the cars ascend a steep grade and one feels the breeze from the ocean. Here is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Burbridge, who are extensive breeders of Orpingtons. Their stock is largely composed of the Buffs, but they have nearly all varieties of Orpingtons giving an excellent opportunity to compare the relative value of the several varieties. At the time of my visit they had on hand over two thousand fowls on a space of a trifle more than two acres. It is a rare case of intensive poultry culture. There are many prize-winners there, including a noted black cockerel obtained in the east—one of the most promising birds I ever saw.

Mr. and Mrs. Burbridge are true fanciers, who are fond of their pets but make the business pay. Last season showed a profit of over five thousand dollars, with this year's business far ahead of it.

As I passed through the yards, I could not but

E. S. COMINGS

remark that this farm was conducted on different principles than any which I had previously visited. Here were demonstrated facts against which I have preached all life.



A Self-feeding Hopper.

In the incubator room there were three large machines at work, each run by gas which the Burbridges think easier to control. An electric light was convenient for examining eggs and ma-

chines, and the system in this room was as perfect as everywhere else on the farm.

The brooder house contained several hundred little fellows, ranging from those just out of the shell to those weighing a pound and well feathered. A healthier lot of young chicks I never saw. They seemed larger than chicks of other varieties of the same age, which I think due to the system of feeding, though I never before saw so many Orpingtons together. The brooders were the hot-water sectional pattern and Mrs. Burbridge told me they rarely lost a chick after it was well out of the incubator. From the brooder house we passed into one of the yards, where I found a pen of well-feathered older chicks, and further on one filled with youngsters which would weigh several pounds.

In each yard was a small patch of alfalfa which was inclosed with six-inch boards set on edge. Netting was stretched over this, allowing the plants to grow fully six inches before they pushed through the meshes. This netting kept the chicks from trampling or digging up the roots, yet allowed them to eat the tender shoots as they grew within reach and always kept a patch of green before them. In one corner was a self-feeding hopper made with partitions dividing different grains, oyster shell, bone meal, beef scrap, in fact everything needed for a balanced ration. From the first these birds are allowed to eat as nature intended, with no stipulation as to time or amount, and they balance their ration as wild birds do. I believe if one of these birds



View on Mrs. Burbridge's Poultry Farm.

were killed and its crop examined, one would obtain a formula for a perfect chick food which would make a fortune for its manufacturer. After an experience among poultrymen all over the United States, after being told that we must do so and so, here all theory was knocked into a cocked hat, while before me was as fine a lot of chicks as I ever saw and crowded into closer quarters. I confess I was completely taken by surprise.

From the chick yards we went to the breeding pens. At the time of my visit the adult stock was in molt, so I will not express an opinion as to quality except that I saw some very fine birds.

The yards are all on a side hill. Among the

unique feature were the little tent-like open houses which had canvas roofs on frames that could be drawn back during the day letting the sun reach every cranny. They did not seem like houses, but the mild climate does not necessitate much protection. The nest boxes were at the top of the hill and beneath them were self-feeding hoppers similar to those provided for the little chicks. To get to food or nests, the fowls must climb the hill and a hurdle placed in front of the nest boxes and feeding hoppers, thus gaining the exercise which their owners understand must be had if we wish healthy stock. The well-filled egg boxes, even with birds molting, proved that fowls can balance their own

ration better than it can be planned for them.

We can criticise methods as we choose but we can not get away from the fact of success. This farm is largely managed by Mrs. Burbridge, who has spent most of her life in entirely different surroundings, yet she is proving to us that we have much to learn in poultry raising. The quality of matured stock is evidenced by winnings wherever shown at Coast shows. Mrs. Burbridge is secretary of the Los Angeles Poultry Association, which shows that her good work is appreciated.

As an article from Comings would not be complete without a few shots from his camera, the accompanying illustrations will help explain my text.

Poultry Literature of Other Days



N THE use of the word "other" in the heading, I am not unmindful of the fact that there are people to come after us, who will doubtless hold the most modern opinion regarding such old fogies as the writers of the present. But that need not hinder our enjoyment of the things which amuse us, now and here. I have recently had much pleasure in studying a poultry book published in this country just fifty years ago. Perhaps one of the most striking assertions found therein, is this: "The curiosities and absurdities of the literature of poultry breeding are inexhaustible." To illustrate this point reference is made to a writer who says that in order to obtain all pullets from a setting of eggs it is only necessary to set, when the moon is full, eggs that have been laid at the full of the moon, also to contrive that they be hatched at the full of the moon. Another reference is to a German MS. of earlier date which says that if eggs are stained with any color "chickens of the same hue will be produced". Is this the logical carrying out of a certain modern idea which says that if we want dark eggs we may get them by feeding brick to the hens?

One of my own curiosities (carefully bottled in alcohol) is a chick with one head, a double body and four legs. It is not one that I look at often, for I am much more enamored of the chick which has just two lively legs. But one of the older writers refers us to Aristotle (who is doubtless far enough back in the mists of obscurity to be a safe reference) for directions for obtaining chickens with four wings and four feet. If it can be done, here is a chance or some enterprising poultryman to make a specialty of supplying families where there are many children with the maximum number of pieces for the table at minimum expense. The price of meat is a matter of serious concern to many householders and two small chickens are often ordered instead of one of fair size—prices being the same per pound—in order that there may be more pieces, ready made.

One thing, which might put to blush some of the credulous of our own day, is that the compiler of fifty years ago had been convinced by numberless plain proofs, carefully adduced, that the round egg and the abnormally placed air cell are absolutely futile as guides to the sure production of pullets. But he was willing to go on record as admitting that large eggs are more likely to produce males and small ones females.

One of the most curious things about the com-

MYRA V. NORYS

parison of past literature with present notions is the connection that somewhere appears between the two, while perhaps the point of view has changed. A few days ago I broke eggs from



Rear View of Nest Boxes.

Photo by E. S. Comings.

three different breeds into a frying-pan and thrust it before the eyes of the poultry expert sitting near. "Tell me," I demanded, "which is the egg from the Leghorn." He was obliged to admit that there was no means of selecting the Leghorn egg, despite the common assertion that the Leghorn produces a pale-yolked egg while those of other breeds are yellow and "rich". All the hens which laid the eggs in question were receiving the same feed, so that red, white and brown produced eggs with yolks indistinguishable as to color. One Mr. Pliny and his friends of ancient memory had their notions. They did not contend that yellow or brown eggs were richer and therefore better in flavor, but that the long eggs were of more pleasing flavor because they contained cocks! But doubtless Pliny's birds were different from ours.

In the time of our friend who writes in the fifties, richness of eggs had in some mysterious

way become a breed characteristic and he asserts of the Malay fowls that their eggs "are so large and rich that two of them are equal to three of those of our ordinary fowls."

Those whose memory goes back to the time when the Asiatics began to be imported into this country tell us that these were the basis of the improvement of our domestic fowls. Some of

the things said give a suspicion that said interest was "created" as has sometimes been done since. Consider this statement as regards the Shanghaes: "I have never seen their equal for laying early. These Shanghaes begin, invariably, as early as six months." "In one or two cases, the Cochin Chinas have commenced to lay at four and a half to five months old. . . . Though I place no confidence in the statement of those who assert that the Cochin China hen frequently lays two eggs on the same day, yet I must say she comes the next thing to it."

With regard to counting chicks before they are hatched, our forefathers of the fifties had the advantage of the present generation. "Tell our Pennsylvania farmers that one rooster and two hens of the Shanghae breed will give them more eggs in three months time, of a greater size and richer quality, than five times that number of ordinary hens will do in one year. And though it is said we must never count the chickens before they are hatched, yet to this rule there is one exception, viz., the Shanghae fowls."

In the matter of gapes in chickens, it is affirmed that those writers are wrong who recommend the destruction of the bunches of worms by thrusting a straw

and oil into the windpipe. "Pray do not try the method, as I have suffered enough by it." Such vicarious suffering is the one thing necessary to teach men to abstain from the use of wire, broom-splints and kindred "remedies".

Those in search of the 300-egg hen may have their innings by noticing that one or two little omissions are the reason for their downfall from the proud Shanghae height. In addition to feeding meat, it is necessary that no nest-eggs be used and that all males be removed. Then and not till then: "Hens will not cease laying after the production of 12 or 15 eggs, as they always do when roosters and nest eggs are allowed, but continue laying perpetually."

Now that we know, let us cause to eat their own words the reckless pen-pushers who assert that the 300-egg hen will never exist. All that is necessary is to return to the Shanghae breed which laid twenty times the ordinary amount of eggs.

MODERN POULTRY HOUSES

J. T. WRIGHT

WHETHER our poultry houses are expensive or cheap, they should be carefully planned. The one here shown is designed for a small lot, and its cost may range to fit the purse of the builder.

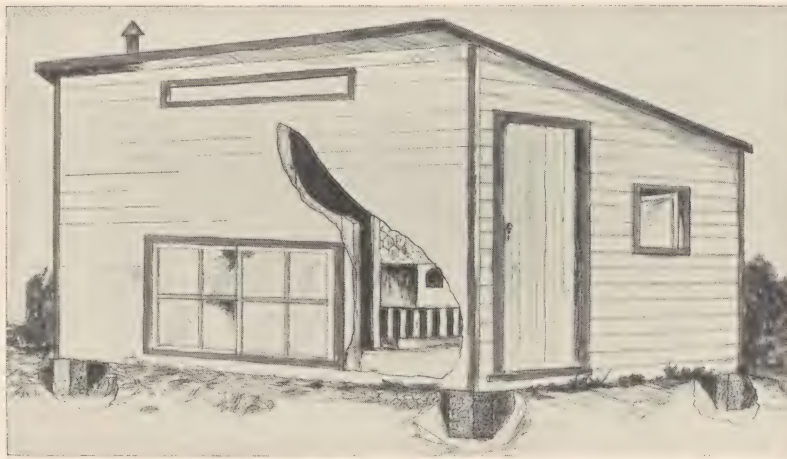
It is made with two rooms, one containing nests and feed troughs and the other sleeping quarters. In the smaller room there is space which may be utilized for setting hens or small broods of chicks.

As here represented, the house is built substantially. The foundations are concrete piers one foot square, the concrete being composed of three parts cement to four parts gravel. The joists and studding are 2x4" throughout the building.

The outside can be of sheathing, rustic, shingles, novelty siding, or rough boards covered with tar-paper. The inside can be lathed and plastered with a fibre plaster or with a cheaper grade, or it may be ceiled with seven-eighths inch matched siding, or even covered with tar-paper fastened on with laths which are placed vertically over the studding.

A low glass window admits plenty of sunlight to the larger room—if the house has proper exposure—and a small window answers every purpose for the other room. A few inches below the roof there is a long ventilating window which is double, the outer covering being of muslin and the inner of canvas arranged to swing in. The ventilator is of three-inch stove pipe which contains a damper.

The dropping boards are of seven-eighths inch matched stuff, the boards running crosswise as they are less apt to warp and more readily cleaned



Perspective of a Poultry House.

than if they run the long way. The roosts are of two-inch stuff, well planed, with rounded corners, and are set with iron pins. Dust bin and grit boxes are very conveniently placed.

Specifications

For a house of this size, a pier at each corner is sufficient. On these should rest a 4x4" sill, sup-

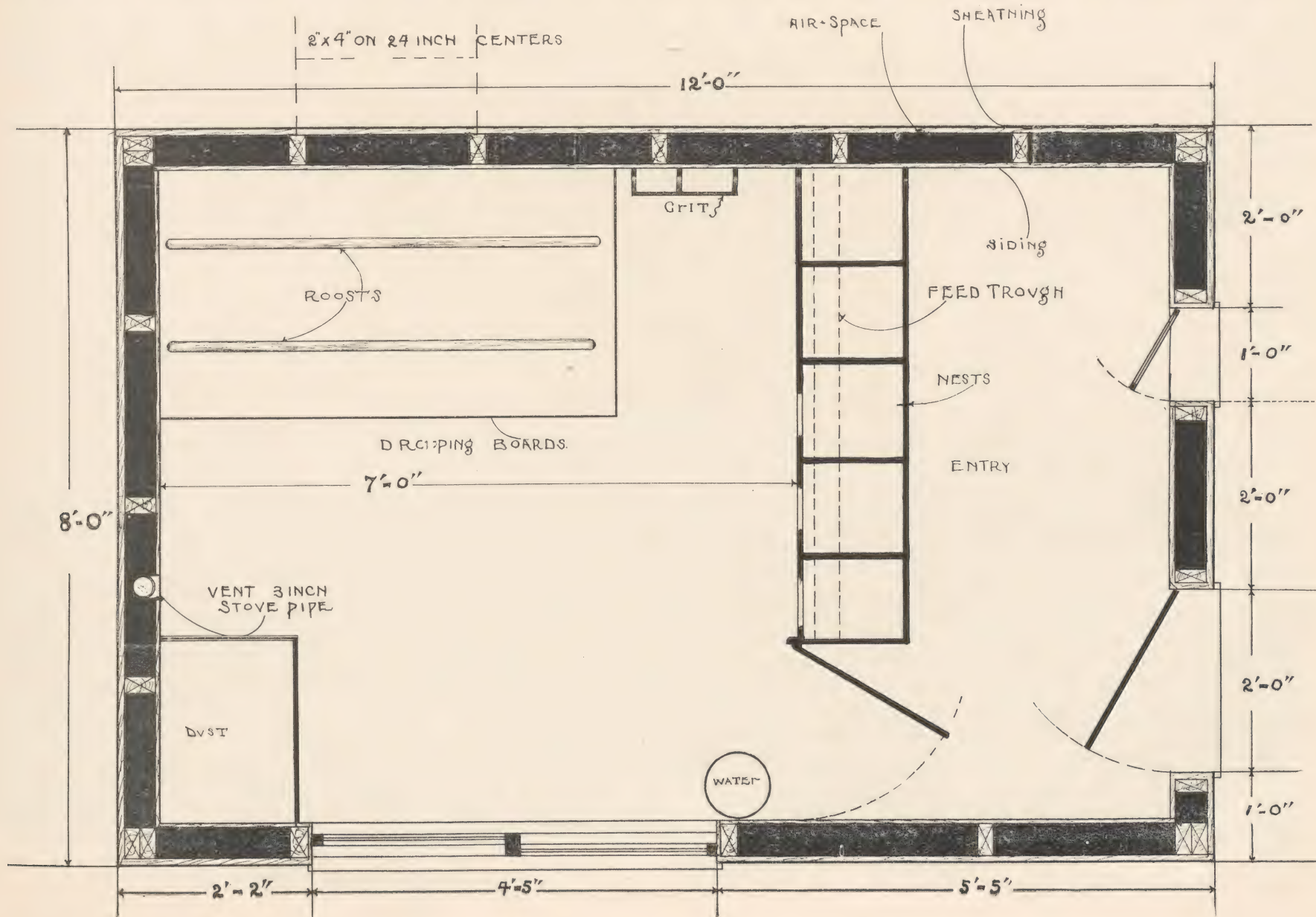
porting 2x4" floor joists 18" O. C. It is not economy to use cheap flooring, as a good grade will not splinter with wear. For purposes of making this estimate of the amount of lumber used, the house is supposed to be covered on the outside with novelty siding and ceiled with matched stuff and the

roof of six-inch boards covered with prepared roofing, as such a roof requires less pitch than if shingled. The height at front is supposed to be eight feet and a trifle under six at rear—inside measurement.

The bill of lumber will then be, approximately:

40 running feet of 4x4" for sills; 72 running feet of 2x4" for floor joists; 175 running feet of 2x4" for studding; 50 running feet of 2x4" for roof joists; 260 running feet of 6-inch boards for roofing; 384 running feet of 3-inch flooring; 570 running feet of 6-inch novelty siding; 310 running feet of 4-inch finish boards for outside finish, boxing eaves; feed troughs, etc.; 6250 running feet of 7-8-inch ceiling for lining walls, roof, making inside partition, floor of nests and dropping boards; 10 running feet of 2x2" for roosts.

If the builder prefers a shingled roof the front wall should be higher as a quarter-pitch shingled roof will not exclude rain if the wind drives hard against it. At least one foot must be added to the front height of this building unless the roofing is practically one sheet of covering when finished.



CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

The publishing committee positively promise the New Illustrated Standard by August 1. We think they will be able to make their word good this time.

It is easy to make hens too fat for good health in summer. Feed them carefully and water them frequently, and above all keep them at work as much as possible if you would have them healthy and productive.

Do not forget that whitewash is cheap and at the same time one of the most effective purifying agents that can be used about a poultry house. Make it thick and plaster it on the walls freely, as soon as possible and once or twice more during the season.

Don't sacrifice the breeding stock of this year until you feel certain that you have better birds for next year. Too many poultrymen sell their breeding stock every year, depending on pullets for the breeding pens of next year. It would be better if every one bred only from hens which are in their third summer from hatching, or two years old or over. These hens would give strong chicks because perfectly matured.

We are getting many reports of good hatches from all parts of the country. It seems to be the rule that a good hatching season follows a winter of long-continued cold weather. It is possible that during such winters the hens do not lay so well as during milder ones and thus come into the hatching season with their powers unimpaired, and under these circumstances the eggs are more fertile and stronger in vitality.

As we understand it, the League of New England Poultrymen was not designed as an entering wedge with which to split asunder the American Poultry Association but rather to do things which the Association ought to have done long ago but never has shown any disposition to undertake. We hope the new League will not confine its efforts to non-essentials but go forward on useful and practical lines. If it does it will grow in numbers and strength.

Just as soon as egg-production falls off and before the fowls molt, pen up the old hens and fatten them for market. They are easier to fatten than than any other time of the year and will bring about as good prices—at least they will not be enough below the average to pay to feed them during the autumn and you want them on the market before the spring cockerels are ready for it. Fatten those which are three years old or older.

Our Australian brethren have some hot experiences. In The Australian Hen, just received, is a letter from a poultryman which tells what he did during the hot week in January, when the thermometer registered 110 degrees in the shade all the week and went up to 116½ degrees on Sunday. He says he carried water and wet down the wallowing places of the hens and sprayed water over the hens and the inside of the houses, without ceasing. By doing this he managed to save all but two of his hens. During the same hot spell thousands of hens died of sunstroke in New South Wales.

¶ "The Columbian Wyandotte, a really fine and meritorious variety that has been bred for many years, has not appeared through its sponsors for a place (in the Standard) on the Wyandottes list. And it has just as good and even stronger claims to a place there than some of the favored ones now enrolled. We do honestly think and believe that Columbian Wyandotte breeders would do well in dropping the 'Wyandotte' and sticking to the Columbian. It is an American variety and a good one, and 'Columbian' is a good name to tie to." Now whom do you think we have quoted? Mr. Baerman who thought it would be well to call the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds by a shorter name and who concluded American Red would be "a good name to tie to"? Not at all. It appears in the American Fancier and was probably written by Brother Drevenstedt, who absolutely refused to go on with the work of the committee of five because certain breeders of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds thought as he does. We quote from him again to show what he thinks, or says he thinks: "The mere duplication of varieties with only comb variations will sooner or later create confusion and destroy the real support and intent of the Standard." Certainly it will. That's what we have held ever since the American Reds came up for admission to the Standard. We are with you, brother, in this matter—if what you say is what you mean. To our mind, "Columbian" is "a good name to tie to". Will you please explain why "American" is not just as good? Please don't get funny now for we really want to know.

¶ In a general way we are not in favor of forming associations to do those things which the individual members of the association should do as individuals. It has always seemed to us that an association which is organized for the purpose of helping the members to do things which each one could have done without calling in outside help is something like getting together in order to give each one the courage of his convictions. However, we are not inclined to hold off when the poultry press proposes to get together and pass rules for itself that will abolish the "free readers" which have cost poultry journal publishers so much without bringing any returns to them. Nor have we found it necessary to join an association in order to maintain amicable relations with brother publishers. We have had some trouble with one or two of the brethren in the past and have tried to keep up our end of the battle as best we could. We had not the least difficulty in settling all matters in dispute in about three minutes, when the time came to do so. Being inclined to lend our countenance to any reform the weaker brethren seem inclined to undertake along the lines of equal and exact justice to all men, we have no hesitation in saying that the proposed Poultry Press Association is a good thing. Not absolutely necessary to our moral and financial salvation, as a body, perhaps, but still perfectly in order and altogether commendable. It promises to give the advertisers equal justice and save the reader from paying for a lot of "free readers" in which he is in nowise interested. If the things proposed are carried out, advertisers need not fear being discriminated against and subscribers will get what they pay for, while dead beats will be obliged to become honest or seek journalistic pastures new. We hope every poultry publication in the land will come into the fold and we will dwell together as brethren who are earnestly seeking to do the greatest good to the greatest number.

¶ How many poultry breeders know to any certainty what it costs them to keep a hen a year and how much each hen on the place produces in a year? Only a very few, we fear. The profit of poultry keeping depends, as in any other business, on the outlay and the income. How mistakes may be made was forcibly illustrated to us in the course of a conversation with one of the most extensive duck raisers in this country. He asserted that it cost him 10 cents a month to keep a mature duck. He said no one could sell old ducks at the market price and realize from them the cost of keeping them a year. He buys his feed in car-lots and gets it at wholesale prices and feeding thousands every year the cost of caring for them is reduced to the lowest limits. He said he could not afford to advertise breeding stock because others were offering to sell such stock at prices below the actual cost of the feed it had consumed, not to say anything about cost of advertising. He makes thousands of dollars every year by selling ducks at ten weeks of age, because he gets good prices and has not spent much on feeding them. He counts that a ten-weeks duck placed in the New York market has cost him 60 cents. All above that is profit. We have often thought of this conversation when we have seen ducks offered as breeders at from \$1 to \$2 each and wondered if the owners knew how much they were making on the deal. Many fowls are sold for breeding purposes at prices that do not pay first cost. It is not necessary to sell at such prices and the buyer gets all the profit possible in a transaction at such figures as some breeders make.

News and Notes

In another place we give the dates claimed for the shows during the coming season, as far as they have been reported to us. We would be glad to have secretaries claim dates early in the season.

We are arranging to have a series of short articles concerning poultry breeding in other countries. These will be illustrated in every case where it is possible to get photographs for that purpose.

Use lice powder, lice paint, lice killers, or any other insecticide freely during the warm weather. Lice and mites are more destructive than all the diseases that ever afflicted the inhabitants of the poultry yard.

Recipe for raising all chickens hatched—perfect cleanliness, clean houses, runs, eating and drinking vessels, pure air, pure water, banishment of all vermin, grit, variety of feed. Mix with common sense and apply constantly.

Keep the chicks growing. T. E. Orr says he always has pullets laying before they are five months old. He accomplishes this by keeping his chicks growing every minute from the time they are out of the shell until they are fully matured.

A hen can not elaborate lime and albumen unless she is furnished with the constituents. "Something from nothing you can not take," we learned in our younger days; and eggs can not be obtained from hens which are not fed properly.

Feed is more than breed in the flavor of flesh. Ducks which eat a good bit of celery during the last weeks of their lives have no rank taste when roasted. Geese fattened on corn and water are delicious. Turkeys which are penned and fed acorns and hazel-nuts have the sweet fragrance of meat which belongs to the wild fowl.

We always thought George S. Barnes, publisher of The Michigan Poultry Breeder, a good fellow and now we know the citizens of Battle Creek, Michigan, have the same opinion of him—for the other day they elected him mayor by giving him 2462 votes as against 984 and 516 for his two opponents, a clear majority of 962 of all the votes cast or 1472 more than his nearest opponent. This means that Battle Creek will be well governed during the incumbency of the mayor-elect. Breakfast foods must give people the capacity to choose the best man.

We have had a number of letters containing questions from those who are not subscribers. Most of these enclosed stamps. We do not answer questions for any one unless he is a subscriber. When stamps are enclosed in such letters, we try to put them to good use. Our time is too valuable to spend it in answering questions for any one who does not feel that Poultry is worth the price. A stamp will not hire us to answer a long letter. We are willing to help out a subscriber no matter how much time it takes, but others are not in it. Moral: Don't ask us questions unless you are a subscriber. It is a waste of time.

The Breeding Stock of This Year



THIS is the time of year when we begin to see advertisements offering to sell the breeding stock of this year in order to make room for young stock. Here is where a good many breeders make a mistake.

They breed a lot of hens one year and then sell them in order to make room for young stock which has not yet been tried. Up to this time nine out of ten breeders of poultry avoid inbreeding as they would a cholera-infected fowl. They look upon it as the short and swift way to disasters of the worst kind. Eminent writers, who also pose as eminent authority, have said very lately that inbreeding leads to tuberculosis and other constitutional diseases too numerous to mention. They do not cite any proof of such statements but make them simply because others have made them.

Those who have paid strict attention to this subject have very good reason to doubt any statement of this kind. They know it is impossible to build up a strain possessed of great excellence without very close inbreeding.

While outcrossing is the rule, no breeder can determine with any degree of success what the result of a mating will be. The best hen in the yards of this year may produce the poorest chicks for the yards of next year. By the same rule a poor hen may produce good chicks. Neither of

these classes should be used as breeders next year. The very good hen of this year that produces chicks better than herself should be the one selected. If breeding stock is sold before the young stuff has got far enough along to show what it is likely to be, there is no opportunity to make selections for next year's mating.

Every hen that shows good breeding quality this year should be kept and bred next year. In order to be able to make such selections, the hens of this year should be kept until the chicks develop and those showing the poorest chicks should be sold.

The good breeders should be kept for next year and during this time the best pullets from the best hens may be tested for breeding qualities, and in this manner the breeding yards may be improved from year to year.

It may be objected that this is too much trouble. This is not a legitimate reason for haphazard work in the breeding yard. The man who has not time to do the best he knows in breeding fowls should seek some more congenial work. Rapid advance is not possible unless thorough work is done in the poultry yard. Every man who desires to make the most money out of his business should be willing to take the greatest possible pains, whether he is breeding for utility or fancy.

To proceed along the lines indicated above the trap nest is absolutely necessary. The breeder

who makes it generally known that he selects his breeders from trap-nest records and sells eggs for hatching from hens with high records only, will find his trade increasing to such an extent that he will be able to secure the very highest prices for eggs and fowls.

Every breeder who takes pride in the products of his yards should select at least one pen of his best fowls and put them to work making a trap-nest record. If this is done it is perfectly easy with pedigree trays in his incubator or by setting the eggs of one hen in a clutch under hens, to be able to know exactly what he has in stock.

This may take ten or fifteen minutes a day, but the reward will justify the expenditure of the extra effort. It is time that American breeders of poultry should begin to follow a well defined system in breeding and mating their birds. Some of the breeds of today have not progressed visibly during the last twenty years. We believe this to be entirely true of several of the older breeds and it will be true as long as the present methods of selling breeding stock as soon as the hatching season ends prevails.

Every breeder of poultry in this country who has made a reputation as a specialist by winning at the large shows, year after year, has made it a practice to reserve his best breeders for use for two or more years; and many of them refuse to sell birds that have proved to be exceptionally good breeders at any age.



A View of the Studebaker Model Poultry and Egg Farm.

Photo by Sleeper.

Two Pennsylvania Hill Farms



HERE are two poultry farms in Pennsylvania of which we have heard much during the last few years and both of these are on hills—big steep green hills that lift their heads far above the valleys into the clear pure air

of the upper atmosphere, where fogs do not rise and the healthful breezes have a clear right of way.

There is an ancient joke which gives a reason why Pennsylvania farmers get rich. The reason is that the land stands on edge and they farm both sides of it. We saw and walked over some of this kind of land the other day. We can testify that the country is very beautiful to stand and look at, but our opinion of it as a district through which to make a pedestrian tour is not printable. It is very nice to stand on a mountain top and look across wide valleys filled with busy little cities, but for straight away walking give us the levels of Illinois. Picturesque scenery does not square well with pedestrian progress.

The other day a party of us visited the two hill farms referred to above. Going out from Pittsburgh it takes about thirty minutes to reach Beaver, or Beavertown as old Pennsylvanians prefer to call it. This is a beautiful little city and we found it a rather busy one. T. E. Orr was with us and his poultry farm on the hills beyond the town was our objective point. After paying our respects to Mrs. Orr at their pleasant home in the town, we were loaded into carriages and began to go up hill. Possibly the slope was not quite forty-five degrees all the way, but if there were any spots nearer level than this we have forgotten about them.

As we left the town we were far above the river below and Mr. Orr drove out on a point of the hill from which we could see ten little smoky cities, suburbs of Pittsburgh, and far across the blue haze of the valley rose the mountains that lie beyond and shut out the world.

Up and up we drove, until at last we were shown the point above which the river fogs never rise. This country is becoming the favorite summer residence district of the rich men of Pittsburgh and we were shown little farms on either side which recently have changed hands at fabulous prices. One of the party remarked that if he could buy the land for what it really was worth for farming purposes and sell it at the price which rich men were willing to pay for it, he would go into the real estate business right there.

Two miles or so from Beaver we came to Beaver Hill Farm where Secretary Orr keeps his Wyandottes of every kind. We say it was two miles. This means that we were two miles from Beaver on the level of the town and thought we must be at least two miles above it, but Pennsylvania miles are different from those of our level west.

For nearly twenty-five years we have known Secretary Orr as a breeder of Wyandottes. We bought eggs of him in the days when they were called Sebright Cochins, Hambletonians, Ambrights and possibly other names, and he was breeding them when Fred Houdlette gave them the name they now bear.

On Beaver Hill Farm we would guess that Silver Wyandottes come first in numbers, although possibly more White Wyandottes are kept. These two breeds are kept in long houses. A road cuts through the place and the Silvers and Whites are kept on the piece cut off from the main part of the farm. One of the houses faces east and the

other south. The illustration on another page shows the lay of the land and the ancient orchard which furnishes shade for the ample runs in front of the houses.

The house that faces east is used for the Silvers and has no floor. It is built right up the slope of the hill and the attendants say the litter has a tendency to work downhill all the time. We found the earthen floor perfectly dry and to our mind it was good enough for any poultry house. The house for the Whites and in fact all the houses on the place, except the one first referred to, have board floors. Mr. Orr did not express his preference and we do not think he has any choice as far as good results are concerned.

We had taken the farm by surprise but found things in very good condition, the hens seeming healthy and happy and as we went through the houses we saw numbers of eggs in the nests. Mr. Orr said he had found dwarf Essex rape one of the best things he ever tried to keep the yards in good shape. When a yard becomes foul from use, he plows it and sows rape in it. The growing rape sweetens the land and at the same time furnishes the best green stuff that could be used for fowls.

The farm house on the side of the road opposite the big White and Silver Wyandotte houses is surrounded with colony houses in which are kept Black, Buff, Partridge, Golden and Silver Penciled Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. A trio of Columbian Wyandottes and the same number of Black Orpingtons are kept also. Mr. Orr thinks he will like the Columbians and he is very certain that he likes the Black Orpingtons.

All the houses on that side of the road are covered, roof and sides, with three-ply sheathing paper which is kept painted with coal tar.

In putting on this paper it is laid from one side of the roof in an unbroken length to the ground on the other side of the house. The rafters do not project at all and this saves any chance for drafts at the eaves of the houses. They appear a little queer at first glance but we were assured they were all right. By painting the houses once in two years the paper answers every purpose. Plenty of shade and good big grass runs is the rule at Beaver Hill Farm and the hens have opportunity for all the exercise they would take if they were given unlimited range.

We asked Mr. Orr about his system of feeding and he answered that late at night or early in the morning he feeds wheat or hulled oats, throwing it into the deep litter on the floors of the houses where the hens must scratch for it. Dig or do without is the rule. This feed serves for breakfast. At noon steamed clover cut in short lengths, mixed with bran, chopped oats, or corn meal and granulated beef scraps is fed. The quantity fed at this time is regulated by the requirements of each pen. Clover is grown on the farm and a cook house fitted with a steam cooker is used in getting up this noonday meal. Fatness and the demand of the hens for egg-material is taken into account in feeding soft feed. The evening meal is grain. Corn is generally used in cold weather but if the hens seem too fat clipped oats are substituted for it. About the following proportions of the several feeds are used: Corn, 300 pounds; wheat, 400 pounds; oats, 600 pounds; bran, 400 pounds; clover, 400 pounds. Mr. Orr feeds less soft feed than do most poultrymen who use it at all.

At Beaver Hill Farm incubators are used, these being kept in the well ventilated cellar of the farm

house. Hatching is not begun very early, as Mr. Orr thinks early hatched pullets begin to lay too soon and do not get full size as they should. It is not an infrequent occurrence for pullets to lay before they are four months old, when they are hatched very early. With the late hatching they begin laying at about five months.

A close record is kept of the laying qualities of the several breeds kept on the farm. Mr. Orr says that his varieties lay in the following order: First, Silvers; second, Blacks; third, Silver Penciled; fourth, White; fifth, Partridge; sixth, Buff; seventh, Golden. Last year of all the varieties kept on the farm, Buff Orpingtons were second. This year they are fourth. Mr. Orr has a very high opinion of the Orpingtons and has no notion of giving them up.

The farm house is used as an office and living place for the manager and his help. Mrs. Orr drove out and gave us a good dinner and we went down the hill to Beaver knowing more about successful poultry keeping than we did when we went to cloudland and Beaver Hill Farm.

Sewickley, Pennsylvania, lies about half way between Beaver and Pittsburgh. It is one of the industrial suburbs of Pittsburgh and the home of a colony of rich families. The hills are just as steep as those around Beaver, but the rich men have had roads built to wind around them on pleasant grades and it is a delightful country.

As we got off the train at Sewickley we saw D. E. Hale—otherwise known as "Ted"—waiting for us and were soon on our way along a delightfully smooth stone road to Orchard Hill Poultry Farm. This farm is about two miles from the town and lies high on the hills with a commanding view in every direction. Land is very high priced and Orchard Hill Farm is worth all the owner would ask for it on account of its fine location. It is surrounded on all sides by beautiful country homes, built without regard to expense.

The farm itself is fully equipped with gasoline engine, waterworks, natural gas and all the machinery necessary to carry on a large poultry business. The houses are well built, finely painted and are kept in perfect order.

As we drove up to the stables a group of young red Cocker spaniels were busily engaged in "going through" a copy of *POULTRY*. So interested were they that each had a piece and there were several pieces left over. The manager said he had been reading it and had laid it down for a minute, when the puppies got interested in it and proceeded literally to devour it.

Mr. Childs, owner of Orchard Hill Farm, has not spared expense in fitting it up and under Mr. Hale's management it is making a good record for itself at the big shows. Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Single Comb White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Pekin ducks and White Holland turkeys are kept. A large number of pens are kept for breeding purposes and a big mixed flock of the several breeds for market purposes.

The poultry is kept on two hills, a deep, narrow valley separating them. The land is perfectly drained, the air wholesome and every condition favorable to the successful prosecution of the poultry business. It was good to see the bright looking hens, their combs as "red as blood", and when one was picked up she felt plump and hard showing that she was in perfect breeding condition. The method of feeding at Orchard Hill Farm is as follows: At noon a mash composed of oats one

Wyandotte Headquarters

Have bred Wyandottes 24 yrs.
Have helped make the Standard
for all eight varieties.

Have mated from two to ten
pens for this season's breeding
on three farms, the best that
long experience as a breeder
and judge can select.

Some Silver, Partridge, White
and Silver Penciled for sale.

Eggs For Hatching a Specialty.
Name your variety for a free circular.

T. E. ORR, BEAVER, PA.

By the Walter Hogan System you can pick the pullets that will begin laying earliest and lay the longest. That is a big thing. You can sort the hens into good, bad, indifferent. That is bigger. You can choose the cocks that will produce the laying strains. That is the biggest thing of all. There is no expense in using this system after its first cost. It does not take expert training to apply it. You can test it 60 days and get your money back if not satisfied.

Proof and Particulars Free.

The Walter Hogan Co., 21 N'tl
Bank Bldg, Fergus Falls, Minn.

SPECIAL

One dollar received this month will pay for a setting of eggs, to be sent during 1905, from our great laying strains of either

**Buff, Barred, or White Rocks,
or Imperial Pekin Ducks.**

Catalogue free. Printed in colors true to life. Photographs of buildings and how to construct them. How we feed and care for our birds.

Plymouth Poul. Farm Co.
Route 33, York, Penn.

**The Watchung
Orpington Poultry Farm**

White & Goodacre, Props.,

Breeders and exporters of

Orpingtons

Catalogue of our winnings now ready. It describes our stock and gives our prices on eggs and fowls. Fine illustrations and other useful information.

Watchung Orpington Poultry Farm
Watchung P. O., New Jersey.



**Lightning
Whitewash**
Sprayer No. 28

Whitewash your poultry-houses and stables. Kills lice and vermin. Easy to operate. Sprays whitewash rapidly. Impossible to clog. Also for spraying trees, washing wagons, etc. Double action pump. Will spray 30 ft. high. Has 3 1-2 ft. heavy hose, extension rod, brass nozzles, steel stirrup, ball valves. All brass pump, \$3.50; galvanized iron, \$2.50. Cash with order. Express prepaid. Agents wanted.

D. B. Smith & Co., Utica, N. Y.

PAYNE'S CHICK FEED

The best money can buy. Sample and book, "Poultry Pointers", free.

Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

part, corn meal one-half part, bran three parts. Boiled mangels, steamed clover, or alfalfa meal is mixed with the ground grain, except twice a week when fresh cut green bone is substituted. At four in the afternoon, corn is fed and after the birds have gone to roost oats and wheat mixed (more oats than wheat) are thrown in the litter for the morning feed. The grit boxes are kept supplied with grit, oyster shell and charcoal all the time and plenty of pure, fresh water is always before the fowls. This method Mr. Hale informs us gives them plenty of eggs every month in the year and during the hatching season they have no trouble with infertile eggs.

While at Orchard Hill we walked down one mountain and up another in order to visit a country home where chickens are kept in style. The incubators are heated by natural gas and the poultry manager of the place told us he had no trouble to keep the heat regular, a gas regulator insuring an even flow of gas at all times.

The day was drawing to a close as we stepped into Mr. Hale's run-about to be driven back to town. It was one of the pleasantest of our many pleasant days among poultrymen in the east and we came away with a real regret that we must leave so soon.

When we reflected how much cheaper grain and building material and the land on which to build are in the west than in the east, while the climate is just as good, we wondered how long it would be before western poultrymen would wake up to the fact that poultry keeping is a big business and the opportunity to enter it was never better than it is at this time. We have only begun to realize what a large industry poultry keeping has come to be. There is room for many times more fowls than are now kept and thousands of dollars easily might be added to our revenues here in the west, with comparatively small expenditure of capital. Five millions of farmers in this country keep fowls that earn an average of \$100 per year to each flock. This might be doubled at a cost that would not be felt by each individual flock owner and trebled without in any way crowding the business.

Books and Catalogues

Under this head we shall review all books sent to us and such catalogues as possess merit. We are always glad to receive the printed matter sent out by our friends, as it keeps us in touch with this important branch of advertising, and we are glad to review such as show an effort to improve such advertising.

Cornell Reading Course for Farmers. We are in receipt of numbers sixteen to twenty of this very valuable course. These numbers are devoted to poultry and contain more valuable information than will often be found in a dollar book. We are indebted to Prof. James E. Rice, poultry instructor, for these valuable booklets and shall take the liberty of quoting from them extensively in forthcoming numbers of POULTRY. This reading course is published by the Agricultural Experiment Station connected with the university and is sent practically free to farmers living in New York. We do not know whether they are available to citizens of other states. A price should be put on them and their sale pushed all over the country.

The Blue Book of Watchung Poultry, issued by White and Goodacre, Watchung, New Jersey, is a fine piece of advertising. It illustrates and describes the five varieties of Orpingtons kept by the publishers and should bring them many sales.

An exceedingly neat little booklet comes to us from Wright Bros., Brockville, Ontario, describing the Wright strain of White Wyandottes. It is

printed in two colors with a gold ornamented cover and very cleverly illustrated and written. It is the best thing of the kind we have seen from Canada.

Brookside Poultry Yards, owned by C. H. Barnes, sends us a very finely printed Annual Catalogue illustrating and describing the Buff, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks owned by Mr. Barnes. It is good in illustrations and letter press. Such a publication gives a good impression of the one who issues it and is an honor to the poultry industry. Artistic printing is worth while in any case, as it shows to great advantage over cheap circulars and booklets.

James Cook Sarchet, owner of Highland Farm, Cambridge, Ohio, sends us a very good circular describing his Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and White Leghorns.

Preventing Soft Shelled Eggs

Many people are under the impression that they must give oyster shells to fowls or they will lay soft-shelled eggs. This is a wrong impression, for millions of hens never see oyster shells and yet seldom or never lay soft-shelled eggs. Nearly all kinds of food and water contain more or less lime in soluble form, and by combination with vegetable acids and in the form of inorganic salts that are soluble, the process of covering the eggs with the shell is carried out day by day without the aid of oyster shells. When hens lay soft-shelled eggs it is due to one of two causes: overfat, or water and food deficient in lime—the last in my experience rare.

Despite the fact that nature usually supplies enough soluble lime in the foods and water for the ordinary hen, I am an advocate of providing lime in some form for laying hens, especially the hens that lay nearly all the year through with very little rest. I am very sure that in these cases a little provision in the lime business is certainly a help, or she would not so eagerly snatch up every bit of lime she finds and away with it. I do not think that she will lay soft-shelled eggs to any amount without it. She will be more apt to shorten up her egg-laying from every day or every other day to every three days, and this is why I know she needs it. There are some poultry people who think the lime supply all nonsense. These go to the extreme of the persons first mentioned. If their food and water contain lime they are certainly not going to lay soft-shelled eggs and yet, despite this, they crave lime when laying and it is well to provide some form of it for them. Watch how, when they are not laying, they allow egg shells to lie around untouched. Then, when laying, how they scramble and fight over a bit of egg shell thrown out. This shows what they want.

The Hen That Works

The hen is naturally industrious, and she should not be compelled to remain idle by being cooped up in a dark, filthy house, with leaky roof and bare floor. She should be encouraged to work and a place should be provided for her. If it is impossible to have a separate scratching shed, arrange dropping boards under the roosts and cover the floor with straw and throw grain in this. Any kind of small grain is good—the best being oats, millet and barley. Corn is an excellent winter food, but should be given only late in the afternoon. During severe weather it is better if warmed or partially browned in the stove. Drinking water should also be slightly warmed—just enough to take off the chill. The hen that works will lay, and just as sure as day follows night the one that does not work will not lay.

Anderson Strain--Rose Comb White Leghorns

**American Leaders in
Australian Laying Contest**

The Special Care I have taken in Breeding and Selecting My Best Layers by Accurate Trap-nest Records enabled me to produce

A 200-EGG STRAIN

I have mated one pen specially for my own use. It is made up of females with actual records of from 200 to 254 eggs a year. I will sell a few settings more of these eggs from this pen at \$5.00 per 15. All other pens \$2.00, 15; \$3.50, 30; or \$5.00, 50. Less than 50 per cent hatch will be duplicated at half price.

J. Monroe Anderson, Muncie, Ind.

Big Bargain!

During the month of May only I will offer
one of my pens

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Consisting of 10 pullets and 2 hens, headed by A1 cockerel, for \$25. They are beauties and excellent layers. I pay the express, and they will be shipped after May 20th. First come, first served. If you want good foundation starter, here you are.

Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards,

C. C. DANIEL, Prop., Hopkinsville, Ky.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Bred True to Standard

Winners at the New York State Fair 1903; Rochester 1903; at the Great Herald Square Show I won 1 and 3 pen, 2 and 3 hen, 2 and 5 pullet, 3 cock and 3 cockerel. Eggs from special matings at \$3 per 15. Incubator eggs from first-class matings \$10 per 100.

Dr. E. Whittier, Kent, N. Y.

Eggs For Hatching.



When you think of White Rocks think of us. Eggs from best matings, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45; \$9 per 100. We have customers who have purchased eggs or stock from us every year for the past three years, which would not be the case, dear reader, if we did not "deliver the goods".

Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs from our best flocks, \$3.50 per 11; \$6 per 22. Write me.

J. T. THOMPSON, HOPE, INDIANA.

White Holland Turkeys

Breeding stock from prize-winners

Eggs, \$3.50 per 9

Stock after November 1

M. C. Van Winkle, Stone Ridge, N. Y.

Brown Leghorns

Single Comb, Wittman Strain

Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100

John Metlar, Edgemere Farm,
New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Single Comb Buff ORPINGTONS

The greatest all-purpose fowl known. My pens contain large birds of even buff color in all sections. The eggs I sell are from the same pens from which I raise my show birds. Eggs \$2 per Setting of 15.

H. W. TIMMONDS, LAMAR, MISSOURI.

PAYNE'S CHICK FEED

Contains everything needed by chicks—grain and meat products. Send for sample.

Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

FRICK

The Poultry Printer
Prints Poultry



Let us quote you prices for the same quality of printing on your catalogues, circulars and stationery. Modern cuts.

Frick, The Poultry Printer, Freeport, Ill.

Soude-Silique

Improved Soluble
Water-Glass.

This Egg Preservative is guaranteed to be absolutely reliable. Why sell eggs now when big profits can be made by using this preparation? Costs but one cent a dozen to keep eggs. Sold in one gallon cans with full directions. Price \$1. Mfgd by

Wardencllyffe Chemical Works
Port Jefferson, L. I. New York

Rhode Island Reds

Barred Rocks, White
and Silver Wyandottes
Light Brahmas

Hardy prolific, farm bred
pure stock. For birds at
moderate prices and

"Eggs to Hatch" at 6c Each

Write **WALTER SHERMAN,**
Meadow Lea, Middletown, R. I.

WHITE bred for ROCKS

We won majority of prizes at Dwight, Pontiac and Minonk, including 10 firsts out of a possible 15. 5 grand yards mated containing our winners, which score to 96. Get your eggs from our great prize-winning strain. Eggs \$2 per 15. Circular free. Let us hear from you.

SASS BROS., Ancona, Illinois.



Poultry Book for 1905

Tells how to treat diseases, feed and care for poultry. It illustrates and tells all about 45 varieties farm raised **Thoroughbred Fowls** and quotes most reasonable prices on stock and eggs. Mailed for 6c. Get prices. Save money.

John E. Heatwole, Box 7, Harrisonburg, Va.

Eggs That Hatch

from fancy prize-winning stock. Brahmas, Leghorns, Polish, Houdans, Javas, Reds, Rocks, Langshans, Pekin ducks and a few settings in fifteen other varieties. Circular free. Eggs \$1.50 per setting.

HAMMERSLEY FARM,
Route 7, Madison, Wis.

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, harder and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper: single copy 5c, yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm Cook & Sons, Bx 24, Scotch Plains, N.J.

PAYNE'S CHICK FEED

Choice selected grains, meat scraps, bone and grit; the best money can buy. Send for sample. **Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.**



John L. Cost

On the editorial pages of this number we have given our estimate of our friend John L. Cost, who died very suddenly Saturday April 8, at his home near Hagerstown, Maryland.

This sudden call of one who was so greatly beloved has shocked the whole poultry fraternity of the country, for he was widely known and thoroughly liked and respected.

In this connection we give engravings representing his latest studio photograph and the latest one he ever had taken by any one, showing him sitting in his buggy in front of his grand old home on his farm near Hagerstown. This picture was taken October 15, 1904, while we were visiting Mr. Cost.

From a Hagerstown newspaper we select the following facts concerning the career of our friend:

John L. Cost was born in Washington County, Maryland, June 20, 1843, and lived in that county all his life. In his youth he was occupied with farming. Before he was twenty years old he enlisted in the Union army, his enlist-

ment dating from May 15, 1863. He entered the army as a drummer boy and so rapid was his advancement that when he was discharged in April, 1864, he was a second lieutenant.

He was a good army man and after the war held an office in the National Guard of Maryland for several years. He was a charter member of Reno Post No. 4, G. A. R., and the oldest past commander of that organization.

Mr. Cost spent several years in mercantile pursuits and was for a long time in the railway mail service, only resigning a few months ago. He was a great lover of Standard poultry and bred Light Brahmas for twenty-five years, winning in many of the great shows.

He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being an esquire and trustee.

He was first married in 1874 and by this marriage had two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter died when only three years old and the son in 1895, just as he had arrived at man's estate with the promise of a bright



John L. Cost and His Home

A Busy Year



for Old Trusty. Last season was a hummer, but we've got our breath and are going to keep going.

SUMMER PRICES ON OLD TRUSTY

for a few months. It will be a good time to outfit. Same machines, same selling plans.

40 Days Free Trial, 5 Years Guarantee.

Have you ever seen my catalogue? It is Free.

INCUBATOR JOHNSON, Clay Center, Neb.

5 CHICAGO 5 WINNERS 5

For five Chicago Shows in succession my White Rocks have won. All raised by me. There is no guess work about their quality. Settings booked now from my Chicago winners, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30.

White and Barred Rocks

S. C. White Leghorns

Mammoth Pekin Ducks

Finest Fox Terriers in America. Seldom Surprise at stud. Fee \$5. Pedigreed pups \$5 and up. Get one and be rid of rats, stray cats and varmints.

D. W. INGERSOLL,

Box P. Shermerville, Cook Co., Ill.

Practical Poultry Pays.

Hens that lay from October or all winter and hens that keep it up all summer are hens that pay. We have found it so and our bread was buttered by our hens. We know our hens are Standard bred and good enough to go to shows, but we are not thinking about that now, we are talking business with you about our business hens and dwell on their paying qualities only. Yes, we can sell you eggs for hatching from them and assure a good hatch and life-long satisfaction. S. C. W. Leghorns, Buff Wyandottes and Barred Rocks are the breeds. Eggs, \$1 per sitting or 3 sittings for \$2. 50 eggs for \$4.

Greece Egg Farm, Barnard, N. Y.

About the South

"About the South" is the name of a 64-page illustrated pamphlet issued by the Passenger Department of the

Illinois Central R. R. Co.

in which important questions are tersely answered in brief articles about Southern Farm Lands, Mississippi Valley Cotton lands, Truck Farming, Fruit Growing, Stock Raising, Dairying, Grasses and Forage, Soils, Market Facilities and Southern Immigration along the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads, in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Send for a free copy to J. M. Merry, A.G.P.A., I.C.R.R., Dubuque, Ia.

Choice Pickings in the YAZOO VALLEY

"Choice Pickings in the Yazoo Valley" is the title of an illustrated 36-page pamphlet describing the railroad lands in the famous Yazoo Valley of the Mississippi, on the line of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, and showing what has been accomplished by the large number of settlers successfully established there. For a free copy, address E. P. Skene, Land Commissioner, I. C. R. R., Central Station, Park Row, Chicago, Ill.

Information concerning rates and train service to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.



MOFFITT'S

Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg Band—12 for 12c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c. Tell variety bands are for. Send 2c for sample. **J. Moffitt, Southbridge, Mass.**

PAYNE'S CHICK FEED

None quite so good; sold on its merits. Sample and book, "Poultry Pointers", free. **Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb.**

future before him. The mother of these children died in 1874.

Recently he married Mrs. Rena Maynard. He had decided to quit all business except overseeing the operations of his farm and breeding some Standard fowls. With this in view he took up his residence in the great stone house on his farm and was living there when heart failure seized him and he died within a few minutes, painlessly, loved by all who knew him, respected by every one in the community in which he spent his whole life.

He lived his life well and the world is better because he lived. May his sleep be peaceful and may he rest well.

The Guinea for Table Use

The flesh of a guinea, when cooked, so closely resembles that of prairie chickens that those who are not familiar with both can be easily deceived. It is dark colored and gamey, and becoming well appreciated.

The fowls are quite heavy for their size, and weigh more accordingly when dressed than other fowls, as the proportion of waste is less. The breast is very full and meaty, being the best part of the fowl. If one will use care that inbreeding is not kept up in the flock the size of the fowls will be up to a standard; otherwise there will be quite a noticeable diminution in size in a very few years.

Guinea eggs are small and dark but equal hens' eggs in food value aside from the amount of albumen. The shells are very thick and hard to break, which makes them keep well on account of the small liability of air entering through the shell, as well as the small chance of the shells becoming cracked in handling. The housewife can cook these fowls in anyway that wild game would be prepared for the table, or can cook them like young chickens. As a potpie they can not be surpassed, and when roasted with stuffing they tempt the poorest appetite.

Australian Laying Competition

After our forms were made up and ready for the press we got our first intimation as to the results of the Australian laying contest. This was a letter from Secretary Dunncliffe saying that under another cover he was sending a full report. This report failed to arrive on time and we can only quote from the letter to the effect that four of the seven American pens were among the first twenty and that Secretary Dunncliffe felt sure that Mr. Anderson would have won if it had not been that all but four of his hens died before the contest ended. There is no intimation in the letter as to which stood at the head.

With the letter was a clipping giving an account of the sale at auction of the forty four surviving American hens. Of these the four remaining of Mr. Anderson's lot sold for 10 pounds (\$50); the nine that remained of those sent by Mr. Bates from Oceanside Poultry Farm sold for 20 pounds (\$100); six of Mrs. Hansel's hens survived and these were sold for 9 pounds, (\$45). Of Dr. Martin's hens seven that were still living sold for 10 pounds, (\$50); the five hens remaining alive of those sent by Mr. Wyckoff sold for 5 pounds, 5 shillings (about \$26.25); the five hens left of those sent by Mr. Roots sold for 3 pounds, 2 shillings, 6 pence (about \$15.50) and the eight hens still alive from Mr. Vandreser's lot sold for 9 pounds, 9 shillings (almost \$50). The forty four surviving hens sold for 66 pounds, 6 shillings, 6 pence or about \$330. Full particulars will be given next month as it is impossible to hold our forms for the delayed report.

Summer Care of Old Stock

NAT. S. GREEN

The hot weather of midsummer is a very trying period for the hens and to bring them through in good shape requires close attention to their needs. Disease of some kind is apt to be prevalent because conditions favor its development. Most of our troubles with the hens may be traced to three causes: Lack of exercise, improper feeding and uncleanness.

Overfed hens soon become very fat and will take little exercise unless compelled to do so, and when they have reached this state they are in no condition to resist disease. If fed properly and compelled to work for their food, there will be no excessively fat hens.

My hens are fed twice a day—morning and evening—and I attribute the good results obtained to the fact that I feed as great a variety as possible. Table scraps and a mixture of cracked wheat, corn, oats and millet seed, with such green food as beet leaves, onion and radish tops, lettuce and clover, will give the best results if fed judiciously. In the morning I feed sparingly of the grains but an abundance of scraps and green food. Milk is fed frequently and is greatly relished. In the evening I feed mostly grain. A box of grit is always kept where the hens can help themselves and the water is renewed several times daily for in warm weather it soon becomes unfit to drink if allowed to stand in the sun.

I have two yards for each flock of twenty-five hens, and while they are occupying one I grow rape or some other green crop in the other. In this way the hens have green food always at hand and are more inclined to take exercise.

During the hot weather some sort of shade is necessary, and if the poultry yard is located in an orchard the hens will not only have protection from the heat but will catch many insects as well. Sunflowers, currants and other plants

furnish some shade and attract insects which make a welcome addition to the hens' diet. When the hens begin to molt, I add beef scraps and sunflower seed to the usual feed. Nitrogenous food is necessary to furnish material for new feathers, and corn, oats and meat scraps provide much of the required elements.

As the hens are particularly susceptible to disease during the period of molting they should be observed closely. At the first sign of sickness any affected fowl should be taken from the yards and confined, for one hen may infect the entire flock. If a sick hen shows no improvement after a week's treatment I kill her—unless she is particularly valuable. That is the safest and cheapest method. A simple case of bowel trouble is usually cured by a few doses of ginger given with the food, but for roup and cholera I prefer the hatchet.

Cleanliness is essential to success in bringing the old stock safely through the hot weather. A filthy yard and house are sure to cause disease. No food should be allowed to remain in the troughs as it will quickly become sour and afford an excellent breeding place for disease germs. Clean the droppings from the houses at least twice a week, sprinkle lime on the floors and dust insect powder into every crack and corner. Give the house a liberal coat of white-wash occasionally.

Change the straw in the nests frequently and dust with insect powder. Too great precautions can not be taken against lice, which are very difficult to eradicate if a house once becomes infested, and when the extremely hot weather lowers the vitality a lousy house may cause the loss of many hens. Absolute cleanliness and proper feeding insure the health of the fowls, and every breeder should see that these conditions are observed in his yards.

Managing Chickens

An English poultryman says he believes in giving young chicks much more space than is usually considered necessary. He starts a brood of fifty chickens in a brooder where the sleeping chamber is 3 ft square and from 2 1-2 to 3 ft high. For a hen and an ordinary hatch he allows a coop 2 1-2 ft long, 1 1-2 ft deep, and from 1 1-2 ft to 2 ft high, half of the front being boarded and the rest fitted with bars, the sleeping chamber being for the first week or so partially divided with light sacking.

Regarding the general management, he says: Almost anyone can successfully rear chickens. There are, of course, exceptions, but many difficulties can be surmounted if a person will exercise an ordinary amount of patience and pay attention to details. Those who work on a "rule of thumb" principle had better leave chicken-rearing severely alone, because that system is not calculated to imbue one with a head for details. Everything must be done on common-sense lines and this applies even to the management of the broody hen. While she is undergoing solitary confinement she should be treated with respect; but the treatment, though gentle, should be firm. If, perchance, she shows too great a fondness for the eggs and will not leave them, she should be removed. The eggs require a daily airing, and it is good for the hen to stretch her limbs and take some refresh-

ment. But there is no need to frighten her, and even should she turn on the hand that feeds her the attendant should not lose his temper. I have seen a poultryman throw a hen off her nest because she objected to interference, and that same poultryman wondered how it was that the bird often broke her eggs and never brought off a good hatch.

Then, again, when her chickens arrive she should not be permitted free range. Such a course may answer when the birds are in a wild state, it kills off the weakly chicks. But while I am not in favor of coddling chicks that do not come out strong, I see no advantage in allowing a hen to walk chickens to death. Nothing is gained by permitting a hen to have the run of the world with her charges; in fact much is often lost, for the old birds do not always agree with each other when they have chickens with them. A good plan is to confine the lot to a few square yards or, if the hen can be kept in a roomy coop, the chickens may be given a free range.

A letter from George H. Gillies, formerly editor of The Poultry Gazette, announces that The Gazette has been sold to the McClaskey-Jessup Publishing Company, who will get out the May number and continue its uninterrupted publication at Clay Center, Nebraska. G. D. McClaskey, who will edit the

paper, is thoroughly in touch with the poultry business, and his partner, J. G. Jessup, is a successful printer. In retiring from the poultry publishing business, Mr. Gillies takes with him the sincere good wishes of the fraternity.

Incubator makers have had the best season they ever experienced. They have been called upon for more machines than they could deliver and yet there has been a lot of price-cutting. There will be more of this in the future, no doubt, for the number of incubator factories is constantly increasing and next year we look for an era of such low prices that the weaker institutions will be driven to the wall. This will be better for the business at large, but rather tough on the smaller factors in the game.

A well-fed mongrel will pay its way, but a starved pure-bred will not. The best possible combination is breed and feed. We do not believe in mongrels—nor in poorly kept pure-bred fowls. Good blood must be fed well to produce the most profitable results.

Hansen's R. I. Reds



World's Champions, winners of more cash and special prizes at World's Fair than any other exhibitor. Won every first at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1905, on four entries. Won every first and silver cups at Chicago and Warsaw, 1904. Won all first prizes at Indianapolis, Louisville, Hamilton and also first prize winners at Cincinnati and East Enterprise. The home of Red Cloud, highest scoring Rhode Island Red male bird in America. Eggs \$3 and \$5 a setting.

C. N. Hansen, Warsaw, Ky.

Vice-Pres. American R. I. Red Club.



White Crested BLACK POLISH
St. Louis
World's Fair Winners
First prize at Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota State Fairs. Eggs \$3 for 15. They are worth \$5. If you want the best write
J. C. SCOTT,
152 N. Galena Ave. Freeport, Ill.

Roosevelt Strain Buff Plym. Rocks

are noted for their fancy points as well as their excellent laying qualities. Eggs for 1905, \$2 and \$3 per 15.

Roosevelt Poultry Yards,
C. L. STANLEY, Prop. Port Huron, Mich.



Riverside Poultry Farm
Eggs for hatching. 15 yrs. breeding noted strains in B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, S. and R. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. White and Brown and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Catalog K free.
C. B. Huff, Bridgeville, N. J.
Formerly Delaware, N. J.

POULTRYMEN

Will find First-class Locations in the states of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois, along the

Southern Railway and Mobile and Ohio Railroad

for large or small poultry farms. The climate and every other condition is favorable. Good markets are near at hand. There is a great demand for poultry and eggs.

FARM LANDS

of all kinds are to be had at the lowest prices and on easy terms. They offer better investments and better opportunities for homes, for general farming, stock raising, fruit and truck growing than are found in other sections.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD

is a prosperous and growing territory, needing thousands of farmers and having inducements and opportunities for them all. The Southern Field (newspaper) will be sent free to inquirers. All information given. Homeseekers excursion tickets on sale to enable prospectors to see the South in the Spring and Summer, the best time.
M. V. Richards, Land and Indust'l Agt., Washington, D. C.
Chas. V. Chase, Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
M. A. Hays, Agt., 225 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Poultry's Classified Advertisements

American Reds

Martin's Ideal Princess strain of Rose Comb Reds, now admitted to Standard as American Reds. Finest in America, including World's Fair Winners and others still better. Egg circular with standard for stamp. Dr. J. Martin, Wichita, Kansas.

Beck's Rose Comb Reds, Majestic strain, have won at Chicago, Indianapolis and other big shows. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$3 for 15. Illustrated circular giving origin, description, prices, matings, etc. E. E. Beck, Hammond, Ind.

Conn's American Beauty strain Rose Comb Reds. First-prize winners at Detroit, Toledo and Chicago, 1905. Send for circular. L. L. Conn, Durand, Mich.

Anconas

Beautiful Anconas, grand in Standard and utility qualities. Splendid layers, winter and summer. Best winter layers of big white eggs. Illustrated catalog free. O. S. Evans, Roxbury, O.

Andalusians

Blue Andalusians. America's best. Circular free if you mention this paper. Ray Poultry Yards, Franklin Park, Ill.

Dark Brahmas

Eggs from high-class Dark Brahmas. Orders filled in the order in which they are received, \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. H. Schroeder, Peotone, Illinois.

For Sale—Eggs from prize-winning Dark Brahmas at \$1 per 13. I guarantee satisfaction. Chas. W. Weaver, Mandale, Ohio.

Light Brahmas

Light Brahmas—Egg-laying strain, produced by perfected matings. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Stock a matter of correspondence. Eggs guaranteed. L. T. Babcock, Springfield, Illinois.

Light Brahmas—Egg-laying strain, perfected after most careful matings. All stock sold. Eggs, \$2 per 13; from selected pens, \$5. Albert Fletcher, Jr., Warrenton, Va.

Light Brahma eggs from choice matings, \$1.50 per setting. From flock at large, \$1. Philip Thorwarth, Charter Grove, Ill.

Light Brahmas, bred for heavy laying; eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Carl W. Smith, Kenton, Ohio.

Eggs, \$2 per 15, from prize-winning Light Brahmas. Aaron J. Felthouse, Elkhart, Ind.

Light Brahma eggs from prize winners, \$1 per 13. H. G. Schoening, Dayton, O.

Buckeyes

Buckeye Reds. Pea Comb Buckeyes are the largest and darkest Reds, best layers. Booklet free. Red Feather Farm, Warren, Ohio.

Buff Cochins

Gold Dust Buff Cochins, bred for winter laying and exhibition, sixteen pullets laying 216 eggs through January. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Mrs. Geo. Buckberrough, Lake Odessa, Mich.

Buff Cochins eggs \$1.50 per 15. Fine large Canadian stock. Chris Erickson, Jr., Inwood, Ia.

Partridge Cochins

Olinger Bros., Franklin, Ill. On Partridge Cochins won at Chicago show 1 cock; 1, 2, 3, 4 hens; 2 cockerel; 1, 2, 3 pullets. A few choice cockerels left. Prices \$1.50 to \$5. Eggs \$1 to \$2 for 15.

Faverolles

Faverolles, "The King of Utility Fowls", winter layers, grow more rapidly than any other fowl known. Reach broiler size when eight weeks old. I have the best strains of all varieties of Faverolles imported direct from Europe by myself: English Salmon Faverolles, French Salmon Faverolles, Ermine, Black, Red, Spangled and Blue Faverolles. Eggs for hatching, best pens \$6 for 15 eggs, other good pens \$5 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. Descriptive circular for stamp. See my winnings at World's Fair, etc. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Salmon Faverolles—from best imported stock. The general purpose fowl at last. Eggs from best pens \$6 for 15. A few good cockerels for sale; four entries secured four ribbons including first hen at Madison Square, 1905. Wisacre's Poultry Farm, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Salmon and Ermine Faverolles, eggs for hatching. Send for "What is a Faverolles?" It is free. J. H. Symonds, Metuchen, New Jersey.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Best in Ohio; prize winners. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Evans Poultry Yards, Nelsonville, Ohio.

Lakenvelders

Lakenvelders—I purchased in 1904 the entire flock of international winners owned by The Countess of Craven. These birds are famous in Europe as well as America and have won more prizes and produced more prize winners than any flock of Lakenvelders in existence. Eggs for hatching from this strain, \$10 for 15 eggs. Lakenvelder eggs from other strains, \$6 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. See my winnings at World's Fair, Herald Sq., Madison Sq., etc. Descriptive circular for stamp. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns

Kugler's superior Buff Leghorns (winners at New York). Eggs from special mating of high-class birds, \$1 per fifteen. Free circular. James Kugler, Jr., Frenchtown, N. J.

In order to encourage the small breeder by giving him an opportunity to advertise his stock at small cost, we have made the rate for Classified Advertisements in POULTRY only 2 cents a word. If only one variety is advertised, the advertisement will be classified under the name of the variety. Where more than one breed is advertised, the advertisement will be put under the head "Several Breeds". Pet stock, supplies, etc. will be put under the head "Miscellaneous". In counting words in an advertisement every initial and number, including name and address, will be counted as a word. Cash must accompany all orders. Short paid advertisements will be cut down to the number of words paid for, if this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement.

Rose Comb White Leghorns

200-egg Rose Comb White Leghorns, Anderson strain of Australian competition fame. Every hen in breeding pens with trap-nest record of over 200 eggs a year. Eggs ordered from this advertisement only \$2, 15; \$3.50, 30; \$5, 50. J. Monroe Anderson, Pleasant Hill Potato and Poultry Farm, Muncie, Ind.

Victor Strain Rose Comb White Leghorns. Get my 1905 catalogue. It's free; it tells all. Chas. H. Rose, Evanston, Ill.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Write for my catalogue describing the kind of birds I breed and my prices for stock or eggs. I want your patronage. I will engage to satisfy you. Birds are bred true to Standard requirements and the females are prolific layers. Prices reasonable. Eggs guaranteed one hundred per cent fertile. Isn't that enough? Wardenlyffe Poultry Plant, J. Kent Warden, Prop., Wardenlyffe, Long Island, N. Y.

Single Comb White Leghorns, Blanchard-Collins strain; Pekin ducks, Rankin strain; utility Barred Plymouth Rocks. All farm raised. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. W. S. Goodwin, Sandusky, Ohio.

For sale—Single Comb White Leghorns. Standard of the world. Winners wherever shown. Eggs for setting a specialty. Elm Poultry Yards, Box 40, Hartford, Conn. Established 1888. Catalogue free.

Cooley's Imported strain White Leghorns. Eggs for hatching from special matings, \$2.00 per 15. Stock after September. Can I please you? Elden Cooley, Frenchtown, New Jersey.

Beautiful large pure White Leghorns. Excellent layers. Trap-nested and equal the best. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13; incubator lots. Stock for sale. Mrs. D. F. Stoner, Ontario, California.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Van Dreser strain. We can furnish a few settings from our best pens at \$2 per 15. Em But Poultry Yards, Evanston, Ill.

Single Comb White Leghorns. Wyckoff—Elm Poultry strains. Farm raised. Eggs 30, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00; 200, \$7.00. D. D. Kirchofer, Dalton, Ohio.

Single Comb White Leghorns—Breeders selected from 2,400 with trap nests. 15 eggs \$1, or \$4 per 100. Waterford Farming Co., Waterford, Pa.

Single Comb White Leghorns, Wyckoff strain, winners at Chicago show. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. W. M. Sutow, 414 N. Marshfield Av., Chicago, Ill.

Eddy's Jumbo Single Comb White Leghorns. The great winter layers. Eggs, \$1 for 15; \$1.75 for 30. E. E. Eddy, Trimble, Ohio.

Single Comb White Leghorn—Stock and eggs cheap. Madison Square Garden Winning stock. E. F. Brinkman, Bucyrus, Ohio.

Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs from choicest pens, 15, \$2; 100, \$8. Geo. L. Ferris & Son, Atwater, N. Y.

Single Comb White Leghorns (Wyckoff-Knapp). Fifteen eggs, one dollar. Geo. Beaver, Huntingdon, Pa.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

The famous Hansel strain of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns are conceded to be the egg machines of America. Watch the Australian egg contest for their record. Eggs \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Book with each order. Mrs. A. H. Hansel, Loup City, Nebraska.

Relyea's Bargain Sale of Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Breeders, \$1 and \$2 each. I won 21 regular special prizes on 23 entries, 4 shows. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per 15. L. S. Relyea, Voorheesville, N. Y.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns a specialty for 8 years. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. P. Horr, Mechanicsburg, O.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Look! Hear! Eggs for hatching from prize-winning S. C. Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 per 30. Try me and get something good. 15 years a successful breeder. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. H. Huber, Atlanta, Ill.

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs from prize-winning S. C. Brown Leghorns. Cockerel or pullet mating, \$1 per 13, \$6 per 100. A combination of the leading strains. Winners at Cambridge, Ohio, 1905. Stock for sale. Prices from \$1 up. G. S. Korell, Key, Ohio.

H. M. Moyer, specialist, Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$6 per 100. Circular free. Bechtelsville, Route 2, Pa.

S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs: 30, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00. Mrs. John Dietrich, Borden, Ind.

S. C. Brown Leghorns. See ad above. G. S. Korell, Key, Ohio.

Leghorns—More Than One Variety

Buff Leghorns, Single and Rose Comb—Eggs from winners at Chicago, Minneapolis and Mitchell scoring to 94 1-4, very reasonable. Club member. Paul Pitt, Watertown, So. Dak.

Brown Leghorns—first cockerel, second pen at the World's Fair. Eggs \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Free circular on matings and winnings. E. E. Carter, Knoxville, Tenn.

Black Minorcas

Rose Comb Black Minorcas exclusively; Northup strain; Standard weight and shape, bred to lay. Last season's customers report excellent results and highscoring birds which have won in leading shows. Eggs, \$2.50 per fifteen. Carried to New York and shipped direct. R. N. Berry, Madison, New Jersey.

Rounds' Ideal Black Minorcas—Sixty fine birds on range, \$1 per setting. 12 special R. & S. C. matings, \$1.50 per setting after May 5th. Fertility guaranteed. Some nice breeders for sale June 1st. Fred Rounds, Spring Water Poultry Farm, Owensboro, Ky.

Eggs! Single Comb Black Minorcas; get them direct from H. H. Wadsworth, Falmouth, Ky., who originated the Kentucky Blue Grass strain. If you want quality at reasonable price give me your order; catalogue; eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00.

Single Comb Black Minorcas.—Bred for size, beauty and egg-laying qualities. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15 from pen headed by male scoring 944, no female scoring under 93 points in this pen. B. L. Wright, Warren, Ill. Correspondence a pleasure.

Beautiful S. C. Black Minorcas, the large, healthy, vigorous kind that are great in Standard and utility points. Eggs \$1 per 13. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Perry Mesinger, Sodas, N. Y.

Rose Comb White Minorcas

Thoroughbred Rose Comb White Minorca cockerels for sale cheap. Also eggs for hatching, fifteen for two dollars. Address H. Y. Blaney, West Alexander, Pa.

Minorcas—More Than One Variety

Minorcas, Rose and Single Comb.—Birds score 91 to 95 by Tucker and Butterfield. Settings \$2. Wagner Bros., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Buff Orpingtons

Single Comb Buff Orpington eggs that will hatch chicks equal to the best. Pens headed by absolutely solid buff males mated to females that will produce grand results. Eggs \$3 per 15. Express prepaid. Catalogue giving winnings, photos, etc., free. Will H. Schadt, Box 8, Goshen, Ind.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—Cook and Willow Brook strain. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Ceramic Orpington Farm, Box 4, Calcutta, Ohio.

White Orpingtons

Hansen's White Orpingtons. World's Fair winners, also winners at Cincinnati, Warsaw and East Enterprise. All stock sold but a limited number of eggs at \$3 per 15. Mrs. Minnie Hansen, Importer and Breeder, Warsaw, Ky.

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

Vass' Buff, White and Black Orpingtons. My Buffs at World's Fair won 1st and 3d hen, 4th cl, 7th pullet. Madison Square Garden, 1905, 2d cl, defeating the originator and won over imported cockerel that cost \$750 and all American-bred birds in his class, 37 competing. Madison Square Garden, 1901, 4 firsts; Pan-American, 4 firsts. White and Black, Cook's strain. Eggs and stock for sale. Write for prices. Circular free. C. E. Vass, Washington, N. J.

If you want the best Orpingtons you must send to their originators, who still lead the world in all ten varieties; 31 firsts, 26 seconds at Madison Square and Herald Square this season; eggs from the finest in the world and include all our winners; \$10 a setting from grand stock; \$5 a setting Buff and White Orpingtons; utility stock, \$2.50 setting. Over 3000 young stock for sale Wm. Cook & Sons, Box 15, Scotch Plains, N. J.

Orpingtons, Buff and Black. At Herald Square show, New York, 1904, twelve entries won eleven prizes. 200 birds for sale. Dr. M. S. Sherwood, Box 214, Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

Single Combed Buff and Black Orpingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Buff Orpingtons since 1898. Dr. Paul Kyle, Kyle Institute, Flushing, L. I.

White and Buff Orpingtons, eggs for hatching. Send for list of prize winnings, J. H. Symonds, Metuchen, New Jersey.

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Buff Rocks—buff to the skin. 10 firsts, 7 seconds, 8 thirds at World's Fair and other shows in 12 months. Mated to produce winners. Eggs, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Fine circular free. C. A. Paetzel, Route 10, Hope, Ind.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Winners of silver cup. Eggs, 15 \$1.50, 30 \$2.50. Hatch of eight guaranteed or order duplicated at half price. W. C. Bradley, Bussey, Iowa.

Buff Rocks exclusively 11 years. Golden buff, correct shape, great layers, full weight. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. John F. Winter, Wooster, Ohio.

Buff Rocks—Millville strain, scoring 93 3 4 Butterfield and Tucker. Eggs guaranteed. One pen for sale, \$10. Dr. Counter, Box B, Sylva, Ohio.

Buff Rock eggs from large, vigorous, farm raised birds, \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 40. M. M. Young, R. F. D. No. 5, Decatur, Ill.

Buff Rocks—high grade, solid color. Eggs \$1 per 13. Mrs. W. W. Whitman, Canton, Pa.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Hawkins' Barred Rocks are the best. Am a Methodist and love chickens. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. Pen from Hawkins \$2.50 for 15. After June 1st one half price. Mrs. Dora A. Coward, Morganfield, Ky.

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs from evenly and closely barred birds mated for the best results. We are prepared to fill any orders that may come. \$1.50 per 13. The J. W. Miller Co., Box A-100, Freeport, Ill.

Woodside Poultry Yards—Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. E. B. Thompson's "Ringlet Strain." Eggs from farm raised, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per 100. Mrs. Chas Case, R. D. No. 2, Chatfield, Minn.

Barred Rocks, America's best. Bred for utility and beauty 11 years. Mated to produce ideal birds and heavy winter layers. Eggs, \$1 per 13. D. D. Marvell, Box P, Woodbury Heights, N. J.

B. P. Rocks, Thompson, Hawkins and Bradley strains—America's best. Fine Zebra Barred. Selected specimens. Eggs \$1 per setting. Neatly packed. Mrs. Edith Chelton, Landonville, Md.

As a laying strain my Barred Rocks cannot be beaten. Eggs \$1.50 per 13 and I pay all express charges. This is a splendid offer. Mrs. J. C. Adams, Peotone, Illinois.

Wright's Barred Rocks. The kind that win. Thompson and Bradley strain. 15 choice eggs, \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jno. W. Wright, Darlington, Wis.

Barred Rocks—Cockerel matings, Bradley Bros. strain. Pullet matings, Thompson strain. Eggs: \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Circulars free. H. M. Lyon, Wyalusing, Pa.

Wanted—\$2 for 15 Barred Rock eggs, from prize winning Ringlets and Bradley Bros. stock direct. J. Heddins, Charleston, Ill.

Eggs from high-class Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per fifteen. None better. H. N. Wahl Boone, Iowa, R. F. D.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Gardiner strain. Eggs, 15, 75c; 30, \$1.25; 100, \$3.50. E. P. Churchill, Sewal, Iowa.

Eggs from 5 pens, first-class B. P. Rocks, at \$1.50 per 13, \$2.50 per 26 and \$3 per 39. W. E. Snively, Hudson, Ill.

Barred Rock eggs \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Ollie Flenner, Kansas, Illinois.

Thompson Barred Rocks \$1 per 15. Fine. W. L. Parrett, Lyndon, O.

White Plymouth Rocks

White Plymouth Rocks exclusively—Fishel's strain as good as the best in the stay-white kind and extra heavy winter layers. 12 hens average in one year 221 eggs to the hen. Eggs reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00 per 15. The balance of the season incubator eggs \$4 per hundred. All farmed raised stock—strong healthy vigorous birds of the very best of blood. J. W. F. Rider, Altoona, Pa., R. F. D. No. 1.

I am offering my White Plymouth Rock eggs at just half price—\$1.50 per 13, \$7 per hundred. 50 per cent hatches guaranteed or orders re-filled at half. See large ad on page 6. I will have a few very choice breeders for sale next month. Lincoln Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill.

200 eggs in 230 consecutive days. That's a Coretavis White Rock! Winners at New England's largest and best shows. Unequaled exhibition and persistent laying strain. Booklets free. Coretavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn.

S. L. Boyce of Crook, Osage Co., Mo., has the best utility White Plymouth Rock line-bred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him.

White Rocks exclusively. Bred to lay from snow-white prize-winning stock. Line bred twelve years. Eggs: 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. H. Tompkins, Union, Ill.

Jersey Strain White Rocks, entered eight shows, won at seven. They always please. Settings \$1.50. Circular free. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, New Jersey.

White Rocks. Elm laying and Fishel strains, pure. Eggs \$1 per fifteen. Stock for sale. E. E. Purdy, Box 1, Croton Falls, N. Y.

Superior Snow White Rocks, good layers, prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Edw. Dalton, Olney, Ill.

White Rocks, pure bred, having farm range. Eggs, \$2 per 50. O. R. Batchelder, Peru, Ill.

Dogs

Thoroughbred collie pups—Pedigree and book on training with each sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sunnyside Kennels, Metamora, Ill.

Plymouth Rocks—More Than One Variety

Millville Farms Barred, Buff and White Rocks. 37 regular and special prizes at World's Fair, St. Louis, in strongest competition ever known. Among them 2d pen in Barred; 1st and 3d hen, 1st cockerel, 1st collection Buffs; 1st cock and 1st pen Whites. Old and young birds closely related to these winners for sale. Can send you crack show birds or A1 breeders. Our catalogue is free and will tell you our methods. A postal will do. Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J.

Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards, Hopkinsville, Ky., C. L. Daniel, Prop. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$2 per 15. Stock a matter of correspondence.

Pure bred poultry—Barred and White Rocks, also White Wyandotte eggs at \$1 and \$2 per 13. Hattie Brown, Esmond, Ill. Laura Jewitt, manager.

Rhode Island Reds

Zimmer's Laying Strain—Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, \$2, from stock scoring 90 to 95 1-2. Circular. Zimmer, The Rhode Island Red Specialist, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Ayer's Rhode Island Reds. Characteristics of my strain: Heavy layers, good size, correct shape and color. Get my prices on eggs. A. H. Ayer, Painesville, Ohio.

Rhode Island Whites

The Rhode Island Whites have established a reputation as the business fowl. Descriptive catalogue free. J. Alonzo Jocoy, originator and breeder, Wakefield, R. I.

Spanish

Black Spanish. Winners Boston and other prominent shows. Choice lot prize cockerels \$3, \$5. Eggs \$2; three settings, \$5. G. B. Spring, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

White Wyandottes

Express prepaid on White Wyandotte eggs. Winners of five firsts, three seconds at late Goshen poultry show. Have won over 100 prizes in last three years. Eggs from my Snow Flake strain of prize winners \$2 per 15. Catalogue giving list of winnings, photos, etc., free. Will H. Schadt, Box 8, Goshen, Ind.

White Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown. First pen cockerel 96; pullets 95½ to 95¾. Three pens mated. Also Rose Comb Black Bantams. Eggs and stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circulars. E. M. Dieter, Naperville, Ill.

White Wyandottes—Stock from pure white birds, with a good show record. Good birds for very low prices. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Incubator eggs, \$4 per 100. Millicent Hubbard McGovern, Oelwein, Ia.

For sale after June 15. Pen Ideal White Wyandottes—10 one-year-old hens and cock. Heavy laying strain. \$30.00. Get detailed description. N. A. King, Box P, Mifflintown, Pa.

White Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown. Won 13 prizes at Quincy and Hudson. Eggs for hatching from stock scoring to 95. Write Rockwell Kempton, North Adams, Mich.

At big Chicago show, December, Coleman's Gold Medal White Wyandottes won two regular prizes on three entries. Choicest eggs \$2 per 15. Coleman's Poultry Farm, Bellville, O.

White Wyandottes. A few cocks and cockerels for sale from as good a strain as there is in America. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30, \$6 for 45. D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

White Wyandottes. Bred for utility and fancy points. Stock and eggs reasonable. The best that money can buy. Circulars free. W. T. Rollins, Cardwell, Mo.

I breed only White Wyandottes, fine stock. Eggs only \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. A. B. Hallock, Box L, Peotone, Ill.

White Wyandottes, Fishel strain. Eggs from choice matings, \$1.50 per 15. K. J. Heabler, Attica, Ohio.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

World's Fair Prize Winners. Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Cream of Standard line breeding. Breeding and exhibition birds always on hand. Eggs from my choicest prize winners \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30, \$6 for 45. Every setting guaranteed. S. J. Sorensen, Ravine Poultry Yards, Appleton, Wisconsin.

Buff Wyandottes

Buff Wyandottes. Winners of firsts at Durand, Lansing, Flint, Ann Arbor and Saginaw, Michigan, this season. Large well-shaped birds, with beautiful buff surface and undercolor. Write me. R. A. McNamee, Durand, Michigan.

Buff Wyandottes. At Lockport, N. Y., on 6 entries, won 1st cock, 3rd and 4th hens, 2nd cockerel, 3rd pullet, 1st pen. Stock and eggs in season. Write C. W. Augenstein, Culver Road, Rochester, N. Y.

Buff Wyandottes—prize winners at Minneapolis, Stillwater and other leading shows. Eggs \$2. Catalogue free. N. Oswald, Viroqua, Wis.

Golden Wyandottes

Golden Laced Wyandottes from Keller strain, direct. Large, healthy and clear open laced. Eggs \$1.50 for 13. M. M. Hood, Gilmer, Texas.

Wyandottes—More Than One Variety

Millville Farm's Buff and White Wyandottes won 18 regular and special prizes at World's Fair, St. Louis, in strongest competition ever known. Among them 1st pen Buffs and 1st cockerel Whites. Old and young birds closely related to these winners for sale. Can send you crack show birds or A1 breeders. Our catalogue is free and will tell you our methods. A postal will do. Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J.

Pure bred Silver, Buff, White Wyandottes. Good laying strain. Eggs \$1 per 15. Beechwood Farm, Rosefarm, O.

Pheasants

Clovernook Springs Pheasantry, Mt. Healthy, Ohio. Reeves, Amherst, Golden, Silver and Ringnecks. Imported and domestic birds. Also eggs.

Bantams

Light Brahma Bantams, best in America; won N. Y. trophy cup 2 years. At World's Fair won 3 out of 5 firsts and cup for best collection. Some fine birds for sale; eggs \$3 per 15. D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs \$3 per 13. Have won 81 prizes at Great Madison Square Garden Show, New York. Charles Jehl, Long Branch, N. J.

White and Partridge Cochins Bantams, \$3 per pair. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Chestnut Hill Poultry Farm, Athol, Mass.

Game Bantams

Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa., breeds all varieties of Game Bantams to the highest possible standard. If you don't believe it, look up the awards at the great shows. Stock always for sale. Eggs in season.

Ducks

Jersey strain Mammoth Pekin ducks always please. Pens headed by prize winners. Settings \$1. Circular free. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, New Jersey.

Mammoth Pekin ducks—Rankin strain. 13 eggs \$1.50. Willard Swartwout, Huguenot, Orange Co., N. Y.

Mammoth Pekin ducks. Eggs from best stock; 11 eggs, 85 cents. Clarence Shenk, Luray, Va.

Pigeons

Pigeons? Thousands of them, all kinds, prices free. Illustrated, descriptive book tells all you want to know, one dime. Wm. A. Bartlett & Co., Box 28, Jacksonville, Ill.

Games

Pit games that will fight and are dead game. Stags \$3, hens and pullets \$2. Eggs \$2 per 15. F. Kuechenmeister, 1120 N. Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill.

White Exhibition Games—Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Clarence Shenk, Luray, Va.

Show Dates Reserved

In this column we shall keep standing a list of the dates claimed for poultry shows, giving the town, state, date and name of secretary, until later when full particulars will be given. Secretaries are invited to claim dates. No charge is made for this service.

Detroit, Michigan, January 5-15, 1906, John R. Wood, Secretary.

Polo, Illinois, January 8-13, 1906, J. A. Davison, Secretary.

Risingsun, Ohio, December 5-8, 1905, Merle Rearick, Secretary.

Tacoma, Washington, December 27, 1905, to January 1, 1906, Mrs. C. A. Pratt, Secretary.

Findlay, Ohio, January 9-13, 1906, Clark Parker, Secretary.

Cresco, Iowa, January, 1906, John M. Davis, Secretary.

East Greenville, Pennsylvania, Dec. 27-30, 1905, C. A. Mack, Secretary.

Fort Wayne, Ind., December 11-16, 1905, Philip A. Heller, Secretary.

Los Angeles, Jan 8-15, 1905, Mrs. O. H. Burbridge, Secretary.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, December

18-23, 1905, W. S. Trowbridge, Secretary Watertown, South Dakota, December 18-22, 1905, Rose E. Sanford, Secretary.

Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 8-12, 1906, George R. Cooper, Secretary.

Garnett, Kansas, November 13-17, 1905, Hattie A. Weld, Secretary.

Fairfield, Iowa, November 28-December 1, 1905, John R. McElderry, Secretary.

Waverly, Iowa, December 5-8, 1905, B. L. Burbank, Secretary.

Lohrville, Iowa, December 12-16, 1905, J. O. Ratcliffe, Secretary.

Iowa Falls, Iowa, December 18-23, 1905, N. S. Curtis, Secretary.

Winfield, Iowa, December 28-30, 1905, A. H. Glass, Secretary.

Waxahachie, Texas, January 2-5, 1906, C. T. Spaulding, Secretary.

Nunda, Illinois, January 16-19, 1906, George H. Prickett, Secretary.

Huron, South Dakota, January 23-27, 1906, E. M. Thomas, Secretary.

Dubuque, Iowa, February 15-20, 1906, C. H. Gregoire, Secretary.

Farm By-Products

The Homestead says, it is a well known fact that large packing houses realize the profits of their business on their by-products. In the slaughtering of animals and the sale of meat the margin is exceedingly small, but the various uses to which the by-products are put result in a handsome profit being realized. In the manufacture of gas for heating and lighting purposes valuable by-products result, and the sale of these frequently pays all expenses and affords a snug profit. Manufacturing flour from wheat or the milling of any kind of grain means that there are large quantities of valuable by-products. Even in making charcoal from wood it is said that in certain instances where wood is purchased for about \$3.00 per cord the charcoal is manufactured therefrom and by-products to the value of \$4.00 per cord realized out of this wood.

The list could be extended indefinitely. It appears to the man on the farm that these concerns have a natural advantage that is not enjoyed by him. It at least gives rise to the question as to whether or not it is possible for the farmer to have valuable by-products to swell his assets at all seasons of the years.

In our opinion it is possible for the average farmer to add materially to his income by giving intelligent attention to the side issues, as it were. Of these none is more important than poultry.

There is altogether too much scrub

poultry in the great Central West. Go from farm to farm and possibly in nine cases out of ten you will find mongrel stock, at least you will see that there is a great mixture of breeds in almost every yard. There may be profit in these mongrels in many cases, but just as men are advocating more and more the keeping of pure-bred cattle, horses and swine, because of their superior merit, so it is highly profitable to keep nothing but the best in the poultry line. We have in mind persons who add from \$300 to \$1,000 to their annual incomes by giving just a little attention to the keeping of good fowls. They not only sell the surplus supply of eggs at a premium, but out of the pullets and cockerels sold they realize two or three times as much as can be done if they are sold for meat.

As a rule the women on the farm have to care for the poultry, and their time is so limited that the best results are not realized. It will pay if good blood is used at all times to give just a little special attention to the poultry each day, because in the end it will be found that no product on the farm will realize so much profit on the labor expended. There has always been a fair demand for good poultry and this demand will continue, so that we have no hesitation about advising our readers to give a little more attention to this line. As said before, it will correspond with the by-product profit that is realized by manufacturing plants.

Several Breeds

For sale—all kinds of fancy pigeons, reasonable, also Toulouse goose eggs \$1 per setting, Rouen and Pekin duck eggs 18 for \$1, Muscovy duck eggs 10 for \$1, White Holland turkey eggs 9 for \$2, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, S. S. Hamburgs, Houdans, C. I. Games, Silver Laced, White and Buff Wyandottes, Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Golden Sebright Bantams, Pearl and White guineas, Peacocks. Poultry eggs 15 for \$1. Write for circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

Poultry Printing—Attractive, forceful. Just the kind of advertising that will make you money. Envelopes, letter heads, cards, circulars, etc. at lowest prices, express charges prepaid. Unequalled line of cuts. Send for samples. S. E. Richards, Sta. B, Monticello, Wis.

White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks—Winners at Chicago, Minneapolis, Naperville, Downers Grove, season of 1904-5. Eggs from these winners and heavy layers, \$2 per setting. My stock is guaranteed to please. Geo. M. Kline, Box P, Downers Grove, Ill.

66 premiums at one show—Twenty varieties: Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, Leghorns, Langshans, Cochins, Brahmas, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2 setting. All infertile eggs replaced free. Enterprise Poultry Farm, Watertown, S. D.

Two settings, \$1.50, from Buff, Barred, or White (Fishel) Rocks; Buff, Silver Laced, or White (Duston) Wyandottes; Brown Leghorns; Black Minorcas; Light Brahmas; Black Langshans; R. I. Reds. United Poultry Specialists, Tamaroa, Ill.

Light Brahmas; Cochins: White, Black, Buff, Partridge; Brown Leghorns; Spanish; Black Langshans; Houdans; Buff Orpingtons; Cornish Indian Games; Toulouse Geese. Send for a 24-page catalogue. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn.

Point Pleasant Poultry Farm, prize winners at Madison Square and Herald Square: Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs \$2 per setting. A. W. Silkworth, Prop., P.O. Box 225, Mattituck, L. I.

Breeding pens of three great laying strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns. Trapnest records 205-240 eggs yearly. Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free, John Groot, Lakeshore, Md.

White Crested Blacks and White Polish Buff Orpingtons and 30 other breeds; prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. Catalogue free. G. M. Bender Co., Box 540, Pearl City, Ill.

Chicks! Newly hatched Rocks, Leghorns. Wyandottes, expressed with safety to distant states. Order now. Hundreds already booked. Send for circulars. Freeport Hatching Co., Freeport, Mich.

Eggs from prize-winning White Wyandottes, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Pekin ducks, White Holland turkeys. \$1 per setting. D. W. Hayes, Lena, Ill.

200 Black Langshan, White Rock, Light Brahma and Buff Leghorn eggs. All from first-class stock from winning stock. \$1 per 15. Henry Paul, Forreston, Ill.

Bear River Poultry Farm—Eggs from bred-to-lay B. P. Rocks, \$1 per 15; Light Brahmas, \$1 per 15. Lundberg Bros., Props., Forest City, Iowa, R. No. 5.

Eggs for hatching from Mottled Anconas, White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Send for circular. P. H. Mansfield, Falconer, N. Y.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs and White Crested Black Polish. Winners at Chicago shows. Eggs \$2 per 15. F. Kuechenmeister, 1120 N. Albany Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Silver Pheasant and Buff Bantam eggs in season. Buff Bantam males from prize stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. D. Bryan, Converse, Ind.

Eggs from prize-winning White and Barred Rocks, Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese. Free catalogue. Richland Poultry Farm, Parkersburg, Ill.

Guaranteed eggs, \$2 per 15. No. 1 pure bred prize winners, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes. Delay Flint, Bliss, New York.

Casson & Thompson, Viroqua, Wis. Eggs reasonable. Spanish, Single Comb Buff and Black Orpingtons, Rose Comb Buff Leghorns. Circular free.

Buff Cochins, Golden Wyandottes and Pea Comb White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.25 for 13. Mrs. Guy Hargan, St. Wendel, Indiana.

Single Comb White Leghorn and Buff Orpington eggs. From fine laying strains. \$1 to \$2 per setting. H. J. Cossler, Youngstown, Ohio.

Black Minorcas and White Leghorns, Single Comb. Eggs from choice matings, \$1.50 per 15. E. F. Gillett, Box 66, Rockford, Ill.

Eggs for hatching. Barred Rocks, Elza Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Buff Rocks. Brown Boring, Thornville, Ohio.

Miscellaneous

All breeds of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, cavies, dogs, cats and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B, 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

D. L. Schrock, Archbold, Ohio, breeder of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs 75c per 15. Eggs shipped safely anywhere. Also Duroc Jersey swine. R. R. 10.

Reliable Egg Preserver will seal eggs air tight, keep and look perfect as new laid for a year. You want it. Write R. E. P. Co., Box 1400, Dorchester, Mass.

For Sale—Cherry Grove Poultry Yards, Wheaton, Ill. An ideal poultry and fruit farm, 6½ acres inside city limits. L. W. Nichols, Wheaton, Ill.

TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

POULTRY A Magazine For All Poultrymen.

Published monthly by Poultry Publishing Co.

Volume One FREEPORT, ILLINOIS, MAY, 1905 Number Eight

One dollar per year in advance. Ten cents per copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents per year. Subscriptions will begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and post office plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly each month. When you request change of address, give the old as well as the new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Between Season Advertising

The advertiser who thinks it is necessary to advertise only during the season when sales are heaviest makes a great mistake.

No kind of advertising pays better than that which is done between seasons. To be sure the effect of advertising is most observable at the time of the year when orders are coming in great numbers, but no one who has always confined himself to what is falsely called "seasonable" advertising has ever received the full benefit he might have derived from seeking publicity all the time and every month in the year.

The man who advertises between seasons keeps himself in touch with buyers. They may not buy from him very freely between seasons, but those who do buy at this time almost invariably buy of the man who keeps his advertising alive.

U. R. Fishel is a good advertiser. He advertises because he knows that he makes money by doing so. He does not stop with June and begin again with December but keeps going the year through, and the result is that business never stops with him even in the dulllest part of the year. There is not the least necessity for experiencing a dull season. It is probable that it will be a great many years before a large percentage of the advertisers of this country will learn that it pays to advertise in mid-season. Until that time comes those who advertise continuously will reap the benefits of being given a wider field, for they will not have so many competing with them for business. There may be fewer buyers during the dull season, but being fewer advertisers the effect is evened up and the man who advertises every month in the year gets the benefit of what sales are made and finds his advertising paying him.

To the beginner it may appear to be a waste of money to buy advertising space during the summer months, but our best and most successful poultrymen occupy as much space in summer as in winter. They make contracts for space that extend full size throughout the whole year.

Don't think they have made a success of the poultry business simply by happening to have good luck. In building up a poultry business there is no such thing as luck. It is simply the practice of a good business policy that makes for success and these famous breeders have built up their business by practising the advice of one of the great advertising agencies and "keeping everlastingly at it". They have learned that this is the only way to get the most business during any year and they advertise because it pays them to do so.

The breeder who advertises during the summer, profits by it if he does not make a sale. Among the readers who subscribe to the journals in which he advertises are his prospective buyers. Every month they are reminded of the continuous mid-season advertisers and when buying time comes they buy of those with whom they have become most familiar, instead of those who have just come in for the first time or who have started over for the season. All the evidence procurable points in one direction—toward the benefits to be derived from between-season advertising.

Our Cover Picture This Month

The picture on the front cover page this month is a reproduction of an oil painting made especially for POULTRY by Sam Stoltz. We know our readers will appreciate it and see at a glance its artistic value. The peculiar effect given to that part of the page outside the picture was

attained by putting the oil-painting on a background of burlap. The whole conception of the picture is in keeping with the time of year, and many of our readers will remember with what satisfaction they used to lie in the grass and watch a brood of chicks sunning themselves after a full feed.

POULTRY on the News Stands

We have arranged with The Western News Company, Chicago, to take the general agency for POULTRY and place it on news stands everywhere. If the newsdealer does not keep it, he will get it for you through this company and supply it regularly at the regular price, 10 cents a copy. No matter where you live, your newsdealer will get POULTRY for you if you ask him to do so and tell him The Western News Company handles it.

Questions and Answers

We are always glad to have our subscribers ask us questions and glad when we are able to answer in such a manner as to help our friends. We do not want any one to think it asking too much of us to ask for any information we are able to give. We are here for that very purpose. One thing we would be glad to have those remember who have questions to ask. Please ask the questions on a sheet of paper separate from any business matter that may be enclosed in the same envelope. A letter containing a subscription goes to the business manager and then to the subscription clerk and is then filed for future reference. The subscription clerk never looks for anything but the name and the letter which contains a question asked on the same sheet on which the subscription is referred to may be filed without the editor ever having seen it. Office work goes like machinery and every letter goes through a regular course. Those for the business department never reach the editor and those for the editor are turned over to him without going through the business department. We try to get hold of all the questions, but sometimes we miss them unless they are put by themselves.

Poultry House Plans

In this number we give the first of the series of poultry-house plans which Mr. J. T. Wright will furnish for us during the coming year. These plans are for moderately priced houses, but may be made as costly as the builder desires. All of them will be simple in design but perfectly adapted to preserving the health and promoting the comfort of the fowls kept in them.

Improved POULTRY

So many of our friends have written us that they could not see any room for improvement in POULTRY that we have felt that we might not be able to make it better. We have a fashion of never being satisfied and of trying to think of some way to improve our magazine from month to month. As our whole mind is devoted to this one thing, we go over the ground quite frequently. We are not so anxious to make a magazine that is different as we are to make one that is better. This month we use enameled paper throughout, which is a decided improvement in sixteen pages where book paper has heretofore been used. Our contributions are about the best ones we ever have had and the reading matter throughout will be found interesting, in that it treats poultry from a different standpoint than the cut and dried way of telling how to improve the industry. We have

many times been tempted to publish some of the letters we have received, but so far have refrained. Some day we are going to reproduce some of them just to show what a great incentive we have to try to improve.

A Pigeon Department Wanted

Heretofore we have not given any space to pigeons and pigeon breeding, because we were in doubt whether such a department would be appreciated by our readers. Pigeon breeding is a branch of the poultry industry and we believe it could be carried on in many places with considerable profit. We have visited squab-breeding establishments, east and west, which we have no doubt were bringing their owner profit enough to justify their continued operation. This from the practical side of the business. The breeding of fancy pigeons is growing every year and the pigeon department in the big poultry shows is always one that attracts much attention. We have the matter of taking up pigeon breeding in all its branches under advisement and would like to know what our readers think about it. We shall be glad to receive suggestions for or against such a department, as such advice would no doubt place the matter before us in its true light. It is not our purpose to organize a regular pigeon department, any more than we would a Leghorn or Wyandotte department, but to teach pigeon breeding as we do the raising of any variety of poultry—as an incident to the work we have to do—giving it such space as would seem advisable from time to time. Please give us your opinion, for which we thank you in advance.

The Last Chance

The delay in publishing this issue of POULTRY gave us an opportunity to receive a number of letters from our friends asking us to continue the 50-cent offer one more month on the promise that we would get a lot of new subscribers if we would allow the public to see what we propose to give for a dollar a year.

We don't really like to extend the time for at fifty cents a year there is no money for us in subscriptions, but we have concluded to compromise the matter by offering to accept new subscriptions for one or more years at 50 cents a year until June first. If any of our present subscribers desire to extend their subscriptions one or more years under this offer we will accept such extensions, provided each extension is accompanied by a new subscription for the same time.

Please understand that new subscriptions will be accepted at 50 cents but the old subscribers may extend their time from the time their present subscription expires for one or more years at the same rate only when they secure for us a new subscriber to send with their own extension.

This is positively the only extension of time that will be made. Hundreds have sent us two years' extension since we announced the new price and we positively will not accept 50 cents a year after June 1, 1905.

We believe this offer is the best one ever made by a magazine of the quality of POULTRY and we confidently expect to receive a large number of new subscriptions and extensions of subscriptions before it closes. Subscriptions may be for one or more years, and 50 cents goes until the time named. We do not make this offer with very great enthusiasm as it is too much like giving gold dollars for fifty cents, but we want to be liberal and give our friends one more chance at the old price.

The New Illustrated Standard of Perfection Free

STANDARD OF PERFECTION

REVISED AND
ILLUSTRATED



PUBLISHED BY
AMERICAN
POULTRY
ASSOCIATION

Take Advantage of Our Liberal Offer

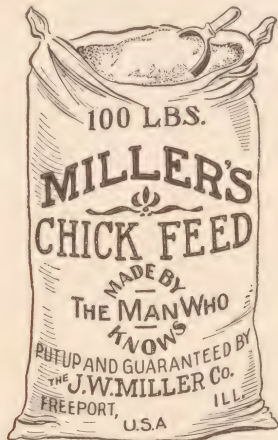
We have a positive promise that the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection will be issued August 1. Every poultry breeder should have it for it contains more information about judging pure-bred poultry than any other work ever published. It will contain illustrations of every class of fowls, by the best artists. This book will contain about 400 large pages printed on fine paper. The price to every one is **\$1.50** per copy but we will give it free to any one who will send us subscriptions to the amount of **\$3.** Get up a club and get the New Illustrated Standard free, or we will send you **POULTRY** one year and a copy of the Standard for **\$2.**

POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

Keep Chicks Growing

That's easy to say. It isn't much trouble to hatch chicks, but to get them to live until eight or ten weeks old is where the trouble comes in. Thousands of chicks die during the first few weeks, every one of which might be saved.

This used to be thought the great secret of poultry raising, but "The Man Who Knows" has discovered what to do and how to do it when it comes to making chicks grow and keep in bounding health every minute of their lives. He worked a long time before he discovered the proper mixture of grain and other natural feeds that go into



The "what to do" to save young chicks is to buy a sack of this chick feed. The "how to do" is to feed it according to directions. This is the whole secret.

We feed it on our immense poultry farm. We raise the chicks we hatch on it. Just Miller's Chick Feed and pure water. That's the prescription that makes our chicks grow with big strong bones, perfect plumage and full vitality.

It is cheapest because it is best. Best because it prevents disease, promotes rapid growth and early maturity. It makes show birds and early laying pullets. We sell carloads of it and sell time and again to the same people. Get a sack of it and you will insure the lives of your chicks during the hot months. We can

Fill Orders the Same Day Received

Order direct from this advertisement. Prices as follows: 50 lb. bags \$1.50; 100 lb. bag \$2.50; 500 lb. lots \$12.00.

J. W. MILLER CO. Box 100, FREEPORT, ILL.

Special Sale!

To make room for several thousand **Fishel White Rock** chickens growing up to win the coveted prizes this fall and winter, I am offering for sale at special prices something like one thousand selected Breeders, Choice Exhibition Birds and several flocks of excellent utility fowls. I realize you want the best blood obtainable therefore



Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

are sure to please you. As Exhibition Birds they stand without an equal. Did you ever consider the excellent record made by the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks? They have won the leading prizes at **St. Louis World's Fair**, (17 Prizes, being double the number of prizes won by any two other exhibitors and they were all there from the East, North, South and West) Chicago, New York, Indianapolis, Crystal Palace and Great Dairy Shows England, Memphis, Atlanta, Hagerstown, Pan American, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Fresno, Dallas, New Orleans, etc., while as Utility Fowls they stand without an equal. In fact any place you put the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks they are acknowledged

The Best In The World

Why buy stock you know nothing about when you can secure line bred stock for the same price? My **New 48**

Eggs For Hatching

\$5 per fifteen
\$15 per fifty
\$25 per hundred

Page Catalogue with special sale list mailed on receipt of 6 cents in stamps. This is the most elaborate Poultry Catalogue ever issued. Write me your wants please or send for list.

U. R. Fishel, Box P, Hope, Indiana

The World's Best

Fishel's Stay White Strain has proved in every show room where they have appeared their right to the title of being the World's Best

White Wyandottes

We have fourteen magnificent yards mated up for this season. Our pens were made up from the best of the hundreds of those we had from which to select breeders. Every bird in them is fit to show anywhere. We guarantee a hatch of 9 chicks from each setting or duplicate at half price. Twenty-five years' experience has taught us how to mate, breed and feed for the best results. All eggs sold are from the same yards we use ourselves.



Eggs \$5 for 15 or \$15 for 50

Selected from all yards. Our new Annual Egg Circular contains photo-engravings of each of our yards. Sent free on request.

J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Ind.

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS

AS WE explain on our publisher's page we have concluded to accept **NEW** subscriptions to **POULTRY** for **50 cents until June 1, 1905**. Present subscribers who desire to extend their subscriptions one or more years may do so at the rate of **50 cents a year** provided they at the same time send us a new subscription for the same time for which they extend their own subscription. New subscriptions for one or more years will be received at the 50-cent rate and present subscriptions extended in the same way on the conditions named above. This offer will positively end **June 1, 1905**. Tell your friends.

**POULTRY PUBLISHING CO.,
PEOTONE, ILLINOIS**

POULTRY



International Australian Egg-Laying Competition
THE TRAP NEST IN PRACTICAL USE
A New Theory Concerning the Use and Office of Grit
A P O U L T R Y L O V E S T O R Y



You can make your poultry pay better by using

Cyphers Poultry Specialties.

More than sixty useful articles which the poultryman needs for his best success. We manufacture all of these articles so that we know their quality and guarantee them to satisfy you. **Special Ready Mixed Laying Foods** that keep the hens laying and make the eggs more fertile. **Chick Food** that keeps the chicks healthy and makes them grow. **Clover and Alfalfa Products, Lice Killers, Disinfectants** and every sort of appliance that can be used with profit.

Cyphers Latest Poultry Books, endorsed by the leading authorities as the best guides to profitable poultry raising ever published.

New and exclusive features have been added to **Cyphers Standard Incubators**, putting them farther in the lead than ever, and yet for 1905 we are offering them at

REDUCED PRICES.

Get our 1905 catalogue. Largest and finest we have ever issued. 228 pages, over 450 illustrations. It tells about our new policy and how we can sell improved machines at reduced prices. See our offer of two low priced incubators, Farm Economy, 100 egg capacity, \$10.00, and Boy's Choice, 50 egg capacity, \$6.50. Complete book sent free to those who send their name and the names and addresses of two friends interested in poultry for profit. Mention this paper and address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,
BUFFALO, N. Y. BOSTON, MASS. NEW YORK CITY.
CHICAGO, ILL. KANSAS CITY, MO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DEATH TO LICE



For twenty one years Lambert's Death to Lice Powder has withstood the crucial test of every day usage by professional and amateur poultry keepers. If it did not exterminate insect pests better than anything else, it would have gone down and out instead of up to its present phenomenal success. The name

Lambert's

stands for quality, economy, absolute satisfaction. Where Lambert's Death to Lice Powder is used, there no lice can live whether in hennery, on fowls, horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, sheep or plants. A sample can (10 cents) will prove there is nothing so good. Watch and see how fast the pests will leave your sitting hens! 100 oz., by express \$1.00.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.
D. J. LAMBERT, VICE-PRESIDENT
400 Monon Bldg., Chicago

HALF PRICE

White Wyandotte Eggs

From Our Best Pens

\$1.00 per 15 \$5.00 per 100

Duston and Mack Strains

We Guarantee 75 per cent Fertility

Hillcrest Poultry Yards

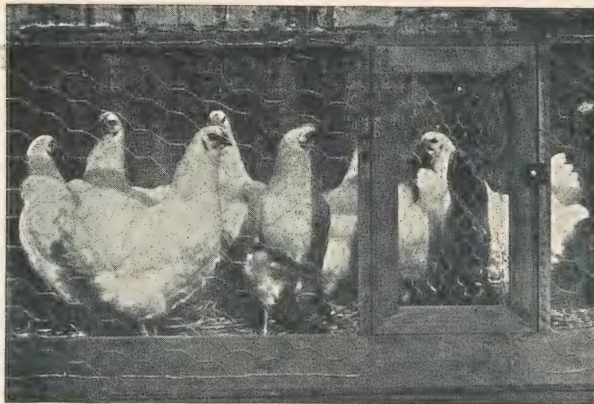
Kramer, Indiana

Payne's Alfalfa Meal

Makes hens lay and chicks grow. Send for sample and book, "Poultry Pointers" free. **Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.**

AUSTRALIAN LAYING CONTEST, 1904

THE picture below represents the American Pen of White Wyandottes in this contest, which were bred and entered by **OCEANSIDE POULTRY YARDS, Rockville Centre, N. Y.**



THEIR RECORD

Five and one-half months old when shipped November 6, 1903. Traveled 11,600 miles, moulted twice during the contest—none died during the year. They were first of all White Wyandottes in contest (six Pens), second of the American Pens (seven Pens). Laid 1,101 eggs during the twelve months that contest lasted. • Won ninth prize, £3.10. Sold for £20. Six of the nine entered, contested; average per hen, 183½. Average laying of the six hens per month, 91½ eggs. Eggs for hatching from same strain that produced these birds, \$5 per 15, \$20 per 100.



UNDISPUTED Orpington Champions Buff, Black, White

• Largest winners and largest breeders. • Send for forty-page illustrated Orpington catalogue. Testimonial book. Mating list describing thirty-two breeding yards and prices of eggs from each.

WILLOW BROOK FARM,

W. L. DAVIS, Prop.,

Box 9,

Berlin, Conn.

Buff, Black and White Orpingtons

High-class Specimens for Sale. Book orders now for eggs at

\$5.00 per 12.

James B. White,

1822 E. Wayne St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Also High-class Fancy Pigeons. Circular Free.

THE Wyandotte FARM

High-class Wyandottes at Reasonable Prices. Always a few high class specimens for sale. Write us your wants. Circular free.

Ft. Wayne, Indiana,

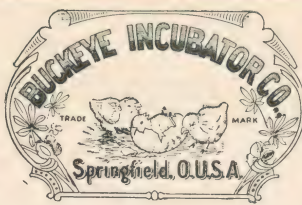
ROUTE NO. 8.

J. B. WHITE, Pres.

L. R. POOL, Mgr

Save Your Chicks

2-lb Package 25 cents
F. O. B.



BUCKEYE CHICK STARTER

Anywhere by express prepaid, 50 cents.

Do you observe raising your chicks to maturity? If so the damage is done the first week after hatching. One 25-cent package of Buckeye Chick Starter will start on the road to health and development twenty-five chicks, and is everything they need or should have except water for the first week or ten days. Try it and change a loss into profit. We manufacture the Best Balanced Ration in the United States. Our catalogue on Food and Feeding is invaluable, and is yours for asking.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR COMPANY,

Box 9, Springfield, Ohio.



Are your fowls sick? Are you losing them by dozens? The chances are 'tis Roup. The scourge of the poultry yard.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

placed in the drinking water kills the germs and is guaranteed to cure. We refund your money if it fails. Your druggist or poultry supply dealer has it—if not, post-paid by us in 50 cent and \$1.00 packages. Our book on poultry diseases FREE.

Agents wanted. **G. E. CONKEY & CO., Box** Cleveland, O.

See the Last Page for Special Offer on the Standard

Dandy Junior

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

"Good as the Best."



DANDY SOAPSTONE INCUBATORS

Brooders, Poultry Houses, Trap Nests, etc.

"Better than the Rest."

A 200-Egg Warm Air or Water Incubator for \$12.00. Five walls, three of wood and two of strawboard.

Write for 1905 catalogue and learn all about the only perfect, practical and popular priced line of poultry goods on the market. Quality right. Price right.

The Dandy Poultry Novelty Co.
Box 13, Danville, Ill.

A Card from Steinmesch.

¶ If there is anything in feeding and we know there is, *White Kaffir Corn, Broken Rice and Alfalfa Clover Meal* will come nearer making *White Birds* than any other kind of feed.

We offer Choice White Kaffir Corn at \$1.30 per 100 lbs., \$6.00 per 500 lbs.

Choice Broken Rice, at \$1.50 per 100 lbs., \$6.25 per 500 lbs.

Choice Green Alfalfa Clover Meal at \$1.50 per 100 lbs., \$7.00 per 500 lbs.

¶ Above includes sacks and free delivery to R. R. depot in St. Louis & cheap freight rates to all points.

We also offer Oyster Shells at 75c per 100lbs. Mica Crystal Grit at 75c per 100 lbs. Granulated Bone at \$2.25 per 100 lbs. Beef Scraps at \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Napceol, Lee's Lice Killer, Lambert's Death to Lice. In fact, all standards goods.

¶ Make one order for anything that you need and we will fill it promptly.

Samples Free, also Free Catalogues. Write.

Steinmesch Feed & Poultry Supply Co., ST. LOUIS, MO. We are purveyors to the American hen.

PICK the PULLETS KILL the DRONES

It is easy to tell which pullets will lay earliest and longest and which should be sold for market by the Walter Hogan System of Selecting the *Layers* and *Breeders*. But that's not all. You can pick the cockerels that will breed the best layers and think what that means. With this system you can produce a flock that will be almost perfection itself. And the beauty of it all is that any one with ordinary intelligence can accomplish this with the simple, plain, complete instructions given with this system. It is not a difficult, dry, scientific study, but just the knowledge of a few simple, important things about the laying and breeding features of fowls that anybody can master. Then we allow 60 days to test our plan and if you can't learn it back goes your money. Price and full particulars free.

THE WALTER HOGAN COMPANY

21 National Bank Building. Fergus Falls, Minn.

WELLCOME'S IDEAL The King of TRAP NESTS

Shows Which Hen Laid the Egg. Cost small. Circulars free.

F. O. Wellcome, Box P, Yarmouth, Me.
NO FREIGHT

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR ALL POULTRYMEN
One Dollar a Year
Ten Cents a Copy

POULTRY

Volume I Number 9
JUNE, 1905
Poultry Publishing Co., Peotone, Illinois
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A Glimpse of J. Monroe Anderson's Rose Comb White Leghorns.

It was from this flock that the six pullets were selected which won third place in the Australian Laying Contest and led all the American Pens.




MFD. BY
Chas. A. Cyphers
TRADE MARK

MODEL

Incubators and Brooders

the best at all seasons, are especially superior for late spring and summer hatching and rearing. Warm-weather chickens are profitable because at this season they can be reared with the least trouble and expense.

June hatched pullets, if kept growing, lay in December.

Summer hatched cockerels, if caponized, bring good prices in the winter and spring.

The way to make money with your plant is to keep it running twelve months each year.

The Model Incubators and Brooders furnish you with the best equipment—the equipment which the large breeders are using to make money.

PROGRESS

The Model Mill and the Model Poultry Foods

To satisfy the demand made upon me by my customers to supply them with poultry foods, I have availed myself of the first opportunity to secure a suitable milling property.

I have recently purchased a five-story, heavy mill-constructed building, centrally located for shipping, and having switching facilities to all the trunk-line roads. I have installed a full line of up-to-date cleaning and milling machinery, and am now prepared to offer strictly high-class poultry foods, made from clean, wholesome grains. My aim is to make the *best foods* that can be made for the particular purpose each is intended.

None but sweet and wholesome grains are used in the manufacture of the Model foods. The large grains are first cleaned, to remove all foreign matter. They are then passed to the mills to be cracked to a suitable fineness, and from there to the screens to be graded into the three sizes for nursery, growing and scratching foods. From the graders they are passed to the scouring or pearling machines, which remove all the loose particles of bran or flour, and rub off the rough corners and

edges, which otherwise would flour in the bag during shipment. The result of this careful manipulation is that *you buy what the chick will eat up clean, and there is no flour or other substance to be wasted.* You need but see this food to realize the advantage it has over an imperfectly milled grain mixture.

The Mash Foods are made from whole grains ground to a fine meal, and by-products of various kinds that run higher than whole grains in feeding values. Some of these are as high as 60 per cent. protein, which is the flesh-forming food.

The Meat Foods are made from fresh meat, blood and bone, and no scavenger products enter into their manufacture.

Each bag of either the nursery, growing or scratching food contains a separate bag of Meat Food. No grain ration alone will raise chicks successfully, i. e., make bone and feathers, and put on weight at the same time. The Meat Food is to be hopped fed, so the chicks may go to it at all times.

No grit is contained in any of the Model Poultry Foods. You can buy this separate for less money.

Send for descriptive catalogue

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 331 HENRY ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Value of Line Drawings

The educative value of line drawings of poultry to the would-be breeder, who knows but little about the several breeds of poultry could not be more forcibly illustrated than it is in the following letter from one of our subscribers who desires to begin breeding Standard poultry. H. S. W., Sicamous Junction, British Columbia, writes as follows:

"Owing to the late publication of the Standard I am going to ask you to be kind enough to answer a few questions concerning some of the new breeds of poultry.

"Are the Orpingtons a very short-legged breed, shorter by far than the Wyandottes? I notice that some drawings by poultry artists represent them as extremely short in the leg, much after the build of the Toulouse goose and about as high as the Japanese bantam. I am not an admirer of sawed off appearing birds.

"Will you give me the color, size and class of the following breeds: Lakenvellers, Jersey Blues, and Pea Comb Buckeyes? Are the Buckeyes larger than the American Reds? Are the Blues the color of and do they resemble the Andalusians?"

We are sorry that poultry artists(?) have not succeeded in giving our correspondent a better notion of the appearance of the Orpingtons. The Orpington has legs as long as those of the Wyandotte and in shape and size resembles a Plymouth Rock, being somewhat more round and weighing a little more. The average Orpington cock could swallow a Japanese bantam and not feel that his stomach was overloaded in any way, as the bantam weighs about a pound and one-half and the Orpington ten pounds. In the November number of *POULTRY* is the photograph of an Orpington and a bantam which shows the comparative size of the two varieties without any fixing up by an artist. The Jersey Blues are no longer bred. They were about the size of Plymouth Rocks and the color of Andalusians. They could not maintain a hold on the public and were dropped some years ago. The Buckeyes are about the same size as the American Reds. The so-called American Reds will probably be put in the Standard as Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Lakenvellers are the size of Hamburgs. They are not a Standard breed.

Here is a prospective breeder who has been entirely misled by line drawings which have been made to conform to a false ideal, which is never found in nature. We have seen drawings of Orpingtons which did not resemble anything we ever saw in real life, nor anything that anyone would want to breed. The only true way to get a real picture of poultry is to get a photograph which shows exactly what is before the camera and if taken by one who understands his business, nothing more is needed. We have recently seen some very good photographs retouched in such a manner as to take all the life out of them and make them appear as if they had been chopped out with an ax.

Line drawings may be all right but those that give the appearance of life that is seen in a photograph are few and far between. At best they are never anything but an idealized bird made to flatter the model which they are alleged to represent.

Wheat and corn contain a very small amount of lime and if these grains form the greater part of the hens' feed you are apt to get soft-shelled eggs, unless the flock has clover, bone, milk, etc.

Alfalmo Poultry Feed

A complete balanced ration—alfalfa meal, grains, meat products, etc. Sample free.
Alfalmo Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

White Orpingtons The World's Best

White Orpingtons ever shown in America. Remarkable winter layers. Send for new illustrated circular containing matings. Place egg orders now. A limited amount of stock for sale. **Knowles, Young & Co., Box B, North Adams, Mich., U.S.A.**

\$5

THE RUSS Prize Winning Brooder.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., DEPT. B
26 & 28 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



PURE WATER PAYS
Unhealthy fowls are costly. Impure water breeds disease.
Lathrop Fountains
Keep Water Pure
Moderate cost. Profitable results. Circular free.
Lathrop Mfg. Co., 62 Central Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



Buff, Barred. White Plymouth Rocks

Why not let us ship you a setting or two of eggs from

Our Prize Winners

Or if in need of eggs for your incubator, we can supply you. If it's stock for breeders you're after, we are also there with the goods. But you'll have to hurry. Our

Fine Illustrated Catalogue

Tells you the rest of the story as to plant, stock and winnings. Write for it, stating just what you want.

Brookside Poultry Farm

C. H. Barnes, Prop., Box 909, Kalamazoo, Mich

Anderson Strain--Rose Comb White Leghorns

American Leaders in Australian Laying Contest

The Special Care I have taken in Breeding and Selecting My Best Layers by Accurate Trap-nest Records enabled me to produce

A 200-EGG STRAIN

I have mated one pen specially for my own use. It is made up of females with actual records of from 200 to 254 eggs a year. I will sell a few settings more of these eggs from this pen at \$5.00 per 15. All other pens \$2.00, 15; \$3.50, 30; or \$5.00, 50. Less than 50 per cent hatch will be duplicated at half price.

J. Monroe Anderson, Muncie, Ind.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Bred True to Standard

Winners at the New York State Fair 1903; Rochester 1903; at the Great Herald Square Show I won 1 and 3 pen, 2 and 3 hen, 2 and 5 pullet, 3 cock and 3 cockerel. Eggs from special matings at \$3 per 15. Incubator eggs from first-class matings \$10 per 100.

Dr. E. Whittier, Kent, N. Y.



Riverside Poultry Farm
Eggs or hatching. 15 yrs. breeding noted strains in B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, S. and R. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. White and Brown and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per 15 \$5 per 100. Catalog K free. C. B. Huff, Bridgeville, N. J. Formerly Delaware, N. J.

200-EGG INCUBATOR \$12.80

This perfect 200-egg Wood-on-Hen at \$12.80 is a startling trade innovation. It will do the work of the most costly hatcher, and always keeps in order. Hatches every fertile egg. Catalogue with fourteen colored views sent free. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



White Holland Turkeys

Breeding stock from prize-winners

Eggs, \$3.50 per 9

Stock after November 1

M. C. Van Winkle, Stone Ridge, N. Y.

"Little Chicks"

Is the title of a new book which tells how to successfully hatch and raise little chicks. The only book published on the subject. Over 160 pages. Price 50c postpaid. Descriptive circular free. Agents wanted.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co.
Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers heavier and better for table purposes, hardier and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper: single copy 5c, yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm Cook & Sons, Bx 24, Scotch Plains, N. J.

Payne's Alfalfa Poultry Feed

The best that money can buy. Send for sample and book, "Poultry Pointers".
Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

The Value of Eggs in Diseases

A New York physician makes a plea for the more frequent use of eggs in disease—given in large numbers. He reports splendid results in cases of neurasthenia, tuberculosis, and various acute diseases. He has frequently prescribed a raw egg an hour—24 whole eggs a day—in serious conditions of nervous exhaustion, and in the progress of pneumonia, diphtheria, and rapid waste. This number is at times well borne, and has often lessened the necessity for alcoholic stimulants. Eggs may be taken in various ways: soft boiled, shaken with milk, but most easily, he thinks, raw, from a tumbler into which they have been freshly dropped from the shell. The patient is instructed to swallow the yolk, enveloped in its membrane and floating in its albumin. Passing over the tongue, the yellow elongates, fits the pharynx and oesophagus in the act of swallowing, and the mouth is left clean and free from any taste. Some moral force on the part of the patient, nurse and doctor, may be required to overcome a repugnance to the treatment referred to, but as a rule, there is no difficulty in securing obedience. In one case of typhoid fever, he gave thirty-six eggs and five quarts of milk daily for a week. Occasionally the patient is unable to manage the egg diet and nausea and diarrhoea are produced. In such cases he tries the white of egg alone or variously combined. He has given the whites of 48 eggs daily in typhoid fever.—La Tribune Medicale.

To Relieve a Crop-Bound Fowl

A crop-bound fowl is not uncommon, and ordinarily it dies for lack of a skilled hand to relieve it. The ordinary poultryman sometimes blunders into a successful job of opening the crop, removing the contents, and stitching up the opening again, but oftener in hands of an inexperienced person it is a fatal operation. Certainly it is an unpleasant task for the operator, and a hard thing for the fowl. To remove all danger from an operation like this where the knife is used, would be impossible. A man with whom I was talking recently said that he had found and practiced a much better way of relieving a fowl of an indigestible lot of food. He simply brings the fountain syringe into use, putting on the largest nozzle, and taking the fowl under the left arm, inserts the nozzle, and lets as much water pass into the crop as will. Removing the nozzle, he applies lateral pressure to the crop, and at the lower side alternately. Soon the contents begin to come out. After some is removed he again inserts the nozzle, and there is increased room for water. Taking it out he again adds pressure to the crop, and so on till the crop is empty. This man said that he treated 125 capons in this way within a period of about ten hours. He fed them one morning a mess of shredded beet with meal stirred in. This would have been a cheap and digestible feed, but, thinking to add a quantity of ginger, he put in white hellebore instead, and the capons were actually poisoned. Some lay already prone upon the ground, and he began work upon these first. This poison dose lay in their crops twenty-four to thirty-six hours, and everyone was saved and ready for breakfast the next morning. A syringe is to be found in nearly every household, and here is an excellent use for it.—Examiner.

Did you ever try keeping a trough full of dry bran in the poultry house where the hens could eat it any time? If not you will be surprised on trying it to see how much of it they will eat and what a stimulus to egg-production it is. It is especially good for hens in summer.



A White Wyandotte Sale!

WE FIND that we must dispose of at least 500 breeders to make room for the thousand or more chicks growing into prize winners. Here is a chance to get White Wyandottes that are bred right at a price that is right.

The Original World's Best

We have just issued a sale slip describing several lots with prices. Send for it and our catalogue, which tells all. For the remainder of the season we will sell

Eggs \$2.50 per 15

J. C. FISHEL & SON, HOPE, INDIANA.

There's PROFIT in LATE CHICKS

Because the percentage of fertile eggs is much greater in April, May and June—that means **more chicks**.

Then again weather conditions are more natural—that means stronger, brighter, healthier chicks. Chicks that are hardy and vigorous—that **grow like weeds** and soon catch up with those hatched a month or two before.

18,000 Sure Hatch Incubators have been sold the last five months to be used for these **late chicks** and orders are **still coming**. Pretty good evidence that Poultry Raisers are waking up to where the **money lies**, isn't it?

The **Sure Hatch Incubator** is the best of its kind, and is the one **you** should have. It's made from **honest materials** clear through—is so **good** we can and do **Guarantee it for 5 years** and it is

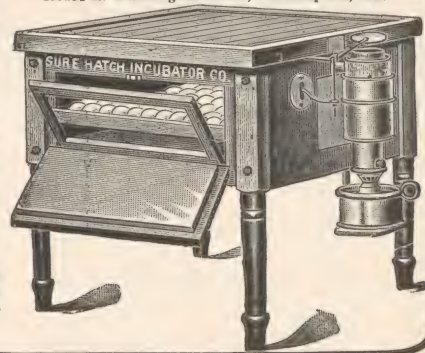
Sold on 60 Days Trial

The 1905 Sure Hatches are **new** machines, conceived, designed, built, manufactured and sold **only** by the **Sure Hatch Incubator Company**. They have **exclusive features** that you can't get in any other incubator, for they're **patented**.

Special Prices
if You Write
NOW

For the next 90 days we will make you special prices. Write for **free catalogue** and learn about our **liberal offers** for the summer. Shipments made on the **same day order is received**. Address nearest office.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO. 10131 Clay Center, Neb.
10131 E. Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.



The youngsters crowd the breeders and the latter will have to leave. This makes a grand chance for anyone to stock up for a very little

Half Price money. Our Full Value

birds are all from strains that compare favorably with the very best in the country and I do not hesitate to guarantee satisfaction in every way. We have

Barred and White Rocks, White and Buff Leghorns, Buff Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks.

State breed you fancy and number wanted and I will tempt you in price and please you in quality. If you want good birds at the right price address

THEO. F. JAGER, BARNARD, NEW YORK.



POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shell, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for breeding Poultry and Pet Stock. Our Immense Illustrated Free Catalogue gives a complete list.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Sup. Co., W. V. Russ, Prop., Dept. B., 26-28 Vesey St., New York.



THE SUNRISE BROODER

Has the best construction, best ventilation, best heat and best material. Six sizes. Made to suit every one. Send for free book.

HORRALL MFG. CO., BOX 17, OLNEY, ILLINOIS

BANNER CHICK FOOD

Is the best food for Little Chicks. When fed on this food, for the first 6 to 8 weeks, they grow very fast and strong, and you can raise everyone that's hatched. A complete food, but No Grit or Oyster shells. You add that yourself. Prices: 3 lbs., 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 10 lbs., 45 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 190 lbs., \$3. Our new 208-page Catalogue free. Send for one.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., W. V. Russ, Proprietor, Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.



The Best Short Articles Found in Our Exchanges

Specially Fattened Chicks

The newest offerings in poultry to be found on the market are specially fattened chickens which a local packing house is offering its patrons. Besides being unusually tender, all the meat is as white as the breast. While these chickens have been fattened primarily for the English trade, their popularity is likely to become as widespread at home as abroad. Like all choice morsels they sell at high prices. A pound costs 18 cents, in the shops, and buyers are offered their preference of either dry picked or scalded stock.

The poultryman who ships his "grass fed" pullets (springs) to this market or sells them to others who do, receives the enormous sum of 6 1-2 cents per pound less express charges and commissions, and for every cockerel regardless of size or weight 20 cents each. The men who put the meat on these birds or fatten them, sell them after three weeks of feeding for 18 cents per pound right here. It is easy to estimate how much more they will realize in London, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago or San Francisco, and how great the demand will be for them in every city in the United States, and the profit in producing them. The very men who are sending this unfatted poultry to market would never dream of marketing an unfatted hog or steer. It would be considered an extravagant waste of opportunity. They as a rule buy feeders with borrowed money and feed their grain into them, but their poultry is rushed off just at the time it is ready to turn grain meat in less time and at less cost per pound than the cattle or hogs.

There are but two important accessories in connection with fattening poultry. They are the feed and the cramming machine. Absolutely correct food is indispensable. The cramming machine can be dispensed with and trough feeding employed, but the results, while very good, are not nearly so satisfactory, as the bird will digest and assimilate much more feed than it will consume if left to its own inclinations. With the machine one man with a helper to handle the birds can feed 300 birds an hour or even more as he becomes expert. It will not take you long or cost you a great sum to try this on your own flock. The result will be that you will see a profit where you never found it before and will never market an unfatted chicken again. Ducks and geese can be crammed with the same machine, but require entirely different feed.

The most profitable season to work in is after the chicks are half grown or over. They then respond quickly. Old birds are not so readily fattened, especially hens during the laying season, as it is apt to start egg production instead, otherwise they improve greatly in quality but less in weight.—Kansas City Star.

Hatching In Egypt

The United States Consul-General in Egypt, in a report recently published, describes the system of hatching eggs by artificial heat pursued in that country from time immemorial, and still in active operation. One establishment visited by the Consul-General was wholly constructed of sundried bricks, mortar and earth. It was 70 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 16 feet high, and was provided with twelve compartments, or incubators, each capable of hatching 7,500 eggs, or altogether 90,000 at one time. The season begins in March and lasts until May, and three batches of eggs are

hatched in this time, each taking an average of three weeks. The fourth week is given to removing the chickens, and preparing the incubators for a new batch of eggs. The number of eggs treated at this establishment in a single season was therefore 270,000 from which 234,000 chickens are usually obtained. The percentage of chickens would be greater but that the eggs are in some instances procured from long distances and in large quantities, and are therefore liable to damage. The price of eggs is 4 cents per dozen, and chickens just issued from the shell are sold at 15 cents per dozen. The loss of chickens after incubation is comparatively small. The whole staff of the place is a man and a boy, who keep up the fires to not less than 98 degrees F., arrange the eggs, move them four or five times in the twenty-four hours, look after the chickens and hand them over to the buyers. The number of chickens hatched in this manner through Egypt is estimated at 75,000,000, and would under ordinary circumstances, require 1,500,000 mothers. —Live Stock Tribune.

Bumble Foot

Bumble foot is an enlargement of the feet of fowls, and is generally caused by bruises due to the fowls alighting heavily when they fly down from their perches. The trouble occurs most frequently with heavy birds which generally have poor powers of flight when their weight is compared to that of their wing power. The lighter fowls, having more flying power, light easily, and their feet are not bruised. When heavy fowls are permitted to perch high, it is a common thing to see them come down from their roosts, light on their feet and tumble over. The alighting is often accompanied by a hard thump. This is the prevailing cause of bumble foot.

The results of such bruises are swellings in which pus develops. If these swellings are lanced and the pus escapes, the feet regain their normal size. If the pus is not permitted to escape it ultimately forms a cheesy mass and the enlargement is permanent. The way to prevent bumble foot is to place the roosts low and have the floor covered with litter. This makes it possible for the fowls to come down off the roosts without sustaining bruises.—Poultry Life.

Meat For Ducks

Through instincts inherited from long lines of wild ancestors, the domestic ducks are water-loving birds with well-developed appetites for fish, worms, snails, mollusks, insects and other kinds of animal food. It is possible to raise ducks successfully and profitably—perhaps easier and better, at least so far as certain breeds are concerned—with a minimum of water, since this is largely an external requirement; but no system of breeding or feeding has as yet developed ducks that can do their best without any animal food. If given a plentiful supply of good, clean drinking water, to moisten the food and to maintain proper fluidity in the blood, the secretions and the excretions, ducks can dispense with the swimming pond or bathing pool without great detriment to health or growth. Whether or not they are happy under such conditions the animal psychologist must decide.

But to take away the chance to hunt for snails, worms and insects; and to feed ducks upon grains alone will in evitably result in disaster. In a most conclusive test along this line made at the station several years ago, a varied

and palatable grain ration, well balanced so far as the commonly considered nutrients are concerned, but with out animal protein and deficient in the ash found in animal products, was fed to a lot of ducklings. Half of them died within four weeks; and the others though saved by the addition to the ration of a little meat meal, remained poor, scrawny, half-developed weaklings throughout the test. A similar lot, fed a ration of the same apparent nutritive value, but with part of the protein from animal products and in consequence also richer in ash, thrived, remained healthy throughout the test and made a rapid and profitable growth.

Later, the lack of sufficient ash in the all-grain rations was proven the cause of the inferiority of such rations in feeding chicks; but with ducklings the addition of ash did not make the grain rations equal to the others in growth-producing power, although it greatly improved them. Practically speaking, ducks must have some animal food. Rations on which they would grow might possibly be made up without such food; but not from materials ordinarily used.

Recognizing the importance of this element of rations for ducklings, it is essential that we know how much is necessary, how much may be fed with profit and how much the birds can eat without injury. Recent experiments have been planned to bring out these points. In a preliminary feeding trial with two lots of ducklings of various ages, the rations contained only sand, green alfalfa and a combination of animal foods, including "meat meal," "animal meal," dried blood, bone meal and milk albumen (a by-product from the the milk-sugar factories). For four weeks these animal products supplied 94 per cent of the dry matter of the rations and 98 per cent of the protein; yet the ducklings ate these rich rations, with a ration of about 1:1 without apparent ill effect and made good growth; though the cost was high of course, as these are all expensive feeds as compared with grains. As the birds grew older and took on weight the rate of gain became slower and the cost of production excessive.—New York Experiment Station.

Trapping Mites

I make the roosts about two inches wide and take a piece of cloth one and one-half inches wide, fold and tack on under side of roost the whole length. After he hens go out you will find the lice under that cloth, dry, or have another set to put in while they are getting dry, and you will soon be rid of lice and your hens won't go out on the fence, or in trees to roost to get rid of lice. "Dead men tell no tales;" dead lice don't bite.—Farm Poultry.

Watch For Tuberculosis

Poultrymen as a rule are neglectful in the treatment of one disease that costs them a great many fowls each year, and that is tuberculosis. It does not attack the flock like cholera or other contagious diseases, and the very fact that not a great many fowls die at a time is the reason the disease is overlooked, but if the poultryman could count up at the end of the year the number lost from that cause it might startle him. There is usually no great loss at any one time, but the drain is steady. The fact that no symptoms can be observed in the affected fowl until it has reached the last stage makes it difficult to control, but when a fowl is showing signs of weakness, pale comb, ruffled feathers, unnatural joints, especially the latter, in-

stead of calling it rheumatism, the poultryman should make a careful examination. In the advanced stage the breast muscles are almost, if not entirely, wasted away, and often there are nodules under the neck (care should be taken to not compound these with roup or swell head) and the joints are enlarged as from rheumatism, so the poultrymen can form a pretty good idea as to whether tuberculosis is the disease or not. If he thinks it is, the affected fowl should be killed and if possible separate the fowls that have been running with the affected ones from the balance of the flock, then the usual disinfectants should be used. There is no known cure. Only the adults are subject and the disease is costing our poultrymen thousands of fowls.

Curious or Interesting

What is a good hatch? This question is asked us about fifty times a year. This spring we got a setting of eggs from which a very faithful hen hatched one chick, said chick afterward meeting an untimely death by drowning. Two settings from another yard produced two chicks both of which still live. We are not finding fault. In fact we are perfectly satisfied. If we had got a dozen prize-winners from these three settings we would never have even thanked the one who sent them to us. We understood from the first that we took all the chances and win or lose we were willing to call it even. One time we sent a man fifteen eggs from which he got eleven chicks. He wrote us about it and said before he began legal proceedings against us he was willing to wait to hear from us as to what we proposed to do about the eggs that didn't hatch. A good hatch is two-thirds of the eggs received, a satisfactory one should be just the number of chicks that come out of the shell.

In many parts of Europe and here in America quite an industry in smoked goose hams has been worked up. Goose hams are a luxury and they are not dear, considering the holiday prices of prime geese. The goose ham is worth about 30 cents apiece and each ham weighs about 12 ounces. It makes the smoked ham come to about 40 cents per pound. These tiny hams are cut and trimmed so as to look much like a Westphalia ham, and are thoroughly cured, so that they can be kept anywhere and for a long time. They are lean and can be sliced. The viand has a delightful taste and the flesh is not hard. There are hundreds of thousands of smoked goose hams sold in this country annually, largely to the Hebrew trade.—National Provisioner.

China is supposed to be the largest producer of eggs in the world, but China keeps no egg statistics, so one can't tell exactly, but the Chinese are great egg eaters, and with the exception of a few million she lets the Japanese people have she keeps the rest for home use, and as there are over 400,000,000 people at home it takes a whole lot of eggs. The smallest farm home found anywhere in the empire is always supplied with a great flock of hens.

Mr. Butterfield states that among the students taking the special course in poultry culture at the Rhode Island Agricultural College are ladies who have been pleasure seekers, nurses, artists, poultry fanciers, and poultry writers. The big prices of poultry products for the past few years have awakened an interest in poultry culture among all classes.

Advertising Poultry

We reprint from Agricultural Advertising, a magazine for advertisers, the following article from which breeders of Standard poultry may derive much benefit:

The man who wants to buy is conferring a favor on the one who wants to sell by taking time to write and spending money for postage. It is up to the man who wants to sell to be equally liberal and to spend a little time in letter writing and a little money on postage in order that the would-be buyer may understand that, when it comes to doing business, there is a feeling in the prospective seller's mind that an exchange of money for commodities might be arranged to mutual advantage. A nicely written letter is the most potent factor in making sales after advertising has brought seller and buyer in sight of each other.

Let a man send for ten circulars and if he gets a personal letter from one of the ten to whom he sent the chances are at least two in three that he will buy of the man who sits down and writes. He feels that that man is personally interested in him and wants to do business with him. Advertising bring inquiries; circulars and catalogues do the arguing, but the personal letter clinches the deal oftner than a good many people think it does. Stationery and postage make a paying investment for the advertiser who uses them faithfully.

There is just as good and just as constant a demand for pure-bred poultry and for eggs from pure-bred stock as there is for eggs and poultry to eat. This demand is constantly increasing and there is just one way to get a part of this trade—advertise. The poultryman who keeps pure-bred stock and does not advertise will never secure a very large trade. Several years ago a very rich man put a large sum into a poultry plant and bought the best birds money could buy. With these birds, he won at the shows he sent them to, and about that time he told the writer he was not going to advertise because his winnings would advertise his stock enough. Since that time he has changed his mind, and now he is a liberal advertiser, because he could not build up a trade in any other way.

The best way to make a reputation as a breeder of Standard poultry is first, to get the kind of stock that will win at the shows and then advertise that you have it by taking space in the papers that give attention and generous space to poultry breeding.

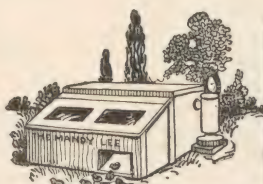
The great volume of poultry advertising being placed in this country has grown up so gradually that it does not attract particular attention from advertising men generally.

The pure-bred poultry business of this country comes as near to being a mail order business as any other one carried on. There is no business which in the buying and selling in all its branches comes nearer to being strictly a matter of correspondence than the buying and selling of pure-bred stock.

Fattening in Coops or Yards

While there is considerable controversy regarding the effect of confinement on the fattening of chickens, yet the Maine experiment station gives us figures in bulletin No. 64, which favor allowing the chickens the freedom of small yards.

Forty birds were confined in ten coops, each with a floor space 16x23 inches, and were fed the same rations and under the same conditions otherwise as were twenty others, except that the latter were put in a house 9x11 feet, attached to a yard twenty feet square. The birds were all from the same hatch, and were 130 days old at the beginning of the experiment.



GERMOZONE

Keeps little chicks healthy, frisky, full of life and vigor. A little Germozone in the drinking water two or three times a week will keep them free from all bowel troubles. It's a sure cure for Bowel Complaint, Cholera, Roup, Throat Inflammation, Canker, Frosted Combs, etc. **50c per pkg., postpaid.**

"The Germozone you sent me arrived O. K. and acted like magic on my sick chickens." R. Easterbrook, Malta, Montana.

"I have used Germozone for a long time and have not had a single sick chicken since I commenced using it." F. C. Kendrick, Dansville, Mich.

Our 1905 Calendar and Egg Record—a valuable book full of poultry helps and hints, useful every day in the year—sent free. Write for one today.

GEO. H. LEE CO., BOX 130, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

LICE KILLER

Always ready—always effective—no greasing or handling of fowls—no disagreeable odor—a powerful liquid which kills lice and mites by contact and by its penetrating vapor. It can be sprayed upon fowls, nests, walls, or painted upon roosts and will not injure birds, eggs or plumage when used as directed. Because it makes hens healthy and happy it increases their egg-production and makes them profitable. **Qt., 35c; gal. can, \$1.00.**

"No poultry raiser should ever be without a can of Lee's Lice Killer and a bottle of Germozone." C. E. Spauld, Breeder and Shipper of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rugby, Ind.

CHICK GROWER

A fine condimental meat food for chicks during the summer months—makes the little fellows grow—develops bone, muscle, strength—quickly brings them to maturity—puts them on a profit basis. Pullets raised on Lee's Chick Grower start laying a month or two earlier than those given ordinary feed. Try it and see. **2 1/2 lb. pkg., 25c. 25 lb. pail, \$2.00.**

"Last season I hatched 138 chicks. When they were ten days old I began feeding Lee's Chick Grower in the mash. Out of the 138 I lost only five. I attribute my entire success to the feeding of your Chick Grower." D. A. McKinnon, Manchester, Massachusetts.



At the end of thirty-five days feeding the forty confined fowls had gained 89.2 pounds, an average of 2.33 pounds per chicken, while the twenty in the yard gained 49.4 pounds, an average of 2.47 pounds each, giving .24 pound greater gain per bird than those in the coops. The labor was less in caring for the yarded lot. It required 5.94 pounds of dry meal to produce a pound of gain with the confined birds and 5.52 pounds with the others. When dressed there seemed to be little difference in the carcasses—all were even, well formed and handsome.

How Mexicans Test Eggs

It is a common sight in the plaza in a Mexican town to behold a stallwoman who is selling two reals worth of eggs pick them up one by one, put one end and then the other to her lips and hand them over to the customer, who repeats the identical operation, says an exchange. To the inexperienced onlooker it seems as if they were tasting the extremities of the eggs. As a matter of fact, they never touch the egg with the tongue. The idea of the performance is that when an egg is fresh one end is distinctly colder than the other. The end which has the air chamber is the warmer of the two. The human lips are exceedingly sensitive to heat and cold, and even the novice at this form of egg-testing promptly becomes a capable judge. If both ends of the egg reveal the same temperature, that egg may be counted as bad, as it is a fairly good sign that the air chamber is broken, and the contents spread equally within the shell.

Poultry in the Orchard

The chickens destroy insect enemies of the fruit. With all your trapping the insects do get past you. The hens may not get all that remain, but they and the little chicks will get many of them. Poultry like fruit and chickens in an orchard will eat the immature fruit as it falls, and in doing so kill off the worms that caused the fruit to fall prematurely. Just watch a flock of little chicks in an orchard! They seem to be constantly

chasing insects, many of them so small we can scarcely see them; but we know when a chick catches one of them by the chick's self-satisfied manner. That chick has probably saved several apples, and it is good for the chick. The poultry destroy the root enemies of the trees. Most enemies of fruit trees pass through three stages of life, and one of these is generally a worm, and many of these worms burrow in the ground under the trees. Just dig up the old sods a little under a fruit tree, scatter a little grain there to get the chickens started, and see how thoroughly and earnestly the hens will dig. And they do this, too, without damaging the rootlets, as you often do by a thorough cultivation. Many a fruit grower fails to cultivate his orchard as he should, lest he peel the trunks of the trees or unduly cut the roots. Just a few strokes here and there with a pick or a strong fork, followed by scattering small seeds, and the hens will do his cultivation just right.

The poultry enrich the ground. The properly cared for hen is a busy creature. She seems happiest when working hardest for something in the ground. During these working hours her droppings, so rich in the needed nitrogen, are scattered where they will do the most good. An exchange says: "The fertilizing value of the droppings of a well-fed hen (and when we come to speak of feeding, we shall advocate liberal feeding) are worth much to the truck gardener or orchardist. For good hen droppings we much prefer to pay \$1 per barrel than to buy commercial fertilizers at the market prices."

If two trees of the same size are planted, one in the poultry run and the other elsewhere, the difference in the growth and vigor can readily be noted at the end of the first season.—Rural Californian.

June and July is a good time in the year to hatch bantams. They come at a time when chicks do not grow very well and the cold weather catches them at about the time when they are large enough and they do not make overweights as easily as they would if hatched early in the spring.

A Busy Year



for Old Trusty. Last season was a hummer, but we've got our breath and are going to keep going.

SUMMER PRICES ON OLD TRUSTY

for a few months. It will be a good time to outfit. Same machines, same selling plans.

40 Days Free Trial, 5 Years Guarantee.

Have you ever seen my catalogue? It is Free. **INCUBATOR JOHNSON, Clay Center, Neb.**



"FOLLOW THE FLAG"

WABASH Summer Tours

Write today for a Free copy of **WABASH Summer Tour Book—1905**, outlining many very attractive summer vacation trips, with rates, etc.

Write us about any tour you may have in contemplation. We shall be glad to assist you.

C. S. CRANE,
G. P. & T. Agent,
ST. LOUIS.

F. A. PALMER,
A. G. P. Agent,
CHICAGO.



RUNS ITSELF!

You strike a light and the **Petaluma Incubator** does the rest. No worry. No loss. Hatches every fertile egg. 4 sizes. Catalogue free. **PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO.,** Box 95, Petaluma, Cal., or Box 95, Indianapolis, Ind.

PAYNE'S CHICK FEED

Contains everything needed by chicks—grain and meat products. Send for sample.

Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb



AS ANNOUNCED last month, POULTRY has changed its location. It is now permanently located at Peotone, Illinois, and within the next ninety days will be installed in its new home, in a building designed for its especial use, with printing and binding machinery of the latest models and most perfect action. Once we have our own machinery we shall be able to give the readers of POULTRY a magazine with which no fault can be found from the mechanical point of view. We have found it impossible to secure the best results from contract work and the only thing for us to do was to secure our own printing plant, built for our especial purpose.

In seeking a desirable location Peotone seemed to meet every requirement for a magazine devoted to poultry. It is both beautiful and enterprising, two things not always found in close association. It is far enough from Chicago to have pure air and the quiet of the country, and near enough that a trip to the city is but a matter of taking a suburban train at almost any hour of the day.

In our new location we shall be able to carry on some experiments that we have had in mind for a long time. We have enthusiastic poultry breeders who will co-operate with us in this work and we hope the results will be of great value to the poultry breeding world.

As it will cost us less to produce POULTRY when we have a plant of our own we shall be able to improve it in a number of ways without calling on subscribers or advertisers to help us through paying us higher prices for the service we render them.

In the future, as in the past, POULTRY will be absolutely independent in its expression of opinion concerning things of interest to poultry breeders. It will not concern itself with individuals so much as with general principles. Usually it is not necessary for the general public to undertake to sit in judgment on the action of individuals, so long as they confine themselves within legal limits, and we do not feel that we have a mission to perform beyond cultivating a spirit of friendliness for our contemporaries and of tolerance for those who may be opposed to our judgement on the larger matters which may come up for discussion from time to time. We believe that individual animosities are not interesting to the general public and shall continue our policy of refraining from publicly condemning anyone who may disagree with us. We instituted POULTRY with the intention of giving poultrymen a dignified exponent of the great poultry industry and crystalizing in its columns the best thought of the most successful poultry breeders in the world. We hoped to succeed in building up a national circulation and our hopes have been exceeded for our circulation has become world-wide within the few months since the first copy was offered to the public. Beginning without subscribers or advertising patronage, or the promise of either, we have built up a subscription list, of which we are proud and have secured the favor of advertisers beyond our most sanguine expectations.

We had faith enough in the public to believe that if we founded a poultry magazine with a view to making it the finest one in the world we would receive liberal support. Our faith has been justified and the liberality of the public we sought to

please has enabled us to make a recognized place for POULTRY and to secure for it a foundation that insures its permanence among the institutions of this country. For all of which we repeat we are very proud and exceedingly thankful. To make the name of Peotone known in every country under the sun because it is the home of the best magazine of its kind is our desire and we firmly believe we shall be able to do this.

THOSE who were first instrumental in encouraging the love for pure bred poultry in this country builded better than they knew in many directions. First, they gave impetus to an industry which stands among the leading ones of our country today, by inducing the people to think more about poultry and in the end, give it greater attention. This alone fully justifies their enthusiasm and perseverance, for those of the pioneers who are still living, see the effects of their early labors in an industry which represents more than half a billion of dollars added to the wealth of the country every year. The product of the gold and silver mines of the country seem large but they are inconsiderable as compared with the products of the poultry yards of this country. To have been among those who started this great industry growing is indeed great honor, and such veterans as Ball, Felch, Williams and Bicknell, who are still with us must look back with pride on the industry they were among the first to take up.

Another result that promises much for the whole people is the love of nature that has grown up among our people, and is the direct result of the pure bred poultry industry. We have books without number devoted to nature study, magazines of wide circulation which give their whole space to birds, animals, flowers and other lines of nature study. The man who begins to breed pure bred poultry soon begins to understand that the study of nature is a delightful pastime, taking him away from sordid business cares, giving him something to think about and study over beyond the dry details of the office and the things in business that bring about bodily ills and premature old age. From observing his fowls he begins to look farther afield and take an interest in the wild birds about him. He becomes interested in their ways of living, their habits and the kind of food they consume. He learns to recognize those which are valuable as insect destroyers and those which destroy crops or in other ways injure their human neighbors. From birds to trees, flowers, clouds and all the various wonderful phenomena of nature is not a far cry, and before he is aware of it, the nature student finds his horizon becoming wider, his world larger and his life more worth while. He discovers that all about him are things he never before had seen or thought of. He does not need to go to far countries to see strange and interesting things, for the fields at his door, the stream in the valley, the trees on the hills over yonder, are filled with delightful things that never cease to be interesting.

The nature student is never at a loss for something to wonder at and think about. The wonderfully perfect coloring of the birds, the surprising regularity of the flowers, with tint no man may imitate, and odors no chemist may produce, the unnumbered thousands of insect denizens of

earth, air and water all appeal to him with a new interest, which opens his mind to the wonderful things all about him. The pebble underfoot may have traveled thousands of miles from the great rocks, from which it originally was wrenched by some cataclysm of the ages, and the birds that flit across his path may have a pedigree that reaches back to the place where time began. Thinking of these things he gradually draws nearer the infinite and gets glimpses into the soul of things which opens his eyes to the wide reaches that lie before all who choose so see and is within reach of every one who will reach out his hands.

That all this great world which is open to the nature student was first opened by those who created an interest in better poultry there can be no doubt. If it has taken fifty years to achieve this result, considering what has been done it is wonderful progress. And the end is not yet. We have just begun to see the possibilities of the industry of which we are so proud because we have had something to do with setting it forward a little way. He who breeds pure bred poultry is a nature student by birth. He who succeeds does so because endowed with a talent of which he has every reason to be proud.

The successful breeder of poultry must possess many good qualities. He must have a genuine love for his fowls, and this goes with a natural admiration for the works of nature. He must have an eye for color and shape that is the birth-right of the artist and he must have the friendly disposition that makes him brother to all the animate world.

To say that any man is successful with poultry is to say of him that he is worth knowing, because he has qualities that are worth cultivating. Every poultryman is helping all the world to get away from the artificial and to get back nearer nature and all the wonderful things Mother Earth is able to give those of her children who desire to live in the highest sense of the word.

SOME of the brethren still speak seriously when referring to the American Poultry Association. Some have mildly reproached us for the manner in which we reported the late lamented—or lamentable—Pittsburg meeting.

We do not understand the attitude of the mind which could seriously consider an organization which does so much in the way of contributing to the gaiety of the nation and so little that is of any possible benefit to the great industry it assumes to represent.

Time was when we took the Association in all seriousness. For instance we paid ten hard earned dollars for a life membership and that certainly was a serious proceeding. We were very unexpectedly elected a member of the executive committee and re-elected once or twice which is further evidence of serious intentions on our part.

Later things happened which did not meet with our approval and we resigned our membership in the executive committee, a very serious departure from custom and precedent, for so far as we are informed, we stand alone in having voluntarily and without duress resigned from an official position in the American Poultry Association.

We now see where we were wrong. Instead of resigning we should have written a petition for a



special meeting, signed it and secured the names of four other members of the committee and compelled the president to call such special meeting to undo the unholy work which impelled us to step down and out.

This would have been easy as we happen to know. With an executive committee that covers the whole country and approximates six score in numbers, he would indeed be poor in influence who could not induce four members to unite in calling a special meeting. It would only be necessary to seek out members who never attend a meeting never exhibit the least interest in the Association who in fact, do not care what is done, and it would not be long until the required number would be found to sign any petition for any purpose.

We do not feel any special call to champion any breed of fowls, nor, for that matter to denounce any breed. In these later days anything goes. Pick up any mongrel cross-breed, show it a few times, present the required formula at a regular meeting of the Association, call for a viva voce vote and the erstwhile mongrels strut forth a perfect breed, aristocrats if you please, ennobled by the accolade of the American Poultry Association and ready to be offered for sale at high prices to those who think the stamp of approval by the Association is the mint mark of purity and the symbol of a high standard of quality.

Not so long ago it was something more than a mere matter of form to secure recognition for a new breed of fowls. In these later days it comes very nearly being a mere matter of filling a form and making a motion. In the early days of the Association when a breed or variety was duly recognized and admitted to the Standard is meant that a valuable addition had been made to the list of fowls. Now it means nothing except a name and a description. Good breeds have been admitted of recent years, no doubt, but their intrinsic value has had little to do with their adoption, recognition and admission. In the early days of the Association the member who failed in his duty so far as to stay away from a meeting held his peace. Now all this is changed. The stay-at-home waits until after the meeting is over and if he is not pleased he joins with others, who also staid at home, and calls a special meeting to undo the work that does not suit him.

This is anarchy pure and simple. The association cannot continue along these lines. Outsiders who have voices that may be heard afar, laugh openly, loudly, continuously. Members laugh, scoff or go their way silently, disgusted with the methods of government which obtain.

In the meantime come hints of the necessity for reform, intimations that he who says the truth is a heretic, wailing and gnashing of teeth among the faithful who grow eloquent and red in the face in defense of the things they know should not be tolerated because—save the mark—the venerable and decrepit constitution of the Association reads thus and so and means this or that according the desire of the reader. That constitution, dear friends and brethern, has been perforated many times of late. Don't try to hide behind it for it is so full of holes that it is as a poultry netting fence unto those who seek to make of it a screen.

We thought not long ago that we would discuss individuals instead of the Association. We have changed our mind. The Association represents

the idiosyncracies of individuals crystallized into a compact conglomerate that reeks with the ludicrous.

We do not mind saying that we are unable to put our hand on any man and say: "Thou art the one at whose door these iniquities lie." Many of us—observe we use the first person plural—have helped to bring about this state of affairs. We have sat supinely by when we should have given voice to a plea against the violation of the traditions of the Association. We have voted "aye" because we were too cowardly to say "no." We have seen those with axes to grind come into the meeting with the tools openly displayed and at their bidding have meekly turned the grindstone until given reprieve.

It is too late to make moan over these things, too late to assume a tragic attitude and declaim in a voice that comes from the region of the diaphragm. The damage is done. We have broken faith with the people, betrayed our trust, lost confidence in ourselves. Of these things we, the members of the American Poultry Association, are guilty, let our plea be what it may. The proverb says it is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous. The step has been taken and the people laugh.

THE next meeting of the American Poultry Association will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 18, 1906. Secretary-Treasurer Orr sends us the summary of the vote of the executive committee which shows that fifty-six voted for Cincinnati, forty-five for New York, and three for Denver. Seven members of the committee refrained from voting and two have died during the year. The adjourned meeting will be held at Hagerstown, October 12, the hour and place to be announced later.

IN THIS number of *POULTRY* we publish an article from the pen of Dr. C. W. Sanborn, of Omaha, a veterinary surgeon of long practice and a close observer of the phenomena relating to the condition of animals and birds. We hope our readers will not miss this article for it is revolutionary in its trend and combats with good argument a principle of fundamental importance. At this time we are not in a position to express an intelligent opinion on the matter treated, as we like most people have accepted as authority, without question what others have laid down as facts, concerning the office and uses of grit as a part of the ration of birds of all kinds. Now comes Dr. Sanborn and with the force of an original and vigorous thinker offers a theory which demolishes, or seeks to demolish the teachings of all who have gone before.

If, as Dr. Sanborn claims, grit is really a necessary feed for poultry, rather than a mere grinding medium, of no benefit as a nutritive, it is time we knew it. If grit is feed instead of a substitute for teeth then it would be well for us to begin to be particular about the chemical constituents of the grit we feed our hens.

Merely to satisfy our curiosity we secured an egg which weighed exactly two ounces and separated white, yolk and shell. These were separately weighed on a metric scale. We found the white to weigh 65 grams, the yolk 32 grams and the shell 11 grams. Reducing the metric weight to avoirdupois, we have for a hen laying 200 eggs

in a year 32 pounds of white, 21 pounds of yolk and 10 pounds of shell. The best obtainable analysis of an egg shows the following constituents:

	White	Yolk
Water	85.4	50.6
Nitrogenous substances	12.9	16.1
Fat	0.3	31.4
Other nitrogenous matters	0.8	0.5
Ash	0.6	1.4

The shell is 95 per cent carbonate of lime. The yolk is very rich in phosphoric acid and contains a considerable quantity of lime. If we take the ash alone we will have all the mineral matters in the egg and this added to the mineral matter in the shell shows that for the production of 200 eggs in a year a hen requires about 22½ pounds of mineral matter, not to mention what is required to replace the waste in bone and feathers, a waste that is constant. These figures show that considerable mineral matter such as would be obtained from grit is necessary for maintaining health and providing material for the eggs produced. To be sure some lime and phosphorus is contained in the grains eaten by fowls but hardly a fraction of what is here indicated as being necessary.

We merely give these figures in order that our readers may have an intelligent idea as to the requirements of a hen for mineral matter and study over Dr. Sanborn's rather startling theory with the facts plainly set forth.

Whether Dr. Sanborn is right or wrong he has conclusively shown that it is not altogether safe to assume that we have acquired the sum of all knowledge, or take the words of the fathers in the poultry industry without first being certain that the theories they advance are the only tenable ones.

Frankly admitting our inability to accept or deny the truth of the theory advanced by Dr. Sanborn, we would like to ask if he is right or not, and invite anyone who agrees or disagrees with him to discuss the matter in these columns, which are always open to any discussion that leads to the acceptance of the truth.

BY A very decisive vote the executive committee of the American Poultry Association has decided to hold the next annual meeting in Cincinnati. An analysis of the vote shows that it was a sectional one, with very few exceptions. The western members voted, almost to a man for Cincinnati, while eastern members voted for New York. No fault can be found with this.

There is some talk about remodeling the constitution of the Association and no doubt this will be brought up at the next meeting, although it is now too late to do any effective work at that time. The election of officers is certain to bring out a display of Association politics. The matter of electing a president will occupy considerable attention. Ohio very recently had the office and it does not seem fair that she should be again placed in possession of this honorable place. It would be a good time to break away from the state rule, and we believe this will be done by the election of a president outside the state.

The office of secretary-treasurer will be a contested point. The present incumbent has made himself some very good enemies, which is no discredit, as most positive men make enemies, and there will no doubt be more than one nomination for this most important office in the Association.

Making a Living in the Poultry Business

I HAVE traveled about the country a great deal during the last few years and being a confirmed chicken "crank" I rarely miss an opportunity to talk about poultry. It almost invariably happens that where two get to talking about poultry in any public place, such as a hotel office, or a waiting room, that one or more in the crowd will drop into the conversation and be in to discuss the poultry business.

It is evident that there is an almost universal desire among the people of this country to own poultry. The man in a large business, the clerk in his office, or the operator in his factory, all look forward to the time when they can own a little farm and breed chickens.

No doubt thousands of people are this minute planning for the time when they can drop their present work and make a living from chickens. This is a phase of the poultry business that I desire to discuss as briefly as possible.

No doubt one man can keep enough chickens to receive a comfortable living from their proceeds, but up to this time but comparatively few are making the poultry business their sole work. In all this country, outside the Petaluma district, there are hardly as many exclusive poultry farms,

where poultry is kept for market purposes, as one could count on the fingers of his two hands. Around each of the larger cities may be found those who make a large part of their living from keeping chickens but, as a rule these combine poultry keeping with some other business. They operate market gardens, private dairies, or small fruit farms, and by combining these smaller industries make comfortable livings without being under orders from anyone.

Even the well-known egg-farms of the east are operated by men who pursue other money earning occupations. Herein lies one of the peculiar advantages of the poultry business. It "nicks" with almost any other occupation. A man may become a poultry breeder of wide reputation, or he may be able to furnish a special market with eggs and poultry at a high price, without in any way interfering with his regular work.

A carpenter who lives in a suburb of Chicago keeps poultry and sells eggs at a high price the year through, at the same time working regularly at his trade. He works in the city and brings the eggs in as he comes to work and his customers call for them at a stated place. He told me his hens were paying for his home and that he was

expecting some time to give his whole attention to breeding poultry for eggs.

The truck farmer can keep a flock of poultry and find a large part of the food for it in such vegetables as are not fit for market. The small fruit grower will find a flock of chickens of much advantage to him as it can be allowed to run among the fruit bushes for a large part of the year. The fowls will scratch around berry bushes and grape vines, keeping the surface fine and free from weeds, and devouring many of the insects that injure the crop.

The orchardist may keep poultry to advantage for the fruit trees will furnish shade for the fowls while their droppings fertilize the land.

No man need give up his dreams as to keeping chickens when his ship comes home. He may look forward to the time when he can own a little chicken farm on which he can regularly count on two crops, one of chickens and another of fruit or garden stuff, and each will be more valuable because of the other. No doubt a living can be made from chickens but it is not necessary to try it, for the chicken business complements almost any other gainful use to which the land may be put.

Breeding Pigeons For Pleasure

THE breeding of fancy pigeons is a very pleasant occupation but it is not one from which very great financial returns may be expected, although good birds bring high prices very often. There is not very much money in selling pigeons at the price at which they usually change hands, but the pleasure which can be extracted from a few pairs of high class birds is worth much more than the cost of keeping and caring for them, while one may expect to get enough money from sales to pay for their feed and the cost of new blood.

Well bred Homers are very interesting birds. The wonderful homing instinct which has been developed in them makes long distance birds valuable. A friend who had lost some birds in a long distance race once philosophically remarked

that a bird which could not find its way home is not worth keeping, which is true, and it follows that the one which does get home from a long distance is valuable.

Russian Trumpeters are not as common as they once were, but they are very nice birds to own. They are exceedingly fond of being petted and soon learn to follow their owner about, seeking caresses. A hen that I once owned would come to the house and wait at the door to be let in, when she would go around and see each member of the family before she began to hunt for something to eat.

The Carriers were once used for carrying messages and were good homing pigeons, but they have been developed into very fancy birds, the eye and beak wattle having been bred up until now

they are not considered homers at all. They are royal birds in appearance, being among the most striking of all the varieties. Good Carriers sell at high prices.

Perhaps Fantails sell oftener at high prices than any other variety of pigeons. A Fantail with the proper carriage and with a well furnished tail, the feathers spread until they make a perfect rosette, invariably attracts attention.

Short Faced Tumblers are rather hard to breed. Their faces are so short that often the young cannot break its way out of the shell and frequently they have difficulty feeding their young.

Every one of the fancy breeds has qualities that make friends for it and at the big poultry shows no department is visited by more people than is the one devoted to pigeons.

The Place Where the Score Card Fits

I AM NOT in favor of using the score card at shows because its use does not benefit the visitor in any way, as it is never put up and is rarely given to the exhibitor in time for him to use it as an evidence of the merit of his fowls. There is a place, however, where it fits exactly. This is in private scoring, a practice which I believe in. The beginner cannot spend money to a better purpose than in paying a competent judge to come to his yards and score his birds. When this is done the owner of the birds should be fair with himself and say frankly to the judge that he wants the Standard applied as it would be in the show room.

In this case the owner of the birds has an opportunity to stand by and see each defect as it comes to light and get from the judge an unbiased opinion concerning it. This is a way of studying fowls which cannot be improved. The breeder who has stood by a judge and watched his fowls section by section, as they pass the hands of the judge obtains such a vivid impression of the value of the several sections that he will

not be apt to forget it before he gets home.

Where there are several breeders of Standard poultry in one town or neighborhood it is not a very costly proceeding to hire a good judge to come and score all the birds in the locality and this is practiced in some places with great benefit.

In hiring a judge for this purpose it is well to secure the services of one of the older judges. A new judge may be all right but there is less liability to mistakes or high scoring if some one who has been in the business long enough to become accustomed to saying what he really thinks is secured.

Beginners are much more likely to make flattering scores when scoring in private than when working in the comparative seclusion of the show room. They desire to make friends to begin with and are somewhat averse to cutting serious defects as deeply as they should be cut, while the man who is paying them for their work is looking on.

Almost any poultry judge is willing at any time to say why he cuts a bird and show wherein it is

defective, but in the busy show room he has not time to do this and to ask him to go back and rejudge a bird, after he has gone through his classes is an imposition to which he should not be subjected.

If the owner of a flock of birds has his birds privately scored by a judge whose name stands for something, he will be able to sell them enough higher to more than repay the cost of having them judged. He can then say to prospective customers that he has birds scoring thus and so and the buyer will have confidence in the quality of them. He can send a duplicate of the score if desired and the buyer will be able to study the card for himself and see just where the cuts were made.

Private judging has come into disfavor mostly because incompetent judges have done the scoring. I do not know of a single case where the breeder was not more than satisfied when a good judge had been called to do the scoring. One day with a good judge under such conditions is better than a year of unaided observation.

The Australian Laying Contest



THE THIRD and last of the Australian International Laying Competitions ended the evening of March 1, but results did not reach us in time for publication in *POULTRY* for May. No more International competitions will

be held. The experience of two years shows that it is impossible to send hens from America and give them an even chance with those from Australia and New Zealand. In the competition which ended a year ago the hens were sent but a few weeks before the competition began and the American hens suffered from the results of becoming acclimated, although an American pen was second. In arranging for the competition just ended the hens were sent to Australia in November, 1903, six months before they were to be put into competition with Australian hens. They left this country at the beginning of winter and arrived in Australia at the beginning of summer. This gave them two summers without the intervention of winter and the effect was to throw them into a molt out of the time natural to them. At least this is the theory advanced by Australian breeders, although we are inclined to think the sea voyage may have reduced them in flesh and the liberal feeding after they arrived started them into a molt, as will happen in such cases.

With all these disadvantages the American hens succeeded in holding a good place for the most part. Of the seven pens sent from America four were among the first twenty at the end of the competition. The three other pens from America were among the last twenty, curiously enough, one of them standing as low as ninety-third in the list of 100 pens.

It will be seen from consulting the detailed list of results which we publish herewith, that as far as testing the capacity of breeds is concerned this competition did not decide anything. Neither did the two which preceded it. Last year a pen of Silver Wyandottes stood first and last in the competition and this year a pen of the same variety stood first and next to last. Twenty-two breeds were represented in the competition and among these Silver Wyandottes averaged fourteenth. This average is not a true test however because there were 108 Silver Wyandottes in the competition or sixteen pens. Some very poor pens brought down the average to the place it stands in the list. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns stood first in the table of averages, because but one pen of very good birds of this breed were entered.

Mr. Howells, the winner of first this year, also won first with the same breed last year, showing a consistent characteristic in the direction of egg-production which places his strain very high.

Each pen consisted of six hens, without males in the pens, as it was thought best that the eggs should not be fertilized. The following extracts from "The Daily Telegraph," Sydney, gives a very complete review of the results. It was due to this

newspaper that the competitions which, have attracted so much attention were inaugurated. A. A. Dunnecliffe, Jr., who is connected with "The Telegraph" has been Honorary Secretary of the Laying Committee during all the contests and has worked unceasingly to make them successful. "The Telegraph" report says:

The results achieved are perhaps of more practical service as an object lesson in the egg-production branch of the poultry industry than were the more brilliant doings of the previous year. They demonstrate that under really adverse conditions good payable egg-production can be secured. Such experiences are all evidence of the stability and possibilities of poultry-farming rightly conducted, and bring out the fact that a "lean year" can nevertheless be made a profitable one. The 600 hens showed a profit of \$1253 over the cost of feed. The attention demanded by this number of hens does not fully represent one man's work.

The competition was carried out on the most practical lines. The hens got the simple everyday treatment such as the poultry-keeper who had to make his living out of his birds could give. There was no fancy feed, but just the plain wholesome

Zealand, America, Canada, England, South Africa and Japan. In Mr. Thompson's opinion, "there is no doubt that this interest which the competitions are causing will be to the advancement of the poultry industry."

Mr. Dunnecliffe writes us that the interest in laying competitions instead of dying out is increasing, and that in a number of places in the Commonwealth competitions have been organized for the coming year.

In this country it seems hard to get an interest in these valuable comparative tests started. A little competition is being carried on at the Kansas experiment station, to be sure, but there should be one in every one of the states where the poultry interest is large. We cannot learn much from one competition, but by continuing experiments along this line we will be able, after a while, to make valuable deductions, from which poultrymen may receive great benefits.

That the utility end of the poultry business is rapidly coming to the front may be safely said. The fancier has built up the interest and now practical men are seeking for better fowls from the market point of view. In time we may expect to find all over the country pure-bred fowls of high quality both for show purposes and the production of eggs.

Comparison of Results

The most prominent feature of the records is a decline of eleven eggs per hen in average production, compared with the preceding test. Considering the great difference in the weather conditions covering the two years, it is a matter for congratulation that the disparity was not much greater. The financial results were affected by the fact that the average price of eggs was thirty per cent less than for the

previous year. As a partial set off against this, however, the cost of feeding was twenty-four per cent less. The following compares the results of the three competitions:

	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5
Number of pens	38	70	100
Winning pen's total	1133	1308	1224
Lowest pen's total	459	666	532
Highest total for a month	137	160	154
Average laying per hen	130	163	152
Greatest value of eggs	\$32.58	\$35.06	\$29.32
Average value of eggs	.26	.315	.24
Av. value of eggs per hen	3.72	4.27	3.06
Cost of feed per hen	1.24	1.39	1.07
Profit over feed per hen	2.28	2.875	1.99

The above table is very interesting one as it shows in a very graphic manner what has been done in three years. Considering that there were but thirty-eight pens the first year, seventy the second and one hundred the third, the committee need not feel that the showing for last year was evidence of inferiority in the fowls or in the methods under which they were cared for. The weather last year was bad, while the year before it was ideal throughout the year. During the years of the first and second competitions the price of eggs was considerably higher than it was last year.



Silver Wyandottes—Winning Pen in Australian Laying Competition. Photographed Specially for *POULTRY*.

diet that is available to anyone in the land. But of course, the experience and constant observation, of the management played an important part in tempting the layers to do their best under the circumstances. The influence and usefulness of such tests does not begin and end with the breeders immediately concerned. The main object of the promoters is to stimulate systematic breeding for egg-production, and in this respect the influence of the competitions has extended far and near throughout Australia, and even beyond. Where there was one poultry-keeper two or three years ago who made egg-production a definite object by breeding from tested layers there are now hundreds doing so. And this army of practical workers in the most important branch of utility poultry-culture is rapidly gaining zealous recruits, whose common objective is to breed fowls of a higher and higher standard of productiveness. It is not too much to say that their efforts in this direction are becoming an object lesson to the world.

The wide-spread interest in the competition was to some extent evidenced by the thousands of visitors who inspected the pens during the year. These not only came from every part of the Commonwealth, but there were also visitors from New

With grain prices about the same there as in this country, the cost of keeping a hen a year is shown to be but little in excess of \$1. Eggs are a little higher in price there than with us.

A comparison of the average number of eggs from a pen each month of the three competitions is afforded by the following:

Month	First	Second	Third
April	18.4	18.3	23.8
May	26.5	44.6	33.8
June	40.0	69.0	49.0
July	68.6	94.6	77.8
August	97.3	122.2	104.2
September	106.3	121.8	102.1
October	97.7	111.9	108.2
November	84.5	94.4	102.6
December	77.4	89.2	94.1
January	78.7	82.9	77.6
February	46.6	72.9	72.3
March	51.0	57.9	65.6

A comparison of the average egg production and the average value of the eggs per hen of the various breeds is instructive and interesting. As a guide, however, to relative merits of the different breeds, no significance can be attached to the positions occupied by varieties in which there were only one or two pens competing. The following are the analyses:

Name of Breed	Per Hen Eggs	Per Hen Value
6 Rose Comb Brown Leghorns	178.50	\$3.96
6 Rhode Island Reds	176.00	3.54
96 White Leghorns	166.23	3.26
12 Black Hamburgs	163.83	3.30
6 Anconas	163.66	3.16
12 Rose Comb White Leghorns	163.33	3.48
108 Black Orpingtons	159.48	3.28
6 Imperials	158.16	3.54
12 Buff Wyandottes	155.25	3.52
18 Brown Leghorns	154.77	2.82
18 Golden Wyandottes	151.55	3.16
36 White Wyandottes	141.02	3.06
18 Buff Leghorns	147.77	3.06
108 Silver Wyandottes	145.30	2.94
60 Buff Orpingtons	142.95	2.96
6 Andalusians	142.00	2.60
6 Jubilee Orpingtons	141.33	2.48
6 Pile Leghorns	140.50	2.96
24 Minorcas	133.38	2.92
18 Langshans	131.88	2.40
6 White Rocks	124.00	2.64
12 Partridge Wyandottes	107.00	2.04

The American Pens

Six of the seven pens constituting the contingent from America, arrived at the college on December 16. The whole of the pullets were received in very good health. But we have concluded from observation that the pullets arrived too young; that is to say, that the shipment of pullets from a winter to a summer zone is not advisable. The extreme change before the pullets had reached maturity played very heavily against them, and it was only with very great care and attention that we got a large percentage of them through the unseasonable molt, and that we were able to pen six of each in good condition. This gave us a demonstration of data of some value, that the older fixed varieties had the greatest stamina, and came through the trying time with the least loss.

The System of Feeding

The birds were fed at regular hours—viz. 7. a. m., mash; 10 a. m., green food (more or less, according to the condition of the grass in the pens), meat, (i.e., cut up boiled liver) at 3. p. m., twice a week; and grain at 4:30 p. m. The mash was composed of pollard and bran, about three quarters pollard to one quarter bran, more or less, according to the quality of the pollard, and mixed up with hot soup twice a week, and other days with hot water in winter months, and cold water in the summer. The green food consisted of finely chopped rape and alfalfa, both splendid foods. The rape is the better alterative while lucerne is the higher in food value, so that the merits of the two green foods lie in different results. This year

Records for the Year Showing Place, Owner, Address, Name of Breed and Number of Eggs Laid During the Year.

1	G. Howell, Australia, Silver Wyandottes	1224
2	J. Lowe, " White Leghorns	1193
3	J. M. Anderson, Indiana, R. C. W. Leghorns	1179
4	F. J. Brierley, Australia, White Leghorns	1171
5	Mrs. E. Scaysbrook, " Black Orpingtons	1155
6	S. Ellis, " White Leghorns	1120
7	V. J. Zahel, " " "	1116
8	A. J. Byrne, " " "	1103
9	Oceanside Poultry Yds., N.Y., W. Wyandottes	1101
10	W. H. Peters, Australia, Golden " "	1095
11	J. Potts, " White Leghorns	1091
12	Mrs. J. J. Roche, " " "	1091
13	Royle P. Farm, " Black Orpingtons	1079
14	C. Bridekirk, " " "	1078
15	F. T. Powney, " Brown Leghorns	1074
16	Mrs. A. H. Hansel, Nebraska, R.C.B. " "	1071
17	W. Cook, Australia, Black Orpingtons	1067
18	D. J. Martin, Kansas, Rhode Island Reds	1056
19	W. Wild, Australia, Black Orpingtons	1049
20	A. Wedlech, " " "	1045
21	B. T. Forrest, " " "	1038
22	D. J. Stephens, " Silver Wyandottes	1037
23	Horwood & Dennis, Australia, W. Wyandottes	1035
24	F. R. Small, Australia, White Leghorns	1033
25	J. Stewart, " " "	1027
26	A. Arnold, " " "	1024
27	Ventura P. Farm, Aus., Silver Wyandottes	1021
28	J. W. Woodland, " Black Hamburgs	994
29	C. H. Wickham, " Orpingtons	988
30	C. Chapman, " White Leghorns	986
31	H. Pannell, " Buff Orpingtons	984
32	W. H. Tombs, " Anconas	982
33	E. Solomon, " Buff Leghorns	973
34	Ponton & Son, " Langshans	980
35	Bonaventure P. Farm, Aust., B. Hamburgs	972
36	J. D. Callaghan, Australia, Buff Orpingtons	963
37	C. A. W. Weil, " White Leghorns	960
38	Mrs. N. Kirby, " Buff Wyandottes	957
39	Veness & Fox, " Silver " "	960
40	J. B. Smith, " " "	955
41	W. E. Boucher, " Imperials	949
42	L. L. Ramsay, " Blk. Orpingtons	931
43	F. Greenwell, " Pile Leghorns	843
44	H. E. Kelly, " Blk. Orpingtons	932
45	Dr. Fiaschi, " Brown Leghorns	924
46	G. Bernauer, " Buff Orpingtons	921
47	M. Ward, " Blk. " "	919
48	S. Kendall, " White Wyandottes	913
49	Mrs. E. Battey, " Buff " "	906
50	J. Howe, " Blk. Orpingtons	900
51	W. and F. Ottery, " Buff " "	899
52	J. F. Scoble, " Silver Wyandottes	898
53	E. W. Lee, " Blk. Orpingtons	897
54	A. Munro, " Buff Leghorns	896
55	Miss E. Wright, " Buff Orpingtons	891
56	H. A. Jones, " Blk. " "	879
57	J. Gamble, " Buff " "	870
58	Mrs. C. Burke, " Silver Wyandottes	869
59	H. H. Bassan, " " "	869
60	E. Waldron, " Blk. Orpingtons	860
61	C. H. Bayley, " Buff " "	859
62	W. F. Evenden, " Andalusians	852
63	W. Gibson, " Jub. Orpingtons	848
64	G. W. Commins, " Silver Wyandottes	846
65	E. Traherne, " Minorcas	844
66	S. B. Kennard, " Gold. Wyandottes	839
67	A. E. Henry, " Silver " "	837
68	D. Sterns, " Blk. Orpingtons	833
69	H. Donnan, " Silver Wyandottes	833
70	L. Hunter, " Buff Orpingtons	829
71	Mrs. J. M. Allen, " W. Wyandottes	827
72	W. A. Hunter, " Silver Wyandottes	825
73	Arcadia P. Farm, " W. Wyandottes	809
74	W. E. Cates, " Blk. Orpingtons	808
75	A. Wood, " Minorcas	802
76	Miss N. A. Pratt, " Silver Wyandottes	801
77	C. Bowditch, " White Leghorns	798
78	H. S. Bignell, " Gold. Wyandottes	796
79	H. Devine, " Buff Leghorns	791
80	E. G. Wyckoff, America, S. P. Wyandottes	788
81	J. Ahern, Australia, Brown Leghorns	788
82	Grantham P. Farm, " R. C. W. Leghorns	781
83	D. B. Bannister, Australia, Minorcas	780
84	W. Turner, " " "	780
85	Guan Bros., " Silver Wyandottes	777
86	D. T. Roots, America, White Rocks	775
87	G. Webster, Australia, Blk. Orpingtons	766
88	F. H. Maxwell, " Buff " "	758
89	A. Baxter, " White Leghorns	753
90	J. Harley, " W. Wyandottes	752
91	G. Craft, " Part. " "	752
92	F. Lewis, " Silver " "	750
93	H. VanDreser, America, White Leghorns	750
94	R. H. Wynne, Australia, " " "	733
95	G. L. Saunders, " Silver Wyandottes	721
96	W. Wilson, " Buff Orpingtons	703
97	D. Hogan, " Langshans	702
98	Mrs. Thompson, " " "	692
99	C. Davis, " Silver Wyandottes	681
100	W. Harris, " Part. Wyandottes	532

the grain ration was composed of three parts wheat to one maize, compared with three parts maize to one part wheat last year; and while we have no wish to put the shortage of eggs compared with last year down to wheat feeding, we have no hesitation in saying that if we had fed more largely on maize we would have had equal results, or even better. Shell grit and fresh clean water were always before the hens.

Marketing the Eggs

The eggs were marketed in ordinary patent egg-cases, holding thirty-six dozen, packed into ordinary cardboard fillers. The eggs were packed clean, without washing, dirty ones being laid aside, also any that were too large for the square space, or any that were too small. This is a simple and satisfactory way of grading. The eggs when sent to market always commanded the highest rate, and often two cents above, so that it was no assumed price on which the value of the eggs produced was based.

Mortality and Disease

During the currency of the competition, fifty-three or nine percent of the hens died. This included fourteen deaths from the heat wave of December last, when the maximum reached 115 degrees in the shade. It speaks well for the health of the stock from the breeders' yards when we are able to chronicle the fact that the whole of these deaths were from an ovarian cause, by excessive laying, with the exception of about four cases, which were from hereditary complaints—viz., abscess of the anus. No contagious or infectious disease was discovered among the six hundred hens throughout the whole trying season of extremes of cold, wet and heat.

The Financial Aspect

The prices of foodstuffs were much lower than last year, and there was not much fluctuation. The prices charged to us under contract, right throughout the currency of the competition were 17½ cents per bushel for bran and 19 cents per bushel for pollard (middlings). Our average price for wheat was 80 cents and for maize 54 cents per bushel. The cost of feeding the six hundred hens for the twelve months was almost exactly \$660.

The monthly laying was: April 2383, May 3383, June 4900, July 7782, August 10,423, September 10,216, October 10,829, November 10,286, December 9409, January 7769, February 7236, March 6566, grand total 91,196 eggs or 7597 dozen.

The monthly range of prices for eggs was: April 30 to 50 cents, May 35 cents, June 30 to 44 cents, July 23 to 32 cents, August 17 to 22 cents, September 14 to 17 cents, October 14 to 15 cents, November 16 to 22 cents, December 20 to 24 cents, January 24 to 30 cents, February 30 to 32 cents, March 36 cents.

The market value of the eggs was \$1913, from which deduct the cost of feed, \$660, and a profit of \$1253 is left on 600 hens. Every pen showed a profit on the cost of feeding, the pen returning the smallest value leaving a margin of \$3.56.

No one can study the results of the three competitions which have been held without being instructed, not so much in the matter of determining which is the best breed as in being convinced that good care and proper feeding has much to do in the matter of egg production. The averages which have been made may fairly be said to be the highest ones possible under the best conditions. The striking fact brought out is that the twenty-two breeds under competition last year produced results so nearly identical. This shows that there is no best breed, a point we have contended for these many years.

INSTRUCTIONS IN POULTRY RAISING

In this department we shall be glad to answer any questions from our subscribers. Very frequently we get questions from those are not subscribers, asking us to answer by mail. We can not do this in any case. POULTRY is published for its subscribers alone, and those who do not care to pay the regular price for it are not entitled to the benefits of advice from our office force. Subscribers are invited to ask questions freely, but such questions should be on a sheet of paper separate from any other matter.

NUMBER EIGHT

The summer care of hens is an important matter and one that does not receive enough attention from the hands of many poultrymen. A flock of hens which is neglected during the summer will never do as well as it might with proper attention.

Every good poultryman should make it a point to give his flock the best attention every day in the year. Those who live on farms are likely to think feed is plentiful during the summer months, and allow their hens to live as best they may by foraging for themselves. Those who are obliged to keep their hens confined are very prone to neglect them a little during the hot months. Frequently a flock of hens in confinement is fed enough such as it is, but the feed is not the best for the summer season.

Taking the different conditions in detail it may be said that the farm flock usually receives less grain than it should during the summer. The owner thinks bugs and other insects are numerous and green stuff may be found everywhere, and he cuts down the grain ration to the lowest possible limit.

The eggs produced by a flock do not differ with the season so far as their chemical constituents are concerned. Insects, worms and other such feed is valuable and to be desired, but a diet of insects and worms will not promote the highest possible egg-production. The hen takes raw material of different kinds and from them makes eggs. Animal feed of some kind is one of the necessary raw materials but not the only one. To manufacture eggs the hen must have animal feed, grain, certain mineral matter, such as lime, phosphorus, certain salts and water. Give her these and she will produce eggs regularly and in number according to her breeding.

Much of the mineral matter which goes to make eggs is found in the grain eaten, and even green feed contains a proportion of the necessary mineral elements, such as phosphorus and lime, but an exclusive diet of green feed is too bulky to make it a good egg food, as it is largely made up of water. When we speak of water in any feed it should be remembered that the sap or juice of green feed is simply water impregnated with elements that go to make up the body of the plant and is hardly more nutritious than water from a well. When grass is cut and cured until it becomes hay it loses weight. All the loss in weight is evaporation of pure water, the water in the juices having evaporated, leaving the dry matter in the body of the grass. The driest wheat, corn or hay has a considerable proportion of water in it and vegetables, such as turnips, potatoes and beets are more than 90 per cent pure water, which is no more valuable as a feed than so much water from a well.

It may be admitted that at times during the

warmer months the farm hen is very well fed. When wheat and oats are being harvested and the grain stacked about the outbuildings the hen has a royal time, often getting more than is really good for her. After the grain is threshed the straw stacks will keep the hens well fed for some time, but in many parts of the country small grain is threshed in fields, far from the house, and often the straw is burned. It so happens that where such wasteful methods prevail the hens usually are given very little consideration.

Knowing these facts, it follows that even farm hens should be fed grain every day in the year, in order that they may have elements from which to manufacture eggs. The grain ration may be considerably reduced after May 1, for the weather will be warm enough so the hens will not need to eat a large quantity of feed that would be used to keep up the animal heat. Otherwise their feed for summer should be the same as for winter, except that meat feed and green stuff may be dropped. Pure, fresh water should be kept where the hens can find it at all times. Strange as it may seem farm hens suffer for water much more than do those confined in yards. This is because of thoughtlessness more than anything else. Farm hens often are obliged to resort to mud puddles about the barn yard for water to drink in summer and eat snow as a substitute in winter. It is as important that hens be fully supplied with water as that any other farm stock should.

Farm hens, being given unlimited liberty, usually are able to find shade enough in which to seek seclusion and protection from the hot rays of mid-summer sun. Orchard trees make a grateful shade for hens and they should be encouraged to spend as much time as possible in the orchard, for they catch and consume many insects injurious to fruits. An orchard in which hens are yarded rarely is troubled with codlin moth, curculio and other insects which prey on fruit and do so much damage to orchardists.

We know of several farmers who give their hens the freedom of the berry patches during the summer and one who allows his hens to run at liberty the year around among his raspberry, blackberry, currant and gooseberry bushes. He says the hens do more good than damage, as they rarely eat more than a little of the fruit, while they keep the soil scratched over in their search for insects and fertilized with their droppings. The last time we visited this farm raspberries were about gone but bushels of currants and gooseberries were ripening, unmolested by the hens. We never saw thriftier bushes and could well believe the half acre devoted to small fruits was the most profitable one on the farm, yielding large crops of fruits and at the same time serving as a poultry yard. It should be remembered, however, that this farmer is one of those who believe in feeding the hens every day in the year. His flock is regularly fed twice a day with oats, wheat or corn and not being hungry do not feel like eating fruit to assuage the demands of nature for a full crop. Wallowing in the fine soil about the roots of the berry bushes this flock of hens seemed to us to be the most comfortable one we ever saw.

Where hens are kept in confinement the year through it is necessary to feed them summer and winter alike; as to variety, as it is not necessary to feed a ration largely different from the regular winter mixture. Attention must be paid to supplying green stuff regularly to such flocks. This may consist of freshly cut grass, clover or alfalfa,

lettuce, spinach, garden vegetables of any kind, chopped fine, or even clover or alfalfa meal, although fresh green stuff is always to be preferred. Where natural green stuff is scarce a little plot of lettuce or spinach is easily grown and answers every purpose. These may be sown at intervals and as they are used the plot where they grew may be resown time and again during the season.

While green cut bone is the very best meat feed that can be given fowls, young or old, we do not advise its use during the warm months. It is almost impossible to get meat and bone scraps during the warm weather which are not more or less tainted with decay and decayed feed should never, under any circumstances, be given to hens or other poultry.

The beef scrap, blood meal and other meat preparations, sold for feeding to poultry, are far preferable to green cut bone, during the warm months, always provided a good, dry brand is secured. Less of this should be used in summer than in winter. If the meat feed is reduced one-third in summer the fowls will receive enough of it.

Shade is as important for hens in confinement as it is for those at liberty. A poultry house, unless it is well furnished with windows, is not an ideal shade for poultry, as it usually is warmer inside than outside. The best shade is that of growing plants such as sunflowers, but it requires some care to get these started in a poultry yard. If the plants are allowed to grow outside until they are eighteen inches high and then transplanted into the poultry yards they will grow without being destroyed by the hens, but this makes additional work for the poultry keeper.

We have found a low shelter with a very thick roof acceptable to yarded hens. We have made such a shelter by building a pen, open on every side to the free entrance of air, covered with a straw roof to make a good shelter for summer. The earth under such a shelter is always cool and damp and the hens will lie in it by the day. If straw is not available, a tent like structure made of old rugs or carpets or even canvas may be used with satisfaction.

Spading the yards where fowls are confined is desirable as this keeps the top soil loose and friable and induces the hens to take exercise by digging in search of feed. We know a poultry keeper who keeps his rather small yards crowded with fowls the year around, and manages to keep them healthy and in good laying condition as much of the time as would be possible with the largest range.

These yards are covered with sand once a year; the surface to the depth of a foot is hauled away and used for fertilizer, the place where this was taken from being filled with fresh sand. Every morning wheat is scattered over the yards and raked into the sand and the hens spend the day digging it out. We never saw brighter looking hens than were to be found in this yard. Some trees furnish shade. Cleanliness and good care does the rest.

Poultry of all kinds whether kept on the farm or in confinement should regularly be fed charcoal and good grit. It is commonly thought that grit is used to grind food, but there is another theory as to its use which may be found in these columns on another page. This is a matter that does not concern us at present. The value of grit is well understood and we know that neglecting to furnish it is followed by loss of productiveness and health. Charcoal is valuable as an absorbent of gases and

in this capacity it prevents the feed from souring in the crop and also promotes digestion.

We do not hesitate to say that males should be separated from females during the time that their services are not necessary. To do this is best for both sexes. The vigor of the male is preserved and the females are not worried by the attention of the males which very often is enough to reduce egg-production. This has been repeatedly proven by the most careful experiments.

Another reason why no males should be allowed with laying hens during the summer, is that unfertilized eggs will keep in good condition during the hottest weather for weeks, while fertilized eggs

are sure to begin spoiling after a few days pass.

If all the poultry owners of the country would make it a rule to separate the sexes as soon as the hatching season was over there would be a saving of a good many thousands of dollars through the better keeping quality of the eggs. Infertile eggs may be kept at ordinary summer temperature for several weeks without marked change, while two or three days of very warm weather will so affect fertile eggs that they cease to be good enough for table use, by particular people, although they may pass in the cities for the use of confectioners, cheap boarding houses, and others who are not strictly particular as to the quality of the eggs

they use. We have seen hundreds of cases of eggs that spoiled in transit because they were fertilized.

Above all the poultryman should remember that the summer care will affect for good or bad the winter productiveness of his hens. If they are kept in full vigor during the summer by having proper feed they will molt in the fall without becoming weakened, and will go into winter in the best possible condition to produce eggs, when they are the best price. Winter eggs should be the aim of every market poultryman and good care during the summer will lay the foundation for profits during the cold months while the flock which has been neglected remains idle and is kept at a loss.

Questions Answered For Our Subscribers

All questions concerning poultry breeding in all its phases, from subscribers only, are answered in these columns free of charge. No questions can be answered by mail under any circumstances as it takes too much time to do this. We answer questions in these columns without charge because a question answered for one subscriber may convey useful information to a great many who have encountered difficulties similar to the ones referred to in the questions asked and answered.

W. B., Davenport, Iowa, wants to know what feeds and seeds are good for little chicks.

Any grain or grass seed is good, such as cracked corn, broken wheat, steel cut oatmeal, millet, kafir corn, sorghum seed, grass seeds, rice, wheat screenings and many weed seeds.

F. J. B., City Island, New York, has some Leghorn hens which have been running with a scrub cock and wants to know how long a pure bred cock must be with them before the eggs will produce pure bred chicks.

This is a subject over which there has been a great deal of contention. We have known eggs from a hen which had been without a mate to be fertile after the third day, but most of them were not fertile before eight days. It is probable that about two weeks should be given before the eggs were set when pure bred chicks were desired. One mating between a male and female turkey fertilizes the eggs for the whole season, but this rule does not apply to other fowls.

J. M. C., Powersville, Georgia, wants to keep 100 hens and wants the greatest number of eggs and at the same time the most poultry, in pounds. He asks: "Shall I keep one variety? If so, which one? Shall I keep two varieties? If so, which two?"

We would advise everyone who is beginning to confine himself to one variety. Which variety is a matter in which there is so much opportunity for making a choice that we do not feel like saying. There is so little difference in the several varieties that it really does not matter much. The best egg layers are not the heaviest fowls, as a rule, but a good strain of one of the larger breeds easily may be better for laying than a poor strain of the distinctly laying breeds. Personally we would keep Single Comb Brown Leghorns, in Georgia or anywhere else. We know a lot of people who would unhesitatingly say we would make a poor choice. For all 'round purposes we would suggest that Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Langshans, Rhode Island Reds or Orpingtons would fill the bill. Select the breed that strikes you most favorably and take good care of them and the results will be satisfactory.

Georgia has an ideal climate for poultry and you should succeed with any breed.

Mrs. H. M. B., Flushing, L. I., asks us to publish articles on the diseases of poultry, as she has bought two books on the subject and has not been able to find satisfactory information.

We occasionally publish articles on the diseases of poultry, but haven't much faith in poultry doctoring. Fowls are naturally healthy and disease is the result of neglect. Roup and cholera are most to be dreaded. Either is the result of neglect and unsanitary conditions. From time to time we shall take these matters up and discuss them in the light of the latest information on the subject. Keep your fowls in a clean house, give them plenty of exercise, sunshine and wholesome feed, with pure water and good grit and they will not need much doctoring.

S. B. H., Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson, New York, asks where he can obtain Farmer Miles' caponizing tools.

It has been so long since we heard any inquiry for this particular outfit that we had almost forgotten it. We are inclined to think they are not made any more. A fine set of another make can be obtained from any poultry supply house or incubator firm. There are a number of reliable firms advertising with us this month.

H. M. C., Emporia, Kansas, writes: "Can you give me some idea of what per cent dividends one could reasonably expect from a good sized poultry farm? Is there really much money in raising poultry on a large scale? Have you known many men to accumulate much money in the business? If so, were they specially well located?" He then asks an answer by mail.

Once more we cannot answer questions by mail. To answer the above questions categorically would take more time than we could afford to give one subscriber, and to answer all questions by mail would take up so much time that we would be compelled to hire an associate to edit POULTRY. We do not know our correspondent's idea of a "good sized plant." Mr. Hallock, of Long Island, would say that raising 40,000 ducks a year requires a good sized plant, and Mr. Van Dreser would think 200 acres of land devoted to poultry about the right size. U. R. Fishel would probably acknowledge he has a good sized plant in his 120-acre farm. Plymouth Poultry Farm has sixty acres with more than \$30,000 invested. All these gentlemen make good dividends. Theo. Wittman managed to attend to his newspaper business and pull about \$1200 a year out of a poultry business confined to four or five city lots. These are a very few of our friends who make money on good sized plants. None of them is specially well

located, but all of them are poultrymen to the last item. Not knowing our correspondent we could not predict the outcome were he to invest \$100 or \$10,000 in the poultry business. Some men have made a big success with small capital and others have sunk thousands of dollars to find out they couldn't keep poultry with profit.

A. G. B., Westfield, Massachusetts, says: "George Howard in his book, 'Standard Varieties of Chickens,' highly commends the pit game for its prolificacy and the excellent quality of its flesh. Please tell me which variety of pit games is the best general purpose fowl. Also which of the following breeds would you advise me to keep? Which three? Langshan, White Orpington, White Indian Game, Pit Game (any one), Barred Rock, Houdan, Black Spanish?"

We are willing to take Howard's word for it. We don't know a thing about pit games except that they are bred to fight and we never saw one of them put to this useful (?) work in our life. We wouldn't know a "Shawlneck" from a "Warhorse" if we should happen to meet a flock of pit games coming down the pike. As a typical southern gentleman Mr. Howard knows more about pit games in one minute than we expect to at the end of our days. Of the other breeds named we would as a matter of personal choice select Langshans, Barred Rocks or White Orpingtons. Either are good enough for any one and the three would fill every requirement for any purpose, except fitting with steel and throwing into a pit to win or die.

S. B., Proctor, Minnesota, asks: "Is pulverized granite good grit material for fowls? When will some experienced poultryman write on molting; season, duration, feed necessary during this period, diseases incident to it, preventatives, etc.?"

Nothing could be better than granite from which to make grit for fowls. It contains several mineral elements that are of value in supplying the needs of the fowls. An installment of "Instructions in Poultry Raising" will be devoted to the molting period in which all details will be taken up in full. Just here we desire to say that a good many think the period of molting a dangerous one, but such is not the case. Molting is a natural operation and not an accidental occurrence during which the fowls are in a critical condition. We never think of danger to a cow or horse from shedding the hair, but this is exactly what occurs when a fowl molts. Nature does not put her children in peril through preparing them to be better able to live out their lives and accomplish the purpose for which they live.

A Good Use For a Bad Weed

THE common dandelion is entirely too common in this country and is becoming more of a nuisance each year. Hitherto no good use has been found for this weed, except as it is used in a very limited way for "greens" for which it is esteemed by a good many people, with good reason, for it contains medicinal properties which promote good health by purifying the blood.

Our English contemporary, "Poultry" suggests that this weed makes a very valuable green feed for poultry, and especially for chicks. We agree that this seems very good use for a bad weed and would recommend it to our friends. Digging

dandelion plants from the lawn is about the most uninteresting task one can be called on to perform, because it is in the nature of a work that must be done over and over again, without resulting in anything.

If our friends who have lawns and keep chickens, ducks or turkeys will begin to feed the dandelion leaves to their young stuff, or to hens which are confined, there will be some object in digging the plants out of the ground. We would suggest that the whole plant might be thrown into the yards with the old fowls, but that for young stuff the leaves alone be used and these chopped rather

fine, to enable the chicks to swallow them easily.

It is claimed that dandelion leaves correct stomach trouble in chicks, cool the blood and promote health in other ways, and that they will be found to be of more value than Epsom salts for every purpose for which this mineral product is used among poultry.

In digging the weed it is necessary to cut the root well below the surface or it will throw up new sprouts. No doubt using it for feed will result in its extinction in many places where it is now a disfiguring nuisance on otherwise ornamental lawns.

The Trap Nest In Actual Practice



HE function of the trap-nest is to show which hen laid the egg." Thus Mr. Wellcome sums up the philosophy of the trap-nest. In practice it might well be called the kodak of poultry breeding—the hen operates the shutter, the breeder does the rest. The likeness is not altogether fanciful. As the camera imprints the view or picture on the sensitized plate or film so may we, by the use of the trap, have a panoramic view of the lives of the birds in the flock. The impression on the plate must be developed and fixed; what we learn by means of the trap nest must be fully and properly recorded. To complete our simile, we have but to compare the finished print, the positive reproduction, with that impression which the well kept record makes on the breeder. A good print is easily obtained from a good negative; thought and sound reasoning will insure satisfactory results from comprehensive records. It is what these records may be and what deductions may be drawn from them that this article will largely treat.

First as to the practical uses of the trap nest. In the laying pens we learn the quantity of eggs laid by each bird and note the development of the laying habit, of persistency. We learn which birds lay with regular frequency and which ones are more easily influenced by weather conditions, by changes in feeding or in housing, and we soon learn to note the effect of laying on the condition of various individuals. We observe and note the size, the weight and color of the shell of the eggs laid by different birds. We soon discover which ones are prone to go on the nest without laying, and later we are able to attribute the correct reason to this and remedy it if the bird is out of condition, or cull if necessary. We may at the time

W. G. CORY

of installing the nests, have one or more egg-eaters; but if they continue the habit we will soon discover them by means of the tell-tale showing—no egg, except the portion remaining on the beak.

In the breeding pens, we will have birds that have passed through at least their first degree, that have fulfilled our requirements during their terms in the laying pens, but we continue to use the trap nests in order to learn the percentage of fertility of each hen's eggs, to observe the strength of the egg-germs, of the proportion of her eggs that hatch and of her transmitting qualities.

If we set any hens, we will also have an equipment of trap nests in the hatching pen. The reasons for this are three-fold: first the hens are accustomed to both the interior and exterior appearance of the nests and consequently rarely offer any objection to being taken from the nest in their regular pen; second, they sit better in a semi-dark nest; third, they can readily be handled and quickly locked in or released.

The records for the laying pens need be little more than ruled blanks, with square spaces for each day of the month or year. The usual plan is to have one such blank for each pen, to contain a month's record for each hen in that pen. I discarded this plan several years ago, favor of the individual record blank. One blank is assigned to each bird and will contain her record for one year. Several hundred of the blanks may be bound together in a loose leaf cover, which permits the ready removal or addition of one or more blanks. The reverse side of our blank is ruled and spaced for a complete general description, a record of pedigree, weights at various times,

and for condition, mating and breeding notes. For birds early discarded from the laying pens, or not intended for breeding, the general record is not necessary.

The egg records are compiled from the eggs themselves, each egg as it is gathered being marked with the hen number, the pen letter and the date. When collected they are placed in trays, in practically numerical order. The blanks are bound in numerical order, hence it is but a simple matter to credit each hen with each egg she lays. Breeding notes are taken from the "hatching book," in which is kept a full record, from year to year, of incubator and hen hatching, and from the "customers' book" containing the record of how the orders were filled and such notes as may be derived from customers pertaining to their hatches and laying and breeding results. These are indirectly trap nest records, for the fact that each egg is marked with the number of the hen laying it and the further fact that the pedigree of any bird can be given, are both due to the trap nests. Incidentally, I might add that the customers take a decided interest in these features. They have some real knowledge of what they are hatching and breeding, and their inquiries and voluntary reports show that they appreciate this fact.

General description is recorded, weights taken and condition notes made as opportunity offers or occasion makes necessary. When it is remembered that every bird is, or may be, handled every time she lays, it readily will be seen that less effort is necessary in maintaining such records than is required to describe them. I use the expression "may be handled" owing to the fact that we soon learn the distinguishing features of many of our birds and when the trap nest door is opened for one of these we can mark the egg with the correct number without having to examine the leg-band.

One-half of the Poultry House on Model Poultry Farm. (Owned by the Studebaker Estate.)

Photo by Sleeper.



There is nothing scientific about the plan I have outlined. It is plain simple book-keeping and when I say it is really time-saving I state but the truth, for the few hours given to the work may be the means of improvement in a single season which might not be made in several years breeding by observation or by haphazard mating.

One can not hope in a single season to learn to make unfailing selections and deductions, even from the most comprehensive records, and experience I doubt if a person with a well-trained analytical mind could explain just why certain deductions and selections were made.

We may be able to pick out those persistent layers which will transmit their laying characteristics and select males which will properly mate with them, and to discard those birds which will not breed or are unfit to breed from; and yet not be able to tell others why we reach our conclusions. We easily can disprove the statement that the heavy layer will not breed or transmit, but we will learn why such a statement gains credence for we will find some specimens that are antagonistic to breeding and that will tax your own persistence before finally submitting to service and at times we will find them barren. Simi-

lar conditions will be met with in exhibition birds, but probably not so often. The physical condition at the beginning of and during the breeding season, history and pedigree and the males they are mated with, are as potent factors in the one case as in the other.

The record of pullet 219 is a very good one but I doubt if the bird will be of any breeding value. My principle reason for this doubt is that heavy laying seems to wear on her, although she maintains weight and at this writing is increasing her product, yet she is beginning to lack eye-lustre and general sprightliness. She was a year old April first and maintained laying throughout the winter, in spite of the fact that through the stress of circumstances she was moved several times and each time to a somewhat different style pen. The November move caused several of her mates to molt and stopped the laying of some others until late in the winter. The last move brought her among some fifteen different birds, but as this occurred in March it had little effect on her or the others. If she continues to lay for two months longer, I shall put a male in her pen for a few days and then test the fertility of a couple of her eggs and those of a some other heavy and persis-

tent layers. If I find these strong, as I did the 200th and 201st eggs of a pullet last year, I shall have to withhold my judgment of her breeding value, at least until she has entirely completed her molt.

Deductions for results in exhibition breeding are most easily made in the fall. Then, having our young stock properly marked, we can readily tell which hens have proven to be our best breeding birds and we can go further and attribute influence to male or female in bringing about the results that we wanted. Uniform quality in either cockerels or pullets, from several hens in the same pen, usually can be credited to the males. Vast superiority of the offspring from one hen in a pen over those from the other hens in the pen, is due usually to that hen. If the young stock is much superior to either dam or sire, it is due, probably, to the fact that there is an especial affinity—an ideal mating—between the parents and their progeny.

"The function of the trap nest is to show which hen laid the egg;" the function of the breeder is to use this knowledge and that gained from incidental books and records, to develop the highest type of breeding—call it scientific breeding, if you like.

The Philosophy of Pure Breeding



HERE still remain a large number of people who hold to the belief that it does not matter whether fowls be pure bred or not. Indeed we often hear the assertion that a good laying hen is a good hen, no matter whether she is pure bred or not, a statement which is eminently correct as far as it goes. The trouble is it does not go far enough.

The writer at one time operated a high class dairy, the cows being pure bred Jerseys except as to one animal, which was simply a red cow without blood or breeding, from outside appearances, yet in all our experience we never owned a cow which gave richer milk or more of it. She was a phenomenal performer at the pail, and was prized very highly on that account, yet she was worthless as a breeder for we never knew what to expect of her progeny. While the calves from the Jersey cows readily sold for \$50 each the calves from that red cow could be sold for just what they were worth in the food market.

For the purposes of the dairy business the red cow was worth more than any of the Jerseys of royal breeding, but there her value ended for she had not the power to transmit to her descendants her own valuable qualities. She was one of the accidents of nature. Somewhere back in her uncertain pedigree there was no doubt some animal, or perhaps more than one, of as great value as herself, but we could not count on obtaining an animal of the same value among any of her descendants.

In this case we might by selection have found other scrub cows exactly as good as this particular one, and by selections from their descendants might, through a long course of careful breeding and rigorous selection, have secured at last a strain of dairy cows every one of which might have been expected to be valuable for dairy purposes.

To have undertaken to do this would have been folly, for during the first of the effort to improve the herd there would have been more poor cows than good ones and progress would have been very slow. Consequently it was cheaper to buy cows with authentic pedigrees than it would have been to undertake to establish a new family, which

would not have been any improvement on what had already been produced by others.

So it is in breeding fowls. We may have a flock of excellent layers but we absolutely can not depend on breeding from that flock enough good pullets to keep our stock good, unless the original flock has back it a long line of ancestors which have been bred with egg-production in view.

It is agreed by all good observers that like begets like, but the trouble is that we take this rule to apply to but one generation, forgetting that it refers to species rather than to individuals. We all know we never get turkeys from breeding chickens, nor canaries from bantams. Each species reproduces its like, but among individuals there may be found considerable variations.

No two blades of grass are alike and no son is exactly alike his father in appearance, temperament or intelligence. The same rule applies to all animal nature. Under laws which we do not understand, except in a far off way, nature is constantly producing variations and under favorable circumstances of soil, climate or environment these variations finally become varieties, and, no doubt entirely different species.

Since man began to observe that he could by his own acts, so mold nature that he could produce "ring-streaked and striped" cattle, he has been gathering a store of knowledge as to the best methods of breeding. Science is now grappling with the great problem of producing varieties, but as yet much of our knowledge might well be called classified empiricism rather than established scientific rules of action. We have progressed far enough that we can make considerable changes in the form, color and markings of our domestic animals and birds, but the methods by which we arrive at such results as we desire are crude, slow and uncertain.

For fifty years we have been trying to breed Plymouth Rocks, for instance, with clean legs and yet not frequently find birds of this breed with feathers on their legs. Along the same line we have been striving to produce strains of birds which would produce a large number of eggs. In this we have succeeded to some extent. During the 4000 years through which we know man has

had the domestic fowl under his control we have increased the number of eggs a hen will produce in a year from about thirty to five times that number, and yet the Maine experiment station found a high-bred hen which did not lay a single egg in a year and another that laid but six. Mr. Cory has had a similar experience in his yards. He has hens which are very productive and others which he has been obliged to discard as entirely worthless.

This shows the value and necessity of exact methods in poultry raising. If we desire good results we must secure first good birds. These may be secured by selection, as we have said, but the foundation is not to be relied on. We must not only secure good birds but we must secure those which are descended from good birds, bred for the use to which we desire to put our flocks.

There is another phase to this question which points to the necessity for good stock. This is the public estimate of our birds. The general public may seem to be indifferent as to the benefits to be derived from good stock, but when we are ready to sell to the public it demands at our hands that which is not only pure bred but that which has been bred with the greatest care and skill. The man who keeps a flock of scrub fowls can never sell them for more than they are worth in the food market. His fowls are worth just what they will weigh at the ruling rate per pound. The man who has pure bred stock will always find buyers at much above the food price for a large part of his stock if he lets the public know what he has to sell to it. Even when he makes no effort to give wide publicity to his offerings he will find many buyers at high prices in his own immediate neighborhood. This with the certainty of knowing that his good egg-producers will produce others as good or better is sufficient incentive for anyone to endeavor to secure the best and continue to breed from the best.

Buckwheat makes a very good poultry feed, where it can be grown. It is the quickest crop to mature that can be grown in this country and furnishes a grain feed that is very good for fattening poultry in the fall.



AYLESBURY DUCKS

THEO. F. JAGER



HIS variety, formerly called the English White Duck, as against the Dutch Greys, Blacks and Browns, is one of the oldest in existence and in reality in all points, except in color of eye, is an albino descended from the common old-time English farm duck. We demand a deep leaden hue instead of the albino pink eye and, as vitality, size and variety points of excellence show up strongest in dark-eyed specimens, nothing detrimental to the breed could possibly come from a Standard demand for "dark, shading into black pupil".

The English dukedom, Buckingham, now Buckinghamshire and especially the Vale of Aylesbury, that county holds the honor of creating, perfecting and naming this breed. What Long Island duck centers are today to New York, Aylesbury duckeries were and are to London. The difference lies only in the method of rearing, as English duckers are great believers in boiled rice for fattening and, as a rule, the English yards are smaller and more one-man or family affairs. Farms that produce 10,000 or more young annually as here, are rare, and the rule is probably 1500 ducklings for the average English duck-yard annually.

The Aylesburys have an almost horizontal carriage—in this respect differing greatly from the elevated Pekins—carry nine and eight pounds for yearling males and females respectively; this is in breeding condition. Show ducks under forced feeding, while confined in darkened cages—this partially to hold color of bill—have been known to weigh twenty-three and one half pounds to the pair.

The plumage is a dead or chalk white, free from any tints in undercolor. The bill large and broad, should form a straight upper line from the base of skull to its point if viewed sideways and be of pale flesh color, the color of "my lady's finger nails" as one gallant Englishman once remarked.

The bean on bill is pure horn white, black spots or streaks on the bill are a disqualification for show birds, and yellow shadings or blotches apt to appear in the course of time on birds exposed to sun and wind, are objectionable. The skin differing from all other ducks (except the Blue Swedish) is light pink in color, often fading to dead white after a few days of cold storage. The meat is white, very tender and short grained, in this latter respect excelling the Pekins. Their fat is also light colored, almost colorless. The main differences between Pekins and Aylesburys lies in the creamy plumage, erect carriage and yellow skin and fat of the former against the chalkwhite feathers, white skin, fat and meat of the latter. Aylesburys sport bright light orange shanks and toes with dead white nails against the red orange feet of Pekins.

Early produced breeders will begin with egg-laying from four to six weeks prior to the final break up of winter and with proper care and feed will keep it up the better part of the season. The eggs are large, white-shelled and translucent. A good duck will lay as many as 130 eggs during the year, although instances are on record where 143 eggs have been laid. In large flocks the average egg-production varies between 100 and 115. Often

eggs with a shell tinted green will appear and according to English duckers, as interviewed by Weir, should not be used for hatching, that the foreign blood apparent in the tint, be reduced in the future breeders. One old ducker remarked that a duck producing off-colored eggs "warn't a good un, but was wrong somehow, or somewhat, or somewhere."

The old duck is a fairly good sitter, but an indifferent mother. The young, if from unrelated stock having free run, are perfectly hardy, easy to raise and fatten and will reach green duck maturity in from nine to eleven weeks.

America is, so to speak, Aylesbury poor. We rarely see good Aylesburys. If we do, inquiries will generally reveal the fact that the specimens in question are but one or two generations removed from birds bred on English soil. It is a pity that our duckmen cannot or will not give the Aylesbury a good trial, but its eems the whitish carcass color prevents the ready sale of them in this yellow loving age, alongside of Pekins.

The oldtime shapely, close feathered and compactly bred Aylesbury is disappearing gradually and making room for the loose-skinned baggy bird, that if fattened can carry the weight. Commercialism rules the world and through it it even rules the fancy as shown by the types of Aylesburys honored in the great English shows.

Killing and Dressing Ducks

Featherripe flocks, i. e. flocks just turning into their first molt, if penned up with forced fattening, have reached the pinnacle of profit and should be marketed at once. Delay means loss in feathers and flesh, harder picking and pinfeather shaving. Don't do it! Use the catching alley in sorting over the ripe flocks and avoid unnecessary worry and a climbing and clawing of birds topping themselves in corners or against fences. All scratches show on the carcass and fail to improve the looks and selling price.

Five slatted panels, each eight feet long by two feet wide constitute the catching alley. Fasten two panels against a house forming a walk two feet wide, use two panels to shape the funnel to catch the flock and use the last panel to close the trap. Never operate with more than five or six ducks at one time in the narrow walk. All birds found wanting should be returned to the old pen for another week of forced feeding.

The selected birds will be ready for killing twenty-four hours later. Keep them in the mean-

time on a clean surfaced pen—clean gravel is best—and provide nothing but drinking-water until six hours before killing when this also should be taken away. The water flushes the system and the carcass will be so much better and healthier for the consumer.

A killing rack should be used as a labor saving appliance on all farms that raise several hundred annually. Anyone can put it up. A two by four fastened at a height of six feet horizontally on the picking shed—use the shady side of same—serves to hold the double strings, which, when looped suspend the ducks by the feet. Place them eighteen inches apart. A lower two by four of the same length is securely fastened to blocks driven in the ground. This one is placed three or four feet away from the house and has wires attached to correspond with strings. These wires are hooked through the bill of the ducks and should hold the birds at an angle of forty-five degrees. Kill with the knife in the upper mouth by holding lower mandible with your left hand, and draw the knife from left to right toward you, this will, if done correctly, start a profuse bleeding at once. Merciful breeders first stun the birds by hitting them on the head with a mallet.

Dry picking should commence at once. For scalding wait until life is extant, then wash head and bill and cleanse the mouth from all clogging blood, attend to the feet also, if dirty and dip quickly in water brought near the boiling point. Hold the head in one hand and with the other hand hold the legs. Never insert the bill or feet in hot water, as the tender skin will peel off. Reverse bird when back part is scalded and scald the lower section by gently moving the carcass to and fro in the water for a few seconds. Sponge off all surplus water and pick. Leave head, upper neck, flight and main tail feathers intact. If pins feathers cannot all be removed, they should be shaved off.

Tanks holding pure ice cold water are used for eliminating the animal heat. A handful of salt in same is good. As a rule it is safe to assume that ducks have been properly cooled in four hours, although six hours is generally considered best.

Ship in boxes or barrels without straw or paper. Bore a hole or two in bottom to drain surplus water off and start packing with duck's breast up. One layer being full, fill in a layer of fine ice and so alternately until barrel or box is filled. Then top off with a big chunk of ice, cover with burlap and the journey may begin.

Weight of Feed and Eggs

A MISSOURI bulletin contains some data that will be interesting to poultrymen. In the outline of the bulletin it is stated six out of ten of the best poultry feeds are found on nearly every farm, and on most farms the other four are easily purchased. Of the feeds tried in the experiment it was found that hens consumed sixteen times their own weight in feed and produced six times their own weight in eggs.

Upon this topic the bulletin says: In 1893 the writer of this article conducted an experiment participated in by 230 people. There were a few

pens of grade and cross bred pullets, but most of them were pure bred and of the Standard varieties. Twenty different breeds were entered and ten states were represented. One hundred and forty-three of these pens continued in the contest for the entire year and sent in their weekly and monthly reports on blanks furnished them. Many of these reports were verified by creditable witnesses and attested by affidavits. Of the 143 full-year pens the twenty leading pens produced each year an average of more than 200 eggs per pen, and the average of the total of these twenty pens was 240

eggs per hen. It was demonstrated that hens of several varieties produce 240 eggs per year of an average weight of two ounces, a total of thirty pounds, or six times the weight of the pullet at starting.

Some two or three years ago one of our leading agricultural papers secured statistics showing that the farm hen costs for feed from forty-seven to

eighty-three cents per year, an average of sixty-five cents. But two objections arise here: First, these hens ran at large quite a portion of the time and picked up much of their food; second these hens are not kept up to the high pressure standard necessary to secure "two eggs every three days," so did not consume nearly as much feed as must your forty-five pullets in this experiment.

Two ounces of grain per day is the highest estimate we have seen given, but we are sure from our own experience and that of others that this alone is not enough. We have, therefore, allotted to each of our forty-five pullets, each weighing five pounds at the start, sixteen times her own weight of food, or a daily ration of three and five-ninths ounces.

The Kansas Laying Competition

Dr. J. MARTIN



ACCORDING to my promises I send you the report of the first six months of our egg-laying competition ending March 31. The following are the totals of eggs laid by each of the various pens named, consisting of six females each:

American or Rose Comb Reds, Dr. J. Martin, 464; Rose Comb White Leghorns, Mrs. Jennie Warren, 404; Buff Wyandottes, G. C. Wheeler, 395; White Wyandottes, Beecher & Beecher, 352; Single Comb White Leghorns, Kansas State Agricultural College, 347; Barred Plymouth Rocks, J. W. Jones, 279; Light Brahmas, F. A. Brown, 267.

The following table shows cost of feed and value of eggs per pen:

Name of Breed	Cost	Value
American Reds	\$2.995	\$6.456
Rose Comb White Leghorns	2.621	5.313
Buff Wyandottes	3.078	5.389
White Wyandottes	3.042	4.453
Single Comb White Leghorns	2.524	4.418
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.162	3.407
Light Brahmas	3.150	3.265

The American or Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds while making a good comparative showing nevertheless had a rather rough experience. Having been laying two months already when the contest began, hen their first litter of eggs was laid out, they became broody then molted in the dead of winter, being half naked during January and part of February when the weather was most severe. The thermometer at the Agricultural College Experiment Station registering 30 degrees below zero. In view of this experience and serious set back incident to molting at an unusual time they did remarkably well proving what has so often and so generally been claimed for them, incomparability as winter layers. The Light

Brahmas, being a slow maturing fowl, did not get down to business until the expiration of the first three months, but now that they have gotten well started good things may be expected of them from this time until the contest closes on October 31.

For some reason the pen of Plymouth Rocks have been disappointing to their friends and admirers, owing as they do from an exceptionally heavy laying strain of Plymouth Rocks. The winter was unfavorable, perhaps the most so for several years, for heavy egg-production, being unusually cold and disagreeable.

An item worthy of study by all practical poultrymen in connection with the leading pen is the low cost for feed as related to the value of the eggs sold from the pen, leaving a quite handsome profit; while in some of the pens the cost of feed almost equalled the price obtained for the eggs they laid. From the figures in these tables we can do some interesting figuring on a flock of 1000 birds.

[Editor's Note] In the last sentence above Dr. Martin intimates that some interesting conclusions might be derived from taking the results shown by the American Red in competition and figuring on 1000 hens. In six months six hens showed a profit above food cost of \$3.463 or \$1.154 for a year for each hen, provided, they continue to lay at the same rate during the next six months, which we are free to say we do not believe they will.

At the the same rate 1000 hens would show a profit over food cost of just \$1154 for one year, a very tidy sum to think about to most of us.

It looks easy but there are other things to think about besides feed and eggs. To keep 1000 hens one must have to begin with land worth at a low price \$500, with a house to live in on it, and other buildings that will cost \$1000, and one must put his whole time in, which is worth something, so the business begins to show that keeping 1000 hens is no boys' play. Besides the estimate here given is for exceptional conditions. The hens were kept in perfectly appointed houses under the supervision of high-salaried men and the eggs were produced at a time when their average value was 17.69 cents per dozen, while summer eggs will fall below this figure.

Dr. Martin's hens are good ones, the best in the contest by far, as the figures now stand, but even among them are poor ones. His best hen showed a profit of 90 cents for the six months and his poorest one a profit of 7 cents for the same time. Another one had to her credit 33 cents and figuring in thousands we must not accept the average made by six hens, selected for the purpose of making a record and kept under exceptionally favorable conditions.

In figuring on the profits of poultry keeping we must confine ourselves to average conditions all along the line. With the above figures it would be easy to figure out a fortune, but the figures are not a statement of average conditions. The hens were bred and selected by an expert, kept under the best possible conditions by an expert. It is a fine showing and one our friend may be proud of, but POULTRY wants to state exact facts in such a way that the inexperienced beginner will not lose his head and go blindly into the poultry business without knowing what is before him. Under good conditions poultry is profitable, with poor conditions it is not.

A Few Facts About Eggs

THOUGH the color of eggs has an effect upon their market value it does not indicate in any way a difference in their food value. They are spoiled by the entrance of a micro-organism through the porous shell which sets up fermentation. The flavor may be influenced by the food eaten by laying hens.

The North Carolina experiment station, by feeding a quantity of chopped wild onions to hens, obtained eggs so pronounced in flavor that they could not be eaten, and this continued while the wild onion was fed.

Eggs consist chiefly of two nutriment—protein, or muscle forming foods, and fats which are utilized as fat in the system, in addition to water and a small amount of mineral matter consisting of phosphorus and common salt, sulphur, calcium, potassium, and iron. The food nutriment are similar to those in meat, cheese, milk and other animal foods.

The frequently made statement that eggs at

25 cents a dozen are cheaper than meat is only true in that a smaller outlay of expenditure answers for the meal, providing two eggs for each individual. The average hen's egg weighs two ounces and is supposed to be equal in nutriment to an ounce of meat. Its average size is 2.6 inches long and 1.6 inches wide. Duck eggs, which are next larger, are usually bluish white in color, those of geese are commonly white, those of guinea fowls are usually light brown, more or less mottled with a deeper shade, and those of turkeys are speckled with a yellowish brown.

A new market has been obtained for eggs in the egg powders which are used instead of the fresh article in bakeries. There is also a desiccated eggs and which is much in favor during long marches and in the Klondike.

In the selection of eggs for cold storage only perfect eggs are taken, and those cracked in transit are sold to large baking establishments at prices below those of fresh ones and thus taking

the bakers out to a large extent from the winter demand and having a moderating effect upon prices.

Eggs found to be tainted are used in dressing leather for gloves and book binding, which is largely carried on in the foreign tenement districts of large cities. A disinfectant is also made of the tainted eggs and they are extensively used for the preparation of a shoe blacking. Besides the culinary use millions of eggs are used for wine clarifying, calico print works, and the preparation of photographers' dry plates. They are also used in the preparation of dyes.

Statistics show that the annual production of eggs on the farms of Michigan amounts to over \$6,000,000.

Turkeys like a high place to roost, but for the mother and her young nothing is so good as a pole raised five or six feet from the ground, to which they take very kindly.

The Benefits of Laying Competitions



THIS is our desire to make the competition a source of education to poultry-keepers."

This remark fell from the lips of Mr. J. A. Pennell on Wednesday evening, September 25, 1901, in his opening speech as chairman of the first Laying Competition Committee meeting held in Australia. The promoters of the competitions have kept that object steadily in view ever since. As time has gone on and their experience ripened they have been able to broaden the scope of the educative influence of their work. The value, too, of this practical form of advancing a previously neglected branch of the industry has been recognized and applied in state after state throughout the Commonwealth, and in New Zealand. In America, even, the seed has been sown, and the state of Kansas has in a modest way set the ball rolling, while in England, where winter tests of short duration have been held for many years, the Utility Poultry Club has decided to follow the lead of New South Wales and arrange twelve months' competitions.

The province of laying competitions is to improve the egg-producing standard of poultry. They set up a public standard for poultry-keepers to endeavor to equal or excel. The direct influence is the rivalry engendered among the competitors themselves, and the larger circle of those who hope by careful breeding to become competitors in the future. Then comes the still wider circle of those working on the same lines in their own yards also, without any desire to put the result of their labors under the limelight of public test. Thus the active incentive which the continuous competitions give to poultry-keepers to bring all their experience, skill and constant observation to bear upon the definite object of breeding better and better layers has been extended into the yards of thousands in this state alone. This is no exaggeration, and surely it is an educative influence that must bear good fruit. We all know of the many wonders that man has worked in various branches of stock-breeding, and the concentration of human intelligence and effort upon the goal of breeding fowls of increased productiveness must result in progress in the direction aimed at.

The fancier recognizes that he has to devote years of practical study and make breeding a science if he is to out-distance all rivals in the show pen. He finds that it is only by doing so that he can approach the standards of perfection and show ideals. The breeder for eggs is forced to recognize that he, too, must proceed along systematic and definite lines if he wants to bring out the best that is in his fowls. Before these competitions were inaugurated, how many poultry-keepers ever tested their hens from an egg producing point of view—how many ever gave such a thing a moment's thought? Very few indeed. What do we find now? That at least a majority of the competitors, and hundreds and hundreds of others are running a pen or pens of six pullets in their own yards against those in the competition, and

A. A. DUNNICLIFF

Organizing Secretary of "The Daily Telegraph"
Egg-Laying Competitions

recording the results for the same periods. Thus is a vast amount of data being gathered individually which must collectively educate the utility poultry breeders of the state. And not only are these enthusiasts recording the laying of their hens but they are observing which hens of the pen are most productive, and which have the least inclination to broodiness. By following this up system-

couraging the breeding of layers of good type (not necessarily modern show types in all instances), and of as correct feather as possible. Each year the rules have been made stricter in this respect, and each year there has been a corresponding improvement in the appearance of the pullets penned. In this way the utility man is encouraged to breed birds in which Standard requirements and productiveness are combined as far as possible. The utility breeder, will, as time goes on, become an increasingly potent factor in bringing about a modification of some of the fancy ideals, and thus harmonize the two branches of poultry culture to the common good of the industry.

By stipulating that the pullets must be at least seven months old when they enter the competition April 1, breeders have been educated on the point of the proper time to hatch out layers that will give the best return. Then in regard to the size of eggs, the minimum weight demanded each year has been gradually increased, with the result that strains (for it is often a matter of strain) and breeds, that lay undersized eggs are being displaced. No one can gainsay the good that the competitions are doing in this direction, and will continue to do in the future as the standard is further raised.

To sum up, the following is an outline of what the promoters of the competition desire to see done by every one who keeps fowls primarily for eggs:

- (1) Breeding from pens of proved productiveness.
- (2) Mating hens that have been tested, and their records kept for at least a year, and even then from the best individual hens in the pen, if possible.
- (3) Penning only male birds that have been bred from proved layers.
- (4) Hatching chickens (in New South Wales) chiefly in August and September, [These months correspond with our April and May. Editor.] so as to get matured pullets that

will commence to lay early in the Autumn when eggs are dear, and thus give the best money return for the year.

(5) Breeding only from layers of eggs of good market size, and setting only eggs that are of commercial standard size, viz: two ounces each or more.

(6) Breeding from as good specimens as regards Standard color, size and type as is compatible with the other objects in view.

If the ever increasing army of utility poultry-keepers work along these lines, the great egg-producing branch of the industry will make triumphant progress.

[Editor's Note.] The writer of the foregoing article has been Honorary Secretary of the three laying competitions which have been held in New South Wales, and has had an opportunity to study them from every point of view. His conclusions are the same as those of others who have given the matter close attention. When the competitions were first suggested it was not easy to obtain entries, but each succeeding one has been easier to fill. The fourth competition is now in progress.



White Wyandotte Cock Owned by J. C. Fishel & Son.

atically year after year, and breeding only from proved birds wonders can be, and are being, worked in obtaining better average returns, and making hens an increasing source of profit.

The show occupies a very important place in the poultry world. It affords the same encouragement to breed to ideals of form and feather, as the laying competition does to breeding up to a higher standard of productiveness. No matter what charges can be brought against the fancier for destroying certain breeds by aiming at exaggerated and economically useless points, the fact still remains, that the good the show has done in its own sphere far outweighs the evils that have undoubtedly been wrought, and one may ask if the breeds that survive in the zenith of their popularity are not better than those which they have supplanted. The competitions have demonstrated that certain types of the older established breeds, such as the show ideals demand, are conspicuously deficient as egg producers, and the "egg-men" are dropping these and cultivating more useful types of these breeds, and also devoting their attention to newer varieties. The competition committee aims at en-

Continuous and Close Culling for Rapid Improvement

THE process of culling should be continual with the breeder whose ambition soars to the height of desiring only to keep those birds which will do him honor wherever they may be seen.

The true fancier is never satisfied with any of his birds, except in degree. He may feel a sense of satisfaction in finding that certain of the birds of this year's breeding are better than any he ever before bred, but this only leads him to look forward to securing still better results.

The commercial poultryman looks rather to profits than to that higher satisfaction which comes to the true fancier who sees as the result of his labors better birds, when viewing them with the eye of the idealist who looks for that elusive perfection that the Standard declares to be worthy of full 100 points, that impossible finish that shows perfection in every section.

The true fancier breeds fowls first from simple love of them apart from any desire to make money. This is the kind of a fancier who will not put a price on his best and who will pay any price for the best of another breeder who has shown that his skill is great enough to breed birds which will win anywhere.

From the time fancy poultry breeding began

to the present day, we have always had fanciers who have bred fowls for the pure pleasure to be derived from reaching a height to which no other breeder ever attained. So, also, we have always had the commercial poultryman who has bred high class poultry because he could get higher prices for well bred birds than he could for common scrubs.

Both these classes are necessary in this commercial age, perhaps, but the fancier who is an idealist is becoming more numerous every year and to him is due, in a great measure, the increased prices we hear of in these later days.

The idealist is never ready to quit culling, nor should the breeder with practical notions be. Every breeder of high class poultry has one end in view—the production of birds such as no other breeder has ever been able to produce. The idealist that he may experience the pure joy of producing that which no one has ever before been able to produce, and the commercially inclined that his birds may bring the highest price ever paid for birds of their kind.

It is a good plan to begin culling at an early age. It is rarely worth while to keep a chick which shows some serious defect at an early age,

longer than to get it to the size when the market will take it. Such defects as feathers on the legs of clean-legged breeds, crooked toes, wry tails, twisted backs, bad combs, or crooked breast bones show at a comparatively early age and chicks showing such defects should be sent to market at the earliest possible moment.

Later will appear defects of plumage, eye, color of shank and others which are not noticeable until some size has been attained.

Chicks of a colored breed which show white wing or tail feathers should always be objects of suspicion. Frequently such chicks will show the proper colors after their first molt, but they have in them the tendency to breed white feathers and the careful breeder will not willingly select them for his breeding pen.

Chicks which develop slowly and come to maturity late are not the best ones to select, for early maturity is a strong symptom of that constitutional vigor which we seek.

If we are satisfied to cull out only those which we must discard we may be certain that our progress will be slow. He who culls closely will make the most rapid progress and soonest reach the goal of success.

Summer the Best Time to Hatch Bantams

A GOOD many bantam breeders are in too much of a hurry to get their chicks hatched. They begin to set hens early and the chicks come out at the most favorable time to make growth and weight and before the show season comes they have a lot of over weight chicks to throw out.

Bantams are the product of selection and judicious neglect. They all have a tendency to grow too large and the principal difficulty the bantam breeder has to encounter is in keeping his birds down to weight.

This is especially true of bantams other than game. These are descended from heavy breeds mostly, and it is easy for them to get to a weight that disqualifies them in the show room.

I have bred bantams for a good many years, more or less, and I have always had the best luck when I refrained from setting my eggs until the hatching season for larger fowls was past. Bantams hatched from eggs set in June or July are no

doubt somewhat harder to raise than those hatched earlier, but this very fact of the season being unfavorable tends to keep weights down and prevent overweight fowls.

My plan always has been to hatch the chicks under bantam hens and after they are hatched give the hens liberty to wander over as large a range as they will take, feeding them very little and letting them hunt for their living. This keeps the chicks thin in flesh and the exercise keeps them down in size. Such chicks are not fully grown when winter comes and after cold weather sets in will not grow much more.

Where bantams are kept confined in pens it is very hard to refrain from overfeeding. The little fellows really require so little feed that one is very likely to feed them all they can swallow without knowing he has been so liberal.

Bantam chicks should be kept hungry all the time and should not be given feed that will induce

rapid growth. Cracked corn is a good feed for them as it does not tend to produce large bones. A little wheat is all right but it should not be fed with a liberal hand or the chicks will develop large bones and a big frame which, when covered with flesh, will make the birds too large.

The breeder who secures small birds which are perfectly healthy in every way will have proved that he knows how to starve his birds just enough to keep down size and not interfere with their vigor. It is entirely possible to feed just enough to keep the animal system going without leaving much surplus to go to added weight and this point in feeding is what the bantam breeder is always seeking.

Set the hens in as cool a place as possible and give them an orchard or berry patch to run in after the chicks are hatched and the chicks will be perfect in shape and color as bantams and a credit to their breeder.

Artificial Eggs---The Farm Press Fooled

“A PARIS chemist has produced a ‘colorable imitation’ of the ordinary egg of commerce. The shell is made with a blowpipe from a moist combination of lime and bismuth. The white of the egg is made of sulphur carbon and beef fat and the yolk is composed of a mixture of beef blood and magnesia, colored with chrome yellow.”

Under the heading, “An Artificial Egg” we have seen the above item in at least a half a dozen alleged agricultural papers, and like the story of artificial honey in an artificial comb, it will probably keep going among papers of this class for an indefinite time.

Any agricultural editor, who knows his business and is at all informed concerning matters of interest to farmers, should know that the formula above given is about the most absurd one that could be used for such a purpose. The item says

the white of the egg is made of “sulphur, carbon and beef fat” a most ridiculous statement as it is known to those who ever looked into a book of agricultural chemistry that the white of an egg contains almost absolutely no fat in any shape. It is one of the substances which contains hardly a trace of carbohydrates, this element being made up of the starch, sugar and oils of food stuffs. An artificial egg with a white composed of these substances would be about as far from the real composition of the genuine egg as one could possibly get.

The yolk of this wonderful artificial egg is made of “a mixture of beef blood and magnesia, colored with chrome yellow”. What a delectable dainty this same artificial egg must be. Beef blood, magnesium and chrome yellow, a mineral paint, would no doubt be very appetizing and the color

of that yolk would be all that could be wished for by those who desire a dark colored yolk, but we fear the taste for it would have to be cultivated by a long residence among the lowest tribe of Digger Indians or the Aleuts of the farther coasts of Kamschatka. It does not appear from the formula given that the yolk of this egg has any fat in it, of any nature, as beef's blood comes nearer being chemically the same as the white of an egg than most materials that are common, while all the fat in a real egg is contained in the yolk.

Taken as a whole the story lacks inventive skill and shows gross ignorance on the part of the inventor. If some of our brethern of the agricultural press would buy some of the books on elementary chemistry, and give them a casual reading, they would not make themselves ridiculous by publishing such stories.

A Theory of the Use and Office of Grit



HY does the hen eat various kinds of grit and what use does she make of the inorganic elements of which they are constituted? Does she use grit for grinding and digesting her feed, or is it required for some other purpose?

The poultry breeder has been taught from the earliest period of poultry breeding that since fowls have been created without teeth they must have some kind of sharp, cutting grit to enable them to grind and digest their feed. This theory has been regarded as correct by poultry breeders and the digestive apparatus of fowls has been looked upon as a sort of a grinding mill requiring grit in order to effect the work it had to do.

If this theory is true we would like to ask the ancient Animists what provision the Creator made for the protection of the delicate and sensitive lining of the stomach of fowls to prevent it from being cut and lacerated by the keen cutting edges of the sharp grit often used, and for preventing it from being damaged beyond repair?

The stomach of a fowl seems to be immune from the effect of contact with sharp grit for it often swallows pieces of glass, with cutting edges as sharp as a razor, without apparent ill effect, although if any other animal would swallow such substances it would cause death in a short time.

From the fact that the all wise Creator has designed for the hen to make use of the inorganic elements of grit, would it not be evident that with the great ingenuity which has been employed in the construction of her wonderful mechanism, that there had been some special device employed to prevent its destruction by the sharp cutting tendency of the grit.

Every animal is indeed properly adapted by its formation to conform to the sphere in which it was intended by nature to live, move, reproduce, and perpetuate its species, and if any apparent defect exists, it is safe to conclude that what we should presume a nearer approach to perfection would in fact be unnecessary refinement if not a positive inconvenience.

If we begin to review some of those imaginative theories, which have been framed from the very commencement, when anatomy and physiology first burst the fetters in which superstition had bound them, and stood forth to claim their just rank among the sciences, we will find some of the most fanciful vagaries that have ever been produced upon many similar subjects.

The mere fact that the hen, having been created without teeth, does not signify or demonstrate that the inorganic elements of grit are required for the purpose of grinding and digesting her food, and this ancient theory will be clearly disproved under a more modern and scientific investigation.

The hen has been endowed with two stomachs and still she is not a ruminant; neither does she chew her food, but for the absence of teeth, there have been other devices employed that are much more effective.

The first stomach of the hen is called the crop or craw and it is in this division the feed is first received. One of the principal functions of this compartment is that of a retainer, to receive and hold the feed and to regulate its passage into the second and true stomach, as it is required to be acted upon by the gastric juices that are produced by this division.

C. W. SANBORN, V. S.

The second division is called the gizzard, which is the true stomach, where the gastric juices are produced. It is in this compartment of the hen's digestive apparatus, where the grinding of the feed is claimed to be carried on. This division is much smaller than the first, the crop, and is surrounded by two large secretory glands, which pour their powerful solvent fluids into this division near the orifice or entrance, where the food enters from the crop or first stomach. The contents of this division are always found dry and the grit in a rounded and polished condition, showing the action of the powerful solvent fluids upon the most favorable points for its action. Sharp or jagged grit is never found in this division.

The first stomach, termed the crop, is a very delicately constituted organ. Its walls are constructed of the most delicate membrane and are so thin and transparent, that when this division is removed and exposed to the light, the different articles of food it may contain, can be distinguished by the naked eye; and as thin and delicate as this organ is, its walls are liberally supplied with minute blood capillaries, nerves, and muscles with sufficient power to cause what is termed the peristaltic or vermicular movement for inducing the onward movement of the feed that it may contain.

To exhibit in a clear light the ingenuity which has been employed in the design and construction of this wonderful organ, would it not seem evident that there has been some special means devised by the Creator for protecting it from being cut and destroyed by the sharp cutting edges of the grit?

With the short sightedness, common to all who form theories and then cause facts to bend to them, the mechanical physiologists seem to have based their theory of the need for and use of grit on the supposition that as fowls have been created without teeth, they must have some kind of a sharp, cutting material to enable them to grind and digest their food.

With all their methodical theorizing, in making the stomach of a fowl a grinding mill, it has been assumed that grit was used for the purpose of making the grinding process effective. The Animists seemingly have not considered what would become of the sensitive lining of a fowl's stomach while undergoing the great pressure of the grinding process with the sharp grit.

It is evident that these ancient Animists based their theory solely on mechanical power as a means for grinding and preparing the feed of the fowls, and did not once conceive the idea that there was such a thing as the remarkable solvent fluids, called the gastric juices, produced by the stomach, which are more powerful for reducing the food of fowls than any teeth that could be devised.

Physiological speculation perhaps never has been carried to a greater excess than when these Animists formed the theory of a fowl's need of grit and of its stomach being a sort of a grinding mill, possessed of great muscular power where the feed it receives undergoes a powerful compression and is ground down by the grit for the next step in digestion.

This ancient theory is all a fanciful vagary, and does not prove correct under a more modern and scientific investigation.

The stomach does not prove to be a grinding

mill; neither is it found that grit is required for the purpose of grinding or reducing feed. This is merely a supposition, based upon the absence of teeth in fowls, and not upon any knowledge of animal physiology.

It is true that the fowls have been created without teeth as a means of masticating their feed, but to take the place of these organs, she has been endowed with digestive fluids which are more powerful for reducing their feed than any teeth that could be devised.

The solvent action of the digestive fluids in fowls is not only powerful enough to convert the solids which enter the digestive organs into a soluble state, but its chemical action upon the inorganic substances contained in grit is sufficient to convert them into a liquified state in order that their elements may enter the circulation.

When the inorganic grit is taken into a fowl's beak, or mouth, it immediately comes in contact with these chemical fluids and through their great solvent power, the sharp cutting edges become readily dissolved, which renders them harmless in their passage to the stomach. These powerful solvents not only act as a means of protection against the cutting tendency of the grit, but it is their great solvent power upon the grit material that enables the hen to make use of these elements for producing the egg shell.

The need of the inorganic elements contained in grit is clearly disclosed when we become familiar with the method which nature has devised for the hen to reproduce and perpetuate her species. Pure physiology unfolds to us some of the most wonderful designs of the Creator's work.

It will be observed that the hen has no gestating period for nourishing and developing the embryonic germ within her organism, as in the case of female mammals. With the hen, the embryonic life-germ with sufficient constituents to nourish and develop, the new organism is ingeniously enclosed in a shell as a means of protection, and is then expelled to be developed at some future time which is oftentimes done hundreds of miles away, by some other hen, or even by the wooden incubator.

Here physiology clearly reveals that the egg shell takes a similar and just as important part in the manner of reproduction among fowls as do the organs of generation among female mammals.

The analysis of the egg shell discloses the fact that various elements, employed in its construction are chiefly of the inorganic, such as phosphates and carbonate of lime, silica, etc, derived from grit and the average shell of a hen's egg contains from twelve to fifteen grains of these inorganic grit elements. The construction of the egg shell does not include all the uses to which nature puts these inorganic elements to enable her to reproduce and perpetuate her species.

The embryonic chick is not nourished and developed direct from the blood of its mother, as is the embryo of mammals. Therefore, as the embryo chick gets all its nourishing and developing elements from the contents of the egg, there surely must be a certain per cent of these inorganic elements included in the constituents of the egg for producing the bone and other parts of the frame work of the new organism. Plumage and its varieagated coloring is taken chiefly from the inorganic elements of the grit.

It must be understood that the common grit substances are not composed exclusively of these necessary elements; therefore, if the hen should produce two hundred eggs in a year, she would re-

quire several pounds of the crude grit in order to meet the necessary demands for these special inorganic elements.

(Editor's note.) In another place we have discussed the matter of the chemical constituents of egg in considerable detail, professing our inability either to join issue or agree with Dr. Sanborn. The argument put forth by the Doctor is certainly presented in a logical manner and whether it be tenable or fallacious it will do no harm to think about it. It is not unreasonable to argue that in

the mineral elements in the body of the hen and in the egg she produces there would be required a comparatively large quantity of grit, as but a small proportion of that which is swallowed would be available, the remainder being simply waste matter, which must be taken in in order to procure the necessary quantity of the elements which must be secured. That hens do not secure enough of certain mineral elements in ordinary feed was proved several years ago when hens were experimented on to decide this matter. The hens which

had ordinary grit did not lay as many eggs as those which had shell in the place of all other grit. This shows that the shell supplied a necessary element which was not found in ordinary grit. Under average conditions a flock of hens which could not get lime in any other form would be obliged to consume a large quantity of grit in order to secure the lime required for egg shells alone.

In the case cited above the oyster shells certainly were not used as grit alone.

Plymouth Rock Fowls in 1849

WITHOUT doubt the Barred Plymouth Rock is the most popular variety of fowls in this country. For two or three winters we have been told that White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes are getting ahead of the old favorites, as shown by the number at the great shows, but this is not the true criterion. Breeders of White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes are about the most enterprising of any poultrymen and they get out and show their birds. They are proud of them and well may be, for either variety is as good for any purpose as the Barred Rock. At the same time one who goes through country places continually will soon become convinced that there are more Barred Rocks in the country than of all the other varieties combined, and we had almost said of all other varieties of fowls of any breed combined.

The Barred Rock is a grand breed, one of which any breeder may be proud. In color they represent the limit of breeding skill and one who does not admire a closely barred Plymouth Rock cock, lined as evenly as if a painter had placed the bars, his plumage clear silvery white barred with the indescribable Plymouth Rock barring, will be hard to suit.

Not only is the Barred Rock ideally beautiful when well bred but it does not stop at mere beauty. Fancy points are well enough in their way but the Barred Rock is utility from the ground up. Full breasted, thick of thigh, plump of body it yields a large proportion of fine grained, sweet and palatable meat when prepared for the table. Being yellow skinned it perfectly meets the requirements of the American markets.

The hens of the best strains are above the average as layers and lay with considerable regular-

ity, winter and summer, being quite easy to break of the sitting habit.

When we see what the Plymouth Rock of today is and read a description of what it was in 1849 we begin to appreciate what has been done with this breed to bring it to perfection and understand what we may hope for when we begin to try to improve any breed. From a recent number of the Homestead we extract the following description of Plymouth Rocks in 1849, as it was published in the Boston Cultivator of that day. The description evidently was written by the originator, whose name is lost to history, so far as this particular strain is concerned. The Cultivator said:

"I have given this name to a very extra breed of fowls which I produced by crossing a cockerel of Baylies' importation of Cochon China with a hen, a cross between the fawn colored Dorking, the Great Malay, and the Wild Indian. The Plymouth Rock fowl, then, is one-half Cochon-China, one-fourth fawn-colored Dorking, one-eighth Great Malay, and one-eighth Wild Indian. The cockerels measure from thirty-two to thirty-five inches high and weigh about ten pounds, and the pullets from six and one-half to seven pounds each—forming, in my opinion, the best cross that has ever been produced. Their eggs are of medium size, rich, and reddish yellow in color."

Plumage of fowls is given as "rich and variegated, the cockerels usually red or speckled and the pullets darkish brown, legs very large, and usually blue or green, but occasionally yellow or white, generally having five toes upon each foot. Some have their legs feathered, but this is not usual. They have large and single combs, rather short tails, and small wings in proportion to their bodies. The demand for this breed has exceeded

all others during this season and they have been sent into most of the New England states and western New York."

The Massachusetts Ploughman is quoted on description as follows: "Body plumage of pullets, rich, deep brown, speckled with golden-tipped feathers. The under down is black or deep blue-black, and the tail is brown, black and gold. The legs of the pullets are very dark colored, and one-half of them or more are five-toed. The comb is single. They are deep and broad chested, but bodies proportionately long. The roosters are noble birds, among the finest I have ever met with. I am satisfied the Plymouth Rock carefully bred will become a most valuable one to the poulterer and agriculturist (a prophecy that held). The plumage of the roosters is dark, red hackles on neck and rump. The legs are bright yellow, slightly feathered; the body dark red and green, relieved with stray feathers of a golden tint, and the under portion of the body and breast is a rich, deep, glossy blue black, partaking of the plumage of the Wild Indian fowl. When in plumage the tail feathers are heavy."

It will be noticed that no word of barring appears in the above descriptions. In weight and shape the Plymouth Rock of 1849 was not unlike the ones we have today. If the breed here described as Plymouth Rocks was really the one from which our present day Barred Rocks have descended there has been a remarkable change in color, and it is not wonderful that cocks are sometimes brassy or that hens sometimes show off colored feathers.

Every good thing said of the Plymouth Rock of 1849 may be repeated of the Barred Rocks of today.

How to Rear Capons With Profit

CAPONS have been recognized as being superior to ordinary fowls for hundreds of years. It is doubtful if any one knows where the practice of caponizing fowls originated. They certainly were known and appreciated in the time of Shakespeare for he tells of a comfortable individual who had "a round belly with fat capon lined", which is evidence that capons were considered among the luxuries in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Capons are profitable and any one who keeps fowls may, with little trouble, caponize all surplus cockerels and sell them at a considerable advance above the prices received for ordinary chickens.

For a long time the western markets did not pay a premium for capons and up to this time they are not as greatly appreciated in the west as in the east.

Philadelphia is recognized as supplying the best capons in the country and the Philadelphia capon is the standard for all other markets. Thousands of capons are produced on the farms of certain

parts of Illinois and shipped to Philadelphia to be sold from that city as genuine Philadelphia products, some of them even coming back to Chicago to satisfy the appetites of gourmands in that city who desire the best.

Caponizing is a comparatively simple operation. Almost anyone with a steady hand can caponize a cockerel with safety, after a little practice. A set of caponizing tools costs about \$2.50 and may be bought of any poultry supply house. With each set comes clear and simple directions for performing the operation.

The time to caponize cockerels is at about the age of three months. The operation is not a severe one and they recover from it at once.

After being caponized they become lazy and spend their time eating and sitting around or idly walking about. They do not develop comb and wattles as they would if not caponized. Being without ambition they utilize their feed by adding to their weight and frequently make large size.

Capons are ready to sell in March and April, usually, the season extending through these two months. Often some are sold earlier and quite frequently they will be found on the market later, but it is best to get them off before the spring broiler appears.

Capons sell at a much higher price than ordinary chickens command. Herein is the profit in raising them. Every pound put on a capon may mean anywhere from 12 to 30 cents according to the season, the supply and the market in which they are sold.

In dressing capons for market they are killed by being bled in the mouth. The hackle, saddle, tail and large wing feathers are left on the body, only the soft feathers of back, breast and thighs being removed. Those who caponize their cockerels and sell them in the spring usually receive double the amount that would be received for cocks of the same age. This result is achieved without feeding any more grain than cocks would have eaten.

A POULTRY LOVE STORY



"His working days were not yet over."

HE WAS one type of the American farmer, as he is found in Northwestern Indiana. Boarding the train at a small station and finding no vacant seat sat down by my side and said "Howdy, guess you an' I won't have no rumpus if we set together."

I assured him I was a man of peace and continued to read my book, while my seatmate watched the scene as the train flew along, with the interest of one who rarely travels far from home.

Presently he began to fumble in his pockets with a preoccupied air, as one who tries to bring to memory something that just evades him. Finally he gave over the search and turned to me.

"I reckon you don't smoke?" he queried.

"You are out of your reckoning," I answered him, producing a cigar and offering it to him.

"I reely don't know's I can stand that sort o' thing," he said. "I hain't smoked no seegar sence I was a young feller, back about the time you was born. In them days I used to spend money like water an' smoked seegars to beat the band." However he accepted the cigar and lighted it with a match he drew from his pocket, puffing it slowly for a minute.

"Tain't so bad," he acknowledged after a few puffs. "We used to get the same kind down to Kinner's store an' I remember we paid five cents for three on 'em. Costs a lot to smoke seegars, don't it?"

I agreed with him that it did but did not venture to hurt his feelings by telling him that particular cigar cost a friend of mine two bits. This information would have convinced him that smoking "ceegars" was a deadly sin.

I watched my new friend as he smoked deliberately and with evident enjoyment. He was a hard-handed leathery skinned old farmer, stooped a little with hard work and his hands showed that his working days were not yet over. His clothes were of ancient style and worn shiny from long use on the Sabbath day. He wore square toed calfskin boots, which were in style long ago and his necktie

was a square yard of black silk folded into a roll that was no doubt the fashion in his long gone youth. His hair was well streaked with gray and his eyes were blue gray. He has high cheekbones and his face was smooth shaven, although here and there a stubbly patch of whisker showed that his razor needed attention. As he smoked his eyes watched the fields through which we were passing and now and then a smile that wrinkled his hard cheeks into ridges spread from his lips to the outer extreme of his face. Evidently he was taking a vacation and was enjoying a new experience in that line.

After a while he removed the cigar from his lips, looked at the tip and held it between his fore and middle finger. He looked at me as if about to speak, changed his mind and took a puff or two and again removed his cigar.

"S'pose you wouldn't give a nickel for a barn yard full of chickens, would you?" he asked.

"On the contrary I am very fond of them. I have been making my living in the chicken business for a good many years."

"You don't say," he said, as if I had told him the the most surprising thing imaginable. "Now ain't it curious what a fellow runs up against when he's out travelin'? Two months ago I thought chickens was a nuisance an'

that all they was good for was to scratch up the garden an' eat more'n they come to."

"What changed your mind?" I asked.

"It's quite a story," he said with a reminiscent smile. "I s'pose you wouldn't care nothin' about it."

I saw he was ready to give me the story and as I was not interested in my book and the flat country was familiar to me I was not averse to hearing what he had to tell. Therefore, I pressed him to tell the story.

"It begun a long time ago," he began, "an' it ain't worth while to go into perticklers, only so you'll understand how it begun I want to say that Jabe Meeker was my neighbor an' a meaner man never lived. They do say he could think of more ways to make money than any man that ever lived in Indianny or anywhere else. They used to say that one time he borrowed a settin' of eggs of a feller an' borrowed a hen of another to set onto 'em. After the eggs hatched he kep' the hen till she weaned the chickens an' then kep her till she layed enough eggs to pay back what he had borrowed. Then he took the eggs to the feller an' returned the hen to her owner.

"I ain't sayin' this story's true, mind you, but I know Jabe wasn't any too good to do such a thing. But that's neither here nor there. Jabe made money an' I tried to keep up with him, bein' perfectly straight an' honest all the time. Somehow we never hit it off an' we was allus tryin' to get ahead of each other. When he bought a piece o' land I bought another an' the fust thing I knowed I was land poor an' was hoein' a hard row for stumps, while Jabe seemed to have an easy time.

"This kep' on for a good many years an' both on us had got tol'able patches o' ground in our names. I thought Jabe was consi'able in debt an' I knowed I was without thinkin' about it. Howsumever I had to think about it for it kep' me agoing' night an' day to keep my interiest up an' keep my nose above water.

"I had a girl named Mattie and Jabe had a son named Joe. Joe was a likely lookin' feller but he had fool notions about larnin' an' wanted to go to school. I looked on him as bein' tol'able lazy an' took it that his notion o' goin' to school was a scheme to git out o' workin' an' Jabe seemed to think the same way.

"Joe was sot in his ways the same as Jabe was an' they fell out an' Joe quit. I heerd that he told Jabe he would get eddicated an' then come right back into the neighborhood an' settle down an' show him that brains had something to do with makin' money as well as workin' from sun to sun every day in the year, rain or shine.

"Howbeit, Joe went to school, workin' his way, teachin' some an' workin' in vacation time, a' in the end he got through college an' was counted a good scholar. Then he comes back an' started in to work. He had the funniest idees about what he was goin' to do you ever heerd tell of. He kep' school winters an' worked around summers an' in a year he had bought



"They had been seen Philanderin' 'round evenin's."

five acres o' sandy land near town. Everybody laughed when he bought that land for it was so poor that a kildeer had to carry a knapsack to keep from starvin' when it went across it. W'y it was so poor that it wouldn't sprout white beans. Jest a poor piece of sand with some scrub oaks onto it that wasn't wuth nothin'."

The old man puffed his cigar a minute, examined it to see if it were well alight again and resumed:

"Now what d'you s'pose Joe Meeker went to doin' on that little place of his'n?"

"I haven't a notion."

"He went to raisin' chickens as if he was an ole woman with nothin' else to do to keep her busy. Yes, sir, he went to raisin' chickens like he thought it was a real business an' that there wasn't nothin' else a full growed man could do."

"The folks around that neck o' woods laughed at him more'n a little, an' some on 'em asked him why he didn't rig himself up in a petticoat an' a sunbunnit. It was perfectly redic'lous everybody thought, for a man with a eddication an' a good strong man, able to do a day's work to go at such women's work, that it wouldn't a-took much to prove that Joe was gettin' a little out of o' gear in his upper story."

"Joe didn't seem to care what people said. He was handy with tools an' worked like a beaver puttin' up chicken houses an' he built a little house for himself, hirin' a carpenter to help him out with the frame an' doors an' winders."

"I reckon Jabe Meeker was the most put out man you ever see. He believed in hard work an' lots of it, an' to see a son of his'n doin' such women's work ground him amazin'. It was pie for me an' I never met Jabe but I asked him serious like, how Joe's chickens was layin' and how the eggs was hatchin'. It made Jabe mad as a hornet to have Joe throwed up to him that way an' he would a-been glad to hear the last of it."

"Things went on that way for a couple o' years an' we had about got used to Joe an' give him up as a bad case. He kep' raisin' more chickens an' sending a lot o' eggs away in little baskets an' he sent chickens up to Chicago to market an' seemed to be makin' a livin out o' the business. We all concluded that raisin' chickens might do for a man who was too lazy to do real work an' didn't have no ambition an' let it go at that."

"Joe allus was a close mouthed chap an' he kep' right on an' said nothin' to nobody, and things simmered down until Joe an' his chicken farm wasn't hardly ever spoke of no more."

"Then suthin' happened. I discovered that Joe had took a fancy to my gal Mattie, an' when I asked mother what she thought about it she said she'd knowed it a long time an' that Mattie set a great store by Joe, an' she thought they was countin' on gettin' married sometime when Joe got able to give her a good home."

"Waal, there was things doin' down to my house about that time. I jest got right up on my hind legs an' laid down the law an' the prophets to mother an' the rest of the family. If you're a married man you know how 'tis yourself. A woman is made to look up to her husband an' she oughtn't to do anything unbeknown to him. When I found my women folks had gone an' arranged about Joe an' Mattie without sayin' a thing to me I jest biled over right then an' there."

"You see I had other fish for Mattie to fry. I was so blamed wrapped up in mortgages an' debts on account of my land an' poor crops an' things not turin' out the way they should, me tryin' to keep even' acre for acre, with Jabe Meeker, that I couldn't turn over in bed without hearin' a mortgage crackle, so I was a-lookin' around to see where I could get out."

"Amri Griggs—'Squire Griggs we call him, on account of his havin' been Jestice of the Peace way back when they wasn't nobody else to give the office to, had a son who would come into a consid'able property when the old man dropped out."

"The Griggs ain't by no means long lived, and the 'Squire was approachin' the age when his folks had a habit of droppin' off quietly. His son, Zebulon, was his only child. He wasn't what you would call real bright, but money covers up a good many things in this wicked world, an' I counted on havin' him marry Mattie. I knowed if he did the 'Squire could be counted on to help me out about my land deals and not be very close about havin' short time notes. The Squire an' me had talked it over several times an' was agreed about it so you can guess how I felt when I found how mother and Mattie had sp'iled my plans."

"I hadn't said nothin' to mother about my plans, for I've found it ain't safe to talk to women, not till you're ready for them to do what you want them to. They hain't got no business with men's doin's, bein' as they hain't never interested in anything exceptin' doin' housework, milkin' cows, feedin' pigs, takin' care o' chickens, makin' garden, takin' care o' babies, an' doin' what little housework they have to do. I have to laugh sometimes when I hear women talkin' about how much work they have to do when they hain't a thing to do but take care o' the house and cook three meals a day an' look after the children an' in our neighborhood there hain't a woman that has more'n eight children to her name. If they had to do a man's work I guess they would think they had suthin' or other to do besides set around an' take pity on each other for havin' to work so hard."

"As I was sayin' I up an' told mother how I was goin' to have Mattie marry Zebulon Griggs an' have the old man take up my mortgages an' take a new one an' give me plenty o' time to pay it off, an' I set my foot down that that was the way things was goin'."

"Mother didn't say nothin'. That looked suspicious to me. When a woman talks she kind o' gets cooled off, but when she kind o' looks down an' don't say nothin', when you lay out a plan to her you would better look out, she's plannin' your downfall. I've lived with mother for some time an' I guess I know women purty well, take 'em comin' an' goin'."

"I didn't feel easy about mother keepin' still when I was talkin' to her an' for a day or two I kep' my weather eye open, but purty soon as nothin' happened I got easy in my mind an' concluded to let things simmer a few days. In dealin' with women it's jest as well not to be too brash with 'em. Lay down the law to 'em an' let 'em know jest what you expect of 'em an' then let things simmer, says I, an' they'll come to time sooner or later, or at least they generally do."

"So, as I was a-sayin', I looked sober an' said nothin' for two or three weeks. I heerd by accident that Joe an' Mattie had been seen philanderin' aroun' evenin's, but I thought I would let matters stand until mother seen that I was sot on my plan, an' then she could have Mattie tell Joe an' the goose would hang high, as you might say."

"One day mother come out where I was smokin' on the porch an' says, says she: 'Father did you say 'Squire Griggs was a goin' to help you pay off your mortgages if Mattie married that lopsided Zeb Griggs?'"

"That's my plan," says I, not overly pleased with the way she spoke of her futur' son-in-law."

"I s'spose," says mother, 'that you would rather have a hump-backed idjit, who has clag-colored hair and a squinty eye marry Mattie than

to have her get a good looking, bright, eddicated young feller who we'd be proud of?'"

"My dander was comin' up a little at the way she talked and I spoke right up short: 'Mother,' says I, 'tain't no use o' talkin'. I've got to have money an' after all it don't matter much about good looks an' good eddication an' all that sort o' thing. A man's a man an' if he can pervide for a woman I don't know's it matters much whether he is hump-backed an' squinty or not. Some mighty good men have squinted, an' I know some good perviders who ain't very straight in the back.'"

"You wouldn't under no circumstances give your consent to Mattie marryin' Joe Meeker, I s'pose?" says mother."

"I hain't no pertickler objections to Joe," says I, 'except he's Jabe Meeker's son,' says I, 'an, I ain't layin' that up against him, seein' as he probably is ashamed o' that, but it's money I want an' Joe he's daffy about chickens an' too lazy to work, from what I can see, an' old Jabe won't never give him a cent an' by an' long there's nothing more to say. Mattie'll have to marry Zeb Griggs or I'm goin' to bust. That's the word with the bark on an' I ain't goin' to bust an' let Jabe Meeker crow over me, not if I knows myself, an' I think I do.'"

"Mother looked at me in a kind of a queer way an' she says: 'Joe Meeker has got hold of most the mortgages you've got out an' he says the day Zeb Griggs an' Mattie is married he's goin' to begin' closin' in on you, an' he'll keep after you till you ain't got a cent.'"

"Say, you could a-knocked me down with a hummin' bird's feather, an' a mighty small one at that. For a minute I was dizzy for I wouldn't been more surprised if I had been struck by lightnin'."

"Joe Meeker," says I kind o' faint like, 'where'd he get any money?'"

"He made it out o' his chickens," says mother."

"I looked at her, thinkin' she had gone crazy thinkin' the matter over, but I didn't say a word."

"Joe's been raisin' fancy chickens over to his place," says mother, 'an' he's been sellin' eggs for five dollars a dozen, an' he's made a lot o' money.'"

"Then I knowed for sure mother was crazy, an' I began to projec' around in my mind for a way to ca'm her down."

"But I'm stringin' this story out a great deal. The short of it is that sures you're born Joe had been makin' money off'n them chickens. He advertised them an' took prizes with 'em an' I did hear he sent eggs as fur as California or Halifax or some o' them places so fur away it takes a week to get there."

"He had been depositin' his money in the bank an' the banker got interested in him, because he had pluck enough to strike out for himself. When Joe told him about Mattie an' Zeb Griggs, the banker he said he'd lend Joe the money to buy the mortgages an' take them for a security, because he jest knowed Joe was going to make a success."

"I did hea the banker said I was a old skinflint an' hadn't orter have no daughter like Mattie, but I knowed he was mad because my Mattie was better lookin' than his own girl."

"The upshot o' the whole thing was that Joe and Mattie was married, an' I've turned things over to them. 'Raise all the chickens you can,' says I to Joe an' Mattie an' they're coverin' the farm with chicken houses, while I'm goin' up to Chicago to see the city. Now what d'yo' think of that?'"

"I think you ought to have been shot several years ago," I said as the brakeman called "Peotone, all out for Peotone."

The Cost of Producing Eggs



NOTICE in the columns of a recent number of "POULTRY," a query as to how much it costs to produce a dozen eggs and the statement by the writer that six cents seems about right.

Now I don't live in any such fertile country perhaps as does the writer nor is hen feed so cheap and abundant here in the East. To a person here who has to buy all the grain fed and even raise and haul green feeds to the yarded fowls, six cents a dozen would seem pretty low. In fact the hen business would soon be overdone and run into the ground if we could produce eggs at any such price as that. In my new poultry-yards, where I keep the figures of everything they eat and everything they produce, I find it costs me about one-half cent a day per hen to feed them. That buys everything in grains, shells, charcoal and scraps that is fed to them but does not include the green stuff, rape in summer, and mangels and cabbage in winter, which are grown on the place. Now it is an awful good flock of hens that will average to lay an egg every other day the year round, or in other words, will lay an average of 182 eggs per hen per year. I find it very hard to get an exact record of how many eggs my hens lay in a year as I am continually selling or shifting some of them about which makes it hard to keep individual pen records correct, but I think if my whole flock of hens average 150 to 160 eggs each per year they are doing extra well and at that rate my eggs must cost me an average of at least fifteen cents per dozen and sometimes more. Perhaps I should have mentioned sooner, that my locality is Eastern Massachusetts, fourteen miles west of Boston. Of course locality makes a very big difference in regard to the cost of production but the prices are generally in proportion to the cost which makes the actual net profit about the same, other things being equal in one place as another. A great many people, mostly experienced, take up poultry keeping, here as everywhere, under the impression that it is a lottery with all winning numbers, but they always find their mistake and only those who strive to learn and who adopt business principles, succeed and stay in it. There is money in hens, there is no doubt of it, everything says so and it must be so, but a great many writers on the subject are much more ready to state the fact that there is money in it and to bring forward statements of persons who are making money, to substantiate what they say, than they are to picture out the other side, the dark side as we may say, and tell of the troubles and trials and tribulations

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these people went through and are still going through to get these results. In this business there is no one law laid down which every one can follow successfully, but every one must be a law unto himself and study out the problems for himself.

[Editor's Note] Mr. Dudley brings up a subject that is of first importance to all utility poultrymen—cost and results. The cost of keeping a hen a year, as given by Mr. Dudley, would appear entirely too great to a poultryman in the West. With

That these hens were well kept is proved by the fact that they averaged 179 eggs each during the year. These eggs were credited to them at the prices for which we sold those not consumed in the family and the profits were very satisfactory.

It is entirely within bounds to say that a flock of Leghorns will not eat more than two-fifths as much as an equal number of birds from the larger classes, so our 65 cents for Leghorns would mean \$1 for larger birds. Even at this cost keeping laying hens is profitable. Twelve dozen eggs should be the lowest estimate for well kept hens of the American class. Many flocks of either Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks will exceed this and Rhode Island Reds are fully as good layers.

These eggs would sell in the average town in the West for an average price of something like 16 cents a dozen, or say \$2 for the production of a year. This leaves a profit of 100 per cent above the food cost of the eggs.

The farm poultryman, who raises all his own feed, except bran, middlings and meat feed, will be able to feed his hens at less than the cost given above and his profits will be increased correspondingly. It seems to us that taking Mr. Dudley's own figures his hens do rather well. It costs him \$1.82 a year to keep a hen which lays 150 eggs. He lives near enough to Boston to secure good prices. A friend of ours who lives eleven miles from Providence, Rhode Island, sells his eggs readily at a minimum price of 30 cents a dozen, and frequently gets 40 to 50 cents. Boston is surely as good a market as Providence and at the lowest price our friend receives his hens would have to their credit



One of D. J. Lambert's Breeding Pens.

Photo by the Editor.

wheat at \$1 a bushel, corn 50 cents, oats 40 cents, bran and middlings from \$16 to \$20 a ton, and green feed very plentiful and cheap, the average cost of keeping a hen of the American class should be well inside of \$1 a year. We have kept a flock of Brown Leghorns in a yard a year at a cost of 65 cents for each hen, buying everything fed to them at retail prices in Chicago.

\$1.92 for a year's work.

Mr. Dudley well says that poultry writers are prone to give only the bright side of poultry keeping. If his figures are, as he intimates, a showing of the dark side we think the average poultryman need not be discouraged. We think Mr. Dudley makes a very good showing.

The Feeding of Laying Hens

IN BULLETIN No. 17, Farmers Reading Course, Prof. Rice, of Cornell Experiment Station, discusses the feeding of laying hens. He says in the beginning that the purpose of the bulletin is to stimulate independent thought and action on the part of the poultry keeper, and unreservedly announces that there is no one best ration for laying hens—a position we have taken

for a good many years. The feeding of fowls is as yet only a matter of personal opinion and has not been reduced to an exact formula which all may follow with identical results. The points given below are merely indicators to show what lines have proved successful in a large number of instances.

Profitable egg-production depends on three

factors—good hens, congenial surroundings and suitable feed.

Good hens: This implies a tendency to lay and great vitality to withstand the heavy drain on the system.

Congenial surroundings: This has first to do with physical comfort as provided by a warm, clean, roomy house, with an abundance of pure air and sunshine, and a place to wallow; second, with contentment, which is induced by providing a place free from disturbing influences. To lay well a hen must first of all be made to feel at home. Reproduction is based on a higher law than merely a satisfied stomach. Unless hens feel "happy" no amount of good feeling will induce them to lay. It is because of this law of contentment that many flocks of hens, feeling the safety and privacy of their unpretentious homes, are producing eggs abundantly in the dead of winter, on simple, wholesome feed, while other flocks kept in expensive houses and fed on elaborate rations are practically unproductive.

It is necessary to provide an abundance of such feed as will produce the greatest vigor of the reproductive system. This applies more especially to keeping hens in the highest possible state of health. Other things being equal, suitable feed, properly fed, has much to do with egg-production.

The kind of feed determines, to a large extent, the character of the product. This is true whether it be in the production of meat or of eggs. We must realize that an egg is a manufactured product, which is made from feed by a wonderfully delicate process of digestion and secretion, and for this reason there must be a close relation between the feed and the product desired. If we analyze the body of a hen we find fat, lean meat and bone. If we analyze the feed she eats we find that wheat, for example, contains starch and oil (the carbohydrates or fat-forming material), which is the fat of the grain and which when eaten goes to energy, heat and fat. We see also little grains of gluten, which might be called the lean meat of the grain and which, when utilized by the

hen, makes muscles, or the lean meat and bone.

We further find the ash which might be called the bone of the grain, for this ash is the mineral matter of the grain such as phosphate of lime which when assimilated by the hen makes bone and egg shell.

This makes it easy to understand why feed deficient in mineral matter makes soft-shelled eggs, or why a ration deficient in protein makes weak, spindling chickens, or why a ration with an excessive proportion of carbohydrates makes fowl become excessively fat. The body of a hen contains more than 21 per cent of protein and eggs contain more than 11 per cent of the same nutriment, and it follows that we must provide this or suffer loss.

This subject is too important to be treated fully in one article. What we have given above will show how important it is to know something of the composition of feeds when we are feeding for a particular object. In later numbers we shall pay this subject the attention it deserves by giving in full the constituents of various feeds.

Principles of Poultry House Construction

IT IS very easy for one who has a taste for architecture, even if that taste has not been trained or developed, to sit down and plan an elaborate poultry house, in which are conveniences of every kind for the comfort and well are of the fowls that are to be housed therein.

This sort of work is all well enough but the fact remains that the most skillful architect cannot build a poultry house which is best suited to practical use without having had some experience of a practical kind in housing poultry.

Some of the most impractical poultry houses we ever saw were beautiful to look at and were built with a view to meeting every requirement of the fowls, but they failed in important particulars to be planned along the right lines.

In building a poultry house there are a few elementary principles that should not be lost to sight in an effort to make something that looks complete. We should try to take the point of view of the fowls, if we will for a moment admit they might have any notions of the subject.

To do this we must first learn what is more essential to their complete comfort. Once we learn what they require for comfort we may plan for them in the hope of being able to build a house in which they will live and thrive in the greatest comfort.

Fowls care nothing for architectural effect. All of this that is displayed on a poultry house has no use further than to please the eye of the owner. The most comfortable poultry house we ever saw was dug in the side of a hill and two boys did all the work. It was not beautiful to look at but some Black Spanish fowls lived in it without suf-

fering from cold, darkness or lack of pure air.

Permanent inside fixtures of any kind should be dispensed with as far as possible. Stationary perches, feed boxes, nest boxes, and such inside arrangements, should be so made that any or all of them may quickly be taken outside, when it is desired to white wash or thoroughly clean the house.

The perches may rest on trestles and be perfectly adapted to the use for which they are intended. Perches may be made of ordinary shingling lath 1x2 inches, the upper corners being rounded to fit the feet of the fowls as they sit on them. They should be about eighteen inches apart and nine or ten inches of perch allowed for each hen. A dropping board is desirable and easily made. This may consist of a platform large enough to cover the space over which the perches extend. This platform may be laid on the trestles, before referred to, without being fastened in any way. If the perches are nailed to a piece of timber 2x8 inches in such a way that the timbers will support the perches eight inches above the dropping board it will be found a very convenient arrangement, as the perches may be taken out at one time when necessary, and will be high enough above the dropping board to allow the droppings to be scraped off with a common garden hoe.

Whether a board or an earthen floor is used is largely a matter of convenience or location. Where a dry earthen floor can be secured it is no doubt the best one that can be used.

As to light and ventilation the canvas covered window seems to supply all that is needed. Stout sheeting is often used in the place of canvas and

has been found serviceable. The windows should be as large as possible and face the south.

A cheap grade of lumber covered with good building paper and painted with coal tar makes a very serviceable house. When applying the paper begin at one side of the roof and run the paper to the ground on the other side of the house, whether the roof be double or single pitch. This closes the house perfectly and leaves no air space under the eaves to create drafts and invite disease. Such a house has no overhang at the eaves and does not need any as the overhanging eaves are of no use in a building of this kind. If desired a double wall may be used, but it is not necessary if the perches are surrounded by a curtain of burlap or other similar material during the cold months. The curtained sleeping place has come to stay. It gives the fowls a closely enclosed room in which to sleep and at the same time gives the necessary ventilation, the air penetrating the cloth easily but in such a manner that no drafts arise. The curtain should extend to the roof. With cloth windows instead of glass and a curtained sleeping place the problem of ventilation is solved.

Give each fowl four square feet of floor room and an opportunity to run out of doors in all but the worst weather, and such a house as is here indicated will meet all the need of a flock of fowls in the way of maintaining health and comfort.

Of course there is no objection to ornamentation glass windows and modern appliances of every kind, but these may be supplied or omitted without in any way interfering with the usefulness of the house or the health, comfort and productiveness of the fowls.

Houdans a Meat-and-Egg Breed of Fowls

BREEDERS of poultry have for a long time neglected one of the most useful breeds in the Standard. Why they have done it would be hard to determine. Probably the neglect arises from the fact that but very few breeders of the breed we refer to—Houdans—take the trouble to keep it before the public.

The Houdan is one of the oldest of our pure breeds and in France is very highly esteemed because of the shape of its body which gives it so large a proportion of breast meat. The meat

of the Houdan is of fine flavor and usually very tender. It is fine-grained, white and in every way desirable. As egg producers Houdan hens stand among the very best of the recognized breeds. Well bred Houdans lay as many eggs as any other breed and their eggs are very large. They have a white shell and are of high quality. Recently we have heard of Houdans which, were kept in small flocks, that produced an average of close to 200 eggs to the hen in a year and a comparatively large flock made a record of above 180.

Houdans are not beautiful to look at. They have rather short legs, and rather a "frowsy" crest and beard. In color they are black and white, good specimens having about the same number of white and black feathers, but when it comes to producing eggs or meat they are better than nine out of ten of the recognized breeds and that goes a very long way in this utilitarian age. If more Houdans and fewer of the newer breeds were kept the poultrymen in this country would make more money.

Egg-Eating Increasing Enormously



HERE are more than twice as many eggs eaten in the United States now as there were ten years ago. The count of the year's laying for 1904 shows 1,939,728,779 dozen. And this is exclusive of the eggs which are produced outside the farms, a crop which is conservatively estimated to be about 5 per cent of the total number and which would bring the aggregate in dozens at easily over 2,000,000,000.

The value of the farm eggs alone at 30 cents a dozen is \$580,918,633.80. The increase which is over 57 per cent for the decade, is estimated at a little over 600,000,000 dozen for the last five years.

The greatest factor in this increase has been the greater facilities and efficacy of cold storage. Applied in transportation it has worked a great change in business methods. In the early applications of cold storage, eggs were stored only as a last resort. There was no selection with cold storage in view and inferior goods were often stored, bringing the method under suspicion. Losses followed and it was seen that the first consideration of successful cold storage was a judicious selection of products. When this was learned thoroughly cold storage made rapid bounds as a factor in egg raising.

It is estimated that 4,000,000 cases, each containing thirty dozen eggs, were stored over last winter in the cold storage warehouses of the United States. The space for eggs was estimated at more than 375,000,000 cubic feet and was 750 per cent greater than ten years ago. That these quantities are flooded upon the market when the supply of fresh eggs is cut off, and in such amounts that the price does not become exorbitant, is one of the steps in the regulation of prices in which the cold storage has lately proved the balance wheel. The other is that its demands relieve the producer at a time when he has the most trouble in disposing of his produce and consequently his prices are well sustained.

As this has gradually become the situation the egg industry has been taken out of the hands of the wives and daughters of the farmers and has become one of the most important of the farm industries. The business has become systematized and organized so closely that under favorable conditions enormous profits, amounting sometimes to 75 and 80 per cent, are realized. The eggs are bargained for and picked up by wagons which go around for the purpose, they are tested and selected, thus relieving the farmer of all difficulty, and, moreover, the payments are made in cash. The competition which arises also has the effect of keeping up the summer prices so that the farmer finds it worth while to pay closer attention to the breeds of fowl which lay steadily and is killing off the undesirable breeds.

That this attention to the scientific side is becoming more general is shown by the fact that the last census reported the number of dozen eggs per

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chicken at a little more than five and one-half, while ten years ago the average United States hen produced but a little over three dozen eggs annually.

It is not too much to say that the person who has in any sense a varied diet does not eat a meal in which eggs do not appear in some form or other. A decade or two ago they were known as a breakfast dish only. Now they are put forward as entrees, entremets, and pieces de resistance, in which form they appear at luncheon and even for dinner. The growth of vegetarianism has also raised the egg to a popular place as a dinner dish.

In the United States little is taken into account, except hens' eggs. The English habit of consider-

more and more marked. The number of turkeys, ducks, and geese reported from all parts of the country has decreased on an average of 30 per cent except in the west, where large ranges are the rule.

Some unusual figures appear in the gains of egg production in localities. In Oklahoma the gain in the last decade has been 1,286 per cent. Tennessee and Kentucky both show increase in the egg production in proportion to the number of fowls, indicating that more scientific steps are being taken in the industry.

The western division of the country, with its almost unparalleled advantages in all lines of industry, has gained 112 per cent in eggs. The reports from the negro farmers of the south show a much smaller proportion of eggs as compared with chickens than do those of the white farmers, indicating unmistakably the fact that the negro farmer produces chickens for home consumption. It is only within comparatively recent years that the production of poultry and poultry products has assumed the proportions of a distinct industry. It was, and to a decreased extent is yet, a sort of collateral undertaking or a mere incident in general farming undertaken by the farmer's wife. Clothes, pianos, college courses, and many a luxury have been paid for with egg money. With but little attention given to the welfare of fowls the returns are often meager and unsatisfactory, but when intelligently conducted there is probably no branch of the animal industry from

which are secured such quick returns on money invested.

The fact that recent computations in the eastern states show the egg raising feature to average about 50 per cent of the value of the whole poultry raising industry is one which is attracting particular attention to this branch of the poultry business.



White Leghorns on Henry Van Dreser's Egg Farm.

Photo by Purvis.

ing the plover's eggs a delicacy has never been adopted by Americans. In Virginia gulls' eggs are commonly eaten and in Texas the eggs of terns and herons are gathered along the coast. Turtles' eggs are highly prized in countries where they are abundant, and although once commonly eaten in America they are now seldom offered. The scarcity of goose and duck eggs is becoming

The Morality of Resetting Hens

ABOUT once in ten years the moral issue involved in resetting hens comes up for discussion, and a lot of people who talk as if they thought a hen capable of thinking and making fine distinctions, come to the front and "speak their piece" in relation to the horrible cruelty of the practice of setting a hen for more than three weeks in succession.

These people entirely forget the fact that if a hen is allowed to steal her nest and sit away from observation, she often sits for many weeks, if anything happens to prevent her eggs from hatching.

We have reset hens dozens of times and it has never occurred to us that we were guilty of cruelty to them by so doing. A hen has no power to think, compute time, or ponder over the way she is treated. When the fever of broodiness comes

on her, she sits. If eggs are put under her she sits three or four weeks, according to whether she is given eggs of her kind, or duck or turkey eggs, and when her brood comes from the shell she comes off the nest with them. Let the same hen conclude to sit in a nest box in the poultry house and let the other hens lay in the nest on which she is sitting and she will sit for weeks at a time, although the eggs are taken from under her every day during that time.

We have kept a hen sitting for ten weeks at a time and, so far as outside appearances were concerned, she enjoyed every minute she was on the nest. This hen hatched two broods of chicks and a brood of White Guineas, and when the Guineas were hatched took care of them as long as they needed her care, beginning to lay weeks before

the guineas allowed her to leave them. She was as fat as butter when she came off with her last brood, a condition which hastened the return of egg production we have no doubt.

Give a sitting hen a good place to sit, feed and water her regularly and give her a chance to wallow in a dust box whenever she feels like it and she will be contented and comfortable for twice

three weeks, comfort and content being a substitute for happiness with a hen.

Those who ascribe human emotions to a hen should join the class of the modern "nature story" fellows, who teach that instinct is a mode of thought, and write about the moral character of certain wild animals in a manner that makes a real naturalist laugh. It doesn't make a bit of

difference to a hen whether she is at liberty or shut up in a box, as long as all her wants are supplied. If it is morally wrong to re-set a hen it is much worse wantonly to kill her children merely to satisfy our appetites for spring chicken, yet we do not remember that anyone has ever accused of murder those who have expressed a taste for such delicacies.

Two Extremely Interesting Articles

War Pigeons for Japs

Such is the exigency of war that even the gentle dove of peace is pressed into its service. The part played by these birds and the yeoman service they rendered in the South African war will still be fresh in many memories; and, notwithstanding the advent and progress of wireless telegraphy, the "faithful messenger" is again seeing active service, this time with the Japanese and Russian forces.

With a farseeing forethought, the necessity of which is only now apparent, the Japs some five years ago established their military and naval lofts, and by repeated experiments since then they have organized a system calculated to bring forth the highest qualities of the pigeons with which their lofts were stocked. Many centuries before the "winged messenger" found its way into England a bird known as the Oriental was bred and descendants of this race are still to be met with in China.

Recourse was at first had by our allies to this strain, but the Oriental pigeon was almost instantly discarded in favor of the bird now used by England and the Continental powers. High officials in the Japanese navy visited this country and returned with many of the choicest birds London and fanciers in the Midlands could supply. These safely withstood the long journey East, and are the parents of the birds now in active service. They have quickly become acclimated, and with the clearer and less humid atmosphere have accomplished performances even more favorable than in the old country.

A great obstacle, and one which at first considered fatal to the formation of a reliable service of messengers, has melted away. The natural enemy of the pigeon, the hawk, has made havoc among the Chinese pigeons, and the remedy adopted in that country of scaring off these birds of prey by fastening a light bamboo whistle to the pigeons' tail feathers was not within the bounds of consideration from a military point of view. The shrill sound made by these whistles as the birds darted through the air in their efforts to escape capture would have been fatal to their use. The remedy came with the adoption of the English racing pigeon. This bird, being built on more speedy lines, was found to outdistance the hawk in a stern chase, and unless the latter was in the upper reaches of the air, and was thus enabled to swoop down on its prey, its terror no longer existed.

The actual pigeons imported by Japan were of necessity kept prisoners, and were used entirely for stock purposes. Had they been given their liberty, they would, in all probability, have been lost in a vain attempt to regain their old homes. Being prolific breeders, however, it was but a few months before their young were domiciled at numerous small lofts situated near the western coast line, and to these lofts a regular service of "homers" now carry dispatches from the various warships. Each vessel leaving port is now furnished with a

supply of birds, packed in flat wicker baskets with opening. When it is required to send a messenger ashore the birds liberated are those belonging to the loft which is nearest to the vessel's position.

It has been found that birds liberated at sea will rise to a height of 1,400 feet, this being far in excess of the altitude reached by a pigeon when flying across land. They, moreover, shape a more direct course, and generally make away without the numerous circlings so noticeable under different circumstances. This doubtless, is largely due to the particular strain of birds in use, many of those imported from the Midland fanciers having for generations been trained to fly across the English Channel from the French coast. The principle of the survival of the fittest, adopted by English breeders would doubtless lead to a strain especially adapted for flying under the conditions mentioned.

The arrival of a bird carrying a dispatch at the Japanese naval lofts is announced by an ingenious arrangement of electric bells. After entering an outer cage the bird passes through a long box, opened at each end, before entering the loft itself. When an arrival is expected the loft end of this cage is closed with glass doors, and the weight of the bird on entering the box causes it to fill sufficiently to allow a shutter to drop behind the pigeon, which is thus held captive. At the same moment an electric bell rings and does not stop until the bird is removed from the box and relieved of its dispatch, the latter being at once sent to headquarters where its code is deciphered. As these birds are often kept in the basket aboard ship for several weeks the messenger on its arrival is allowed to remain undisturbed in the loft for an equal period, in order that its love of home may be unimpaired, otherwise there would be an element of uncertainty when it was called upon for future service.

With an army on the march the use of pigeons as messengers has so far proved a failure, all experiments to get these birds to return to a loft continually on the move having been void of success. Japan has, however, with the tenacity of purpose for which she is famous, scored a success with traveling lofts. Such lofts are stocked with birds as soon as they are old enough to leave the nest, and the birds are kept confined within it until required for use.

The whole loft is then transferred to the military base or temporary post near the scene of operations, and the birds then several months old, have liberty for the first time. Not having flown to another locality they quickly settle down to their new surroundings and in a few days are familiar with the country for miles around. Every opportunity is seized to give them additional experience before being actually used in the service, and to keep open communications with an advance column or for scouting work these traveling lofts have proved invaluable. Should, however, the base of operations be advanced or a temporary post abandoned the birds are at once discarded—Black and White.

Washing Fowls

Few things connected with poultry management seem more difficult to accomplish properly by the novice than washing fowls. Previous to my having any personal experience in the matter, I read articles on the subject, and the more I read the worse I thought it must be to do. Experience has since taught me that washing is a much more simple process than many would imagine. There is no secret in it; the whole is as simple as washing a piece of calico. Care must be observed, and only a fair amount of this is needed.

Game and other hard-feathered fowls should not be washed, and it is seldom that black birds of any kind require it unless they are very dirty before being exhibited. Pure white fowls, however, generally want washing before they can be shown, and those of a light color are usually much improved by it. Sometimes fowls which should be clean are shown unwashed and dirty, and were I about to buy anything of the kind I should be a little cautious, as it is just possible that dirt may be left on to hide defects of color.

Those with fowls of a pure color are always glad enough to wash them well before showing, as the better they are washed the greater is their chance in the show pen. Buff and White Cochins are about the worst to manage, as far as size is concerned; but for particular washing, no kind is more difficult to do well than Silkies, with their crests, their delicate plumage, and so much feather about their legs and feet, all requiring careful handling; but they can be washed easily enough, too, as some I had, although black and dusty before washing, invariably turned out as white as snow.

In preparing to wash fowls two ordinary sized tubs should be procured—one to wash in, the other to rinse them out. Two or three gallons of water should then be placed in a saucepan, adding to every gallon about an ounce of white soap, and to the whole a piece of washing soda about the size of a filbert. Boil all together, and empty into one of the tubs. Add cold water to lower the temperature to about a hundred and ten degrees. The bird must then be taken and placed in the water, sponging it well over as to wet the feathers, afterwards taking a small hand-brush and brushing the whole of the feathers down repeatedly.

Always brush down with the feathers, not against them. It is easier done when one person holds the bird and another uses the brush. There must be no surface cleaning, only—the very foundation must be reached. Do not be afraid to brush hard, it is the only way to render the feathers clean. Sometimes a tail, crest, breast, or wing may want rubbing or brushing for upwards of five minutes before it is thoroughly clean but clean it must be made, or washing had better not be attempted, as of all the miserable looking fowls none can be worse than a badly washed one.

In finishing with the brush, have a quantity of water in the other tub

heated to about seventy degrees, and take the bird out of the soapy water and swirl it well in this, as no soap must be left among the feathers, or it will make them adhere together. After taking the fowl out of the water it may be placed on anything clean underfoot, and the feathers gently rubbed downwards with a sponge. This takes much of the water out, but it must be dried thoroughly in a wicker basket before a fire. It should be placed here as soon as it is washed, and not removed until it is dry. When washed in the evening, and placed before the fire all night, the feathers will be found to be fairly dry in the morning.

Fowls should always be washed two or three days before they are sent to a show. When done only the day or so before, some accident may occur, and there is no time to give them another dip. Lately one of my birds was covered with soot blowing down the chimney when he was drying overnight, but I had plenty of time to change his color again before sending him to the show for which he was being prepared.

Some people say that the feathers ought to be dressed during the time they are drying. I never do anything of the kind, nor find it necessary to do so, as every feather comes into its proper place as it becomes dry. From the time the birds come out of the tub until they are sent to the shows I do not dress any of the feathers, not even the "fluff" in Cochins, so that this must not be counted in as one of the difficulties to be overcome in washing fowls. After washing the fowls must not be exposed too soon to draughts; always prevent this.—Poultry—England.

Remember it is very necessary to accustom a hen to her feeder. It saves much fuss at meal time. It is advisable, also, to see that she is well fed each day, so that she will let her chickens have the food that is put down for them and be moreover, contented. Another little detail that is often overlooked is to provide the hen with a dry place in which she can dust and keep herself in a healthy condition. Those poultry-keepers who complain of broody hens being "lice-carrying creatures" would do well to remember that they themselves are to blame for such a state of affairs. A hen will keep her body and plumage free of such vermin if the attendant will not neglect to provide her with the necessary materials and if he will himself not permit the coop to get into a filthy state. Comfortable sleeping quarters should be provided, so that the hen may brood her charges in a proper manner; and once given a good start she will bring them to the highest possible state of perfection.

Russia is the largest seller of eggs in the world. She sells nearly every year to other countries 150,000,000 dozens of eggs, and her sales now are constantly on the increase, showing that poultry raising is also on the increase.

PAYNE'S CHICK FEED

Choice selected grains, meat scraps, bone and grit; the best money can buy. Send for sample. **Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.**

Some Facts About Poultry Breeding



HE poultry field looks tempting from the outside so much so that thousands of persons with no capital or experience go into it every year, after making a failure in some other occupation.

To make a living by poultry raising looks easy, but it isn't. Long experience is necessary, as well as some capital and tact. Getting rid of your stock at a profit looks even easier than raising it, but it isn't. Even when a poultry raiser has skill in hatching and raising his chicks, he will make little money on them unless he is a good business man and knows the market. If he has good up-to-date stock to sell his show record and good advertising will act as his salesman and will help find buyers for him. When the poultryman has some reputation in his line it is easier to find customers, but until he has made that reputation he must advertise for his customers, and the best medium is a good poultry journal. When a poultryman has a number of Standard bred birds to sell, he can stand quite an outlay in advertising them, for they are worth a good price. It is difficult to trace direct returns from any advertising. One may advertise two or three months before getting a reply, but it will finally come and you will reap a harvest. It doesn't do to be afraid of the cost of advertising. Keep at it, one sale may mean the price of a season's advertising. I think one of the most important items in an advertisement is the price. The buyer in most cases knows what he wants to pay for his birds. When good stock can be offered

at a fair price it attracts attention at once, but you should be sure you have just what you advertise, for a sucker isn't born every minute in the poultry world and the poultrymen are not the kind that like to be humbugged. If a customer finds that your birds which are advertised as "sure to win in any company" are not up to the requirements he probably will not return them, but most likely will tell his friends about them, and you, and they in turn will tell their friends and the story goes on like an endless chain and your reputation is soon known in that part of the country. In this way a dishonest dealer defeats his own plans for gain, and if he keeps it up, he soon has to go out of the business. It requires time, hard work and lots of it, and good stock well advertised to gain a reputation in the poultry world.

Fancy poultry is like many other things, the fads and styles change quite often. This year there may be a boom in Partridge Wyandottes,

C. W. BIXBY

next year it is something else. You have started in to make a reputation with a certain breed, don't change, stick right to that breed. Some poultrymen spend a large part of their time beginning things and then dropping them. They squander their energy and waste their efforts in shifting from one breed to another, without ever accomplishing anything. If you have good stock the more people that know about it, the better the



First Prize White Wyandotte Hen Owned by Ira B. Sleet.

several breeds. He has to advertise a little more perhaps, than does the man of several breeds for his prospective customers are scattered over every part of the country, and it takes more scheming to reach them, while the other man can find more customers nearer home. The poultry business should be conducted on the same lines as any other business. The numerous headstones along the poultry highway bear silent testimony to the careless and indifferent trials made to reach success with poultry.

Success with poultry is like catching a chicken, it seems pretty easy, but in reality it is surprisingly difficult. The man who succeeds does not wait for opportunity to knock at his door, he takes the time to ring it up and make a date.

One should know something about poultry and the poultry business before he starts into it. Supposing you had plenty of money to invest in prize stock at the start, if you did not know anything about poultry and have had no experience in that line, you would be like a man who sits down to a table to play a game of which he knows nothing, and on taking up his cards finds that he holds a hand all count cards and trumps, and he doesn't know how to play them. One must know something about the game if he is going to win. So I say again study the poultry papers. The articles you see there on poultry culture, are made up by men who have had personal experience, or by those who are even now hustling some where with their coats off among their fowls.

The following stanza may not be very good

poetry but it contains a great truth:

Wouldn't it be just immense
Worth a hundred dollars or more,
If we could buy experience
At the big department store,

but as we can't we must get it in the same old way—by learning from others and as we go along.

opportunity of selling it. The quickest way to let the public know about your stock is to advertise it. There is another point: if you can get up a reputation of selling only first class stock, at a fair price, and get the public interested in your birds, you usually can get better prices for them. If you have a lot of cockerels on hand which you would like to sell, and do not advertise them, the chances are that you will keep them over and finally sell them at a much lower price than you would have received if you had told the public about them by advertising. There is any number of people who are on the lookout for new blood but rather than hunt it up or go to a poultry show they will take up a poultry paper and look through the advertisements.

If you have any reputation at all, and your stock any merit it can be sold by a little of the right kind of advertising. The poultryman who makes a specialty of one breed is often more enterprising in seeking publicity than the promoter of

We feel obliged to call attention to the fact that POULTRY is copyrighted and that all articles published in these columns, not otherwise credited, are original and the property of the Poultry Publishing Company. Some of the brethren seem to forget this fact and have been using the matter from our columns without credit. This is to notify these erring ones that hereafter we shall insist on taking advantage of all our rights under the copyright law. We have no objections to furnishing matter for those who need it, but we must insist that in all cases credit be given.

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

The Poultry Gazette comes to us under the new management from Clay Center, Nebraska, changed in form and make-up but otherwise the same Poultry Gazette.

Don't neglect to separate the cockerels from the pullets as soon as they begin to make trouble. It is better for both sexes that they should be kept apart until the breeding season next fall.

If you have only a few hens and must keep them penned all the time, it will be a great treat to them if you will cut a few thick sods of turf and throw into the pens for them to dig to pieces. They like the fresh grass and like to dig the earth in search of insects.

Brother Robinson, of Boston, accuses us of trespassing on his private domain when we say things about the American Poultry Association. He has no legal claim to this field of effort and has not held it long enough to obtain title through adverse possession.

Our good friend F. O. Wellcome sends us several interesting clippings, which he has found in the course of his reading in the current publications. We like to get interesting items of this kind relating to poultry breeding and hope our friends will follow Mr. Wellcome's example in this matter.

Now that the breeding season is over do you know which of your breeding hens produced the most eggs, and the most fertile eggs? Do you know which of your males threw the best of the chicks and if not why not? If you do not know these things you are working by guess and will never lead the procession on the road to complete success.

The report of the Australian Laying Competition which we publish in this number is worth studying. When 600 hens under one management can be made to yield a profit over food cost of more than \$1200 in a year it is worth while to think about poultry keeping as a regular business. It is stated that these hens did not require the whole time of one man to care for them.

H. W. Collingwood, of the Rural New-Yorker, says a bushel of wheat will keep a hen 300 days and if she lays 100 eggs in that time worth 2 cents each the wheat has been made worth \$2 a bushel, while the droppings of the hen will be worth 25 cents. It is safe to say that Mr. Collingwood's figures are under rather than over what may be expected of a well-bred hen.

As long as poultrymen are careless about cleanliness in the poultry house the manufacturers of lice killers will make money. A strict regard for cleanliness would soon reduce the demand for such remedies below the point of profit. Carelessness makes fortunes for a good many men in this country, but none of them are making a specialty of poultry breeding.

Luther Burbank, who was mentioned in an article in POULTRY for May, has been granted \$10,000 a year for ten years by the Carnegie Institute in order that his breeding operations may be continued without interruption for lack of funds. Recognition comes in time to those who work with an eye single to high ideals—F. O. Wellcome.

¶ The last few years have been prolific of fads. We have had ginseng growing, mushroom growing, Belgian hare breeding and squab breeding all liberally advertised and all promoted by a most admirable system of lying, with the result that thousands of people have invested their money only to lose all of and often more than the first investment, for they have lost their time and their faith in their fellow man.

With ginseng and mushrooms we have nothing to do, the Belgian hare craze has burned itself out and its snares entraps no more victims, but the squab swindler is still abroad and finding victims everywhere.

We believe that the breeding of squabs may be made profitable. We have visited lofts where squabs were being bred and sold at good prices, the owners of which had every appearance of prosperity. We have given considerable thought to the matter in order to determine what course to pursue in treating the subject.

These are the conclusions at which we have arrived after thinking the whole matter out, and referring to squab breeders in whom we have entire confidence:

First. The beginner should move with caution. Not everyone is adapted to breeding squabs. Buy a few birds and learn how to take care of them. Begin with common pigeons, if money is scarce, rather than buy cheap squab breeders from those whom you do not know to be honest.

Second. Get mated birds. The wholesale squab breeder may tell you his birds are mated but the fact is that he does not know this to be true. He may buy in home markets or import from Belgium by the thousand but in either case he has no means of knowing whether the birds he sends out are mated or not. The chances are they are not. A few unmated birds in a loft means more damage than profit. They create disturbances, annoy breeding pairs and cause the loss of squabs.

Third. Buy only young birds. We know a lot of breeders bought of a big advertiser among which are some that had 1900 bands on them. These were sold for young Belgian Homers but the bands were American and the date on them gave the age of the birds.

Fourth. Get good stock if possible and do not expect to make money from the beginning. It is better to pay a good price for half a dozen pairs and breed up a flock from them than to buy a lot of cheap birds and always have the cheap kind. If cheap birds are necessary, start in with common pigeons and gradually buy in good stock until you have as many as you need or can use.

Fifth. Don't make the mistake of thinking squab breeding is the royal road to wealth. It requires constant attention and real work. It is not the nicest work on earth. The squab breeder must make up his mind to put in some honest hard licks. Study your birds.

These are some facts that must be faced by the would-be squab breeder. It is better to know them before beginning than to learn them after the birds are bought and paid for. The demand for squabs is growing. The business holds out a good promise of being one that will always be profitable, but like all other business operations it must be carried on in a proper way or loss will follow investment in it.

¶ Great is Corn: As a nation we have for a great many years been proud of our great cereal. We have called it "King Corn" and otherwise paid homage to it on general principles. Poultrymen have been the only ones who have been guilty of disclaiming allegiance to this great food product, and they have by no means been unanimous in their disloyalty. Years ago some one said that laying hens should not be fed very much corn. They claimed it made hens fat and that fat hens could not lay well. They spoke as speak those with authority and, as is always the case, they found followers who were willing to accept their dictum without questioning its correctness. This reminds us of an ancient story: One time King Charles asked his learned men how it happened that he could fill a vessel to the brim and then put a large salmon in the vessel without causing the water to run over. His learned men disputed about the matter and advanced theories without number. Then the king told them the water would run over when the fish was put in and in modern parlance, "got the laugh on them."

This ancient anecdote teaches us that it is not safe to accept statements without proof of their correctness. It is even so in the case of corn. Some one said it was not good. Others who spoil white paper writing for the poultry press took up the cry and repeated the assertion. Corn fed hens were at a discount. Corn as a hen food was little esteemed.

The writer never accepted this false doctrine. His grandfather was a very good poultryman and he fed corn every day in the year. Corn, morning noon and night. Corn was two-thirds of the feed the old man's hens got and his hens were famous egg-producers. We began to fight for corn. We said twenty years ago that corn was the best single grain we could find for our laying hens. We have said it ever since and we expect to remain loyal to "King Corn" as long as we are interested in poultry.

News and Notes

Hens never lay soft-shelled eggs if they have access to grass or are regularly fed clover or alfalfa meal.

The Industrious Hen has gone through the first year's molt with unimpaired vigor and starts in its second year with a full dress of plumage and a body that is plump with good meat. May it never grow too old to produce results.

We are compelled to refuse much matter sent to us for publication because the writers thereof find it impossible to refrain from giving themselves a little free advertising. In this magazine no advertising of any kind is published except in the advertising columns.

We take it back. The Howard Publishing Company has a plant of its own in which the The Feather and The American Fancier are published, but POULTRY still remains alone in having a plant for the special purpose of publishing a poultry magazine.

The Cyphers Incubator Company has bought a fifty acre poultry farm near Buffalo and have secured the services of Professor James Dryden, who has done such good work at the Utah experiment stations as manager. We have room for a good many more poultry farms such as the Cyphers people purpose making of this one.

We would be glad to start a page filled with little articles of from five to fifteen lines, furnished to us by our readers. These should be useful hints about caring for poultry, suggestions about better methods, or any other hint of the helpful kind. We will publish these items with the name of the writer, and for the best one each month give a year's subscription to POULTRY.

The Lewis & Clark Exposition is following the usual plans of expositions by working the public press for all free advertising possible. While we do not approve of this way of securing publicity our regard for the poultry interests of the country lead us to say that the management of the exposition has offered to pay charges on all poultry shown at the poultry show to be given at the exposition next fall. Further particulars will be given later.

The incubator manufacturers will meet at Indianapolis, Indiana, July 17. This meeting would be a good place for the poultry publishers to go and get acquainted with the gentlemen to whom the poultry press owes so much in the way of patronage. If it were not for incubator manufacturers and their enterprise, we who publish poultry magazines would feel an aching void in our cash book where we now have bread and butter every day, and occasionally a piece of pie.

Black Plymouth Rocks have appeared. We had them a good many years ago, but they were called Black Javas in those days. The difference in shape is so small that cull Javas could be called Plymouth Rocks without violating the Standard description to any great extent. We remember very well our struggles only a few years ago to get Banded Plymouth Rocks which would not throw an occasional black pullet. They were not considered an acquisition in those days.

A NEW DEPARTMENT



SINCE we started in the publishing business we have received thousands of catalogues and circulars to say nothing of cards, envelopes and letter heads and judging from the quality of most of them we have concluded that the POULTRYMEN OF THIS COUNTRY ARE NOT GETTING THE QUALITY OF PRINTING TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, so after much thought and discussion we have decided to open a catalogue department and do printing for poultrymen as it should be done. We have installed a printing plant that is modern in every particular and no plant is in a position to do better work than we turn out. We have an almost unlimited number of cuts and photo engravings and our experience in the advertising line enables us to write, plan and illustrate catalogues and circulars to the very best advantage and when we give you an estimate you

may feel satisfied that the price quoted you is for the best work that experience can produce.

Good printing is as necessary as good stock in building up a large poultry business. A cheap, poorly printed and poorly illustrated catalogue or price list gives a poor impression and in most cases loses the sale for you, especially if it is received the same time a nice, cleanly printed one comes from some other poultryman.

Good Printed Matter Brings Big Business.

We are prepared to do the "Big Business" kind of printing and do it at such a price that will make you a regular patron of our press. We do not want to do the other kind of work so please do not ask us for estimates when you want to use cheap paper and cuts.

Good Printing For Poultry- men

We can't make friends by doing this kind of work.

We are ready to figure on the largest catalogue or an order for 100 cards. We make a specialty of letter heads and envelopes and quote the following prices:

1000 Letter Heads, printed in one color, ruled or unruled No. 1 rag paper, tabbed	\$3.00	1000 Full Rag XXX Envelopes, printed in one color, packed 500 in box	\$2.50
1000 Note Heads, printed in one color, same quality as letter heads, tabbed,	\$2.50	Round or Square Cornered Cards, any regular size, translucent, per 1000	\$2.25

Remember these prices are for the best that can be produced. Modern faces of type and latest styles of composition. Let us give you an estimate on your next lot of printing and see how little more, if any, a really good job of printing costs.

Poultry Publishing Company, Peotone, Illinois.

This Magazine is a sample of our work.

We can do just as well for you.

Our Monthly Review of Books and Catalogues

In this column we shall mention such books and catalogues as seem worthy of review. Catalogues are usually sent free. Where the prices of books are furnished we shall give it.

"The A B C of Bee Culture" is a book which has been through many editions and has sold more than 100,000 copies. It is a veritable encyclopedia of bee culture and is recognized as the best authority on bees that can be consulted. It is written in a very interesting manner and we have seen one who was not at all interested in bees, take up the book, to glance at it idly, and read page after page with absorbed interest. This book contains 490 large pages, is bound in cloth and profusely illustrated. A. I. Root Co., Publishers, Medina, Ohio.

"The Chick Book" is the latest publication of the Reliable Poultry Journal Publishing Co., Quincy, Illinois. It contains 80 very large pages filled with chapters on rearing chicks by a great many of the recognized authorities of this country. It is illustrated with fine half tone engravings and is a credit to the series to which it belongs and will prove a valuable addition to the poultry literature of the day. Price 50 cents.

"The Dorking Fowl," is a neat little little monologue on this, the oldest pure breed of fowls. It is by Watson Westfall, Secretary of the American Dorking Club, himself an enthusiastic friend of his good old breed. It is well printed

and nicely illustrated. We think it will be sent free to any one interested, by addressing Mr. Westfall at Sayre, Pennsylvania.

Louis P. Graham, Philadelphia, the well known artist, sends us an artistic catalogue of his Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Buff and Partridge Cochins and Buff and Partridge Cochin bantams. Mr. Graham also breeds Homers for squab raising. The catalogue is a creditable one and one that will claim close attention.

"Some facts about the Victor Strain of Rose Comb White Leghorns" is the legend that adorns the first page of an attractive folder which comes to us from our friend, Charles H. Rose, Evanston, Illinois. The facts that Mr. Rose furnishes are very creditable to his birds and the kind that convinces he has quality.

The Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply House, 26 Vesey Street, New York, send us a splendid catalogue, the largest poultry supply publication of the kind published by any house in this trade. If Mr. Russ has failed to list anything needed by poultrymen we did not note the fact in going through this catalogue. This house has built up a very large trade and has added line after line of goods until now it carries everything needed by breeders of poultry, dogs, cats, pigeons or other pet stock, as well as a considerable line of sporting goods for those who desire to take out door recreations.

Among other things kept in the stock of this house may be mentioned a supply of copies of POULTRY, of which it sells more than any other retail house in the country. The catalogue is free.

The American Rose Comb Black Minorca Club is about to issue a catalogue which will be free from advertising, the members believing that advertising should go to the poultry publications. This is a very commendable stand and one that will make friends for the club among the poultry papers. S. T. Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer, Mansfield, Ohio, will be glad to furnish any information asked for.

"Nothing but the Best" is the motto printed on the cover of the catalogue of the Toledo Poultry Yards, Toledo, Ohio, where White and Buff Leghorn, Black Minorcas and Barred Rocks are bred.

"The Best in the West" is the claim made for the Barred Rocks bred by Frank J. Overstreet, Kiowa, Kansas, who sends his egg circular for this year.

"The Text Book of the Trap Nest" is the title of a book of 130 pages, written and published by F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Maine. As the book is only sold in connection with the trap nests made by the author, it unfortunately, is not for sale separately. We say unfortunately advisedly, as we believe the book should be sold separately, in the interests of both public and publisher. One cannot read it without receiving useful hints all along the line of poultry

breeding and egg production. We would be tempted to make a few extracts but to this Mr. Wellcome makes strenuous objections, as he infers he has an unfortunate experience in this direction. The entire frankness of Mr. Wellcome in saying he doesn't know certain things, after years of experience and close observation gives the reader confidence is what he says he does know. The book should be priced and sold separately, or a separate edition eliminating the specific directions for installing trap nests, should be printed for general sale.

From de Wolf Farm, Papposesquaw, Bristol, Rhode Island, comes a very interesting booklet concerning the Rhode Islands Reds kept on this grand old farm. It contains a history of the breed and some valuable facts about mating and breeding fowls generally. De Wolf Farm is situated across the harbor from Bristol and its western line is the shore of Narragansett bay, the land lying high and dry between these two bodies of water. It is well calculated to produce healthy and vigorous fowls. African, Embden, Toulouse and White China geese are also kept on this farm.

Printing for Poultrymen—We invite your attention to the advertisement under the foregoing head in this number. A good catalogue is the best introduction. We are prepared to furnish the "big business" kind of printed matter for poultrymen. Tell us what you want.

A List of Show Dates for the Coming Season

In this column we shall keep standing a list of the dates claimed for poultry shows, giving the town, state, date and name of secretary, until later when full particulars will be given. Secretaries are invited to claim dates. No charge is made for this service.

Detroit, Michigan, January 5-15, 1906, John R. Wood, Secretary.

Polo, Illinois, January 8-13, 1906, J. A. Davison, Secretary.

Risingsun, Ohio, December 5-8, 1905, Merle Rearick, Secretary.

Tacoma, Washington, December 27, 1905, to January 1, 1906, Mrs. C. A. Pratt, Secretary.

Findlay, Ohio, January 9-13, 1906, Clark Parker, Secretary.

Cresco, Iowa, January, 1906, John M. Davis, Secretary.

East Greenville, Pennsylvania, Dec. 27-30, 1905, C. A. Mack, Secretary.

Fort Wayne, Ind., December 11-16, 1905, Philip A. Heller, Secretary.

Los Angeles, Jan 8-15, 1905, Mrs. O. H. Burbridge, Secretary.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 18-23, 1905, W. S. Trowbridge, Secretary.

Watertown, South Dakota, December 18-22, 1905, Rose E. Sanford, Secretary.

Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 8-12, 1906, George R. Cooper, Secretary.

Garnett, Kansas, November 13-17, 1905, Hattie A. Weld, Secretary.

Fairfield, Iowa, November 28-December

ber 1, 1905, John R. McElderry, Secretary.

Waverly, Iowa, December 5-8, 1905, B. L. Burbank, Secretary.

Lohrville, Iowa, December 12-16, 1905, J. O. Ratcliffe, Secretary.

Iowa Falls, Iowa, December 18-23, 1905, N. S. Curtis, Secretary.

Winfield, Iowa, December 28-30, 1905, A. H. Glass, Secretary.

Waxahachie, Texas, January 2-5, 1906, C. T. Spaulding, Secretary.

Nunda, Illinois, January 16-19, 1906, George H. Prickett, Secretary.

Huron, South Dakota, January 23-27, 1906, E. M. Thomas, Secretary.

Dubuque, Iowa, February 15-20, 1906, C. H. Gregoire, Secretary.

Warsaw, Kentucky, November 23-25, O. A. Bogardus, Secretary.

Cresco, Iowa, January 31, February 3, 1906, John M. Davis, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, January, 17-21 1906, A. E. Brooks, Secretary.

Holyoke, Massachusetts, November 22-25, George Barnett, Jr., Secretary.

Youngstown, Ohio, December 6-9, Charles E. Watwood, Secretary.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota, January 16-20, 1906, Stacy S. Metcalf, Secretary.

Rutherford, New Jersey, December 14-16, E. J. Erwin, Secretary.

Fort Wayne, Indiana, December 11-16, Philip A. Heller, Secretary.

The Studebaker High Class Poultry Farm

Not long ago a representative of POULTRY visited the Model Poultry Farm near South Bend, Indiana, which is under the management of our friend, Frank Ashley.

This farm is completely equipped for the production of eggs for domestic consumption and the breeding of pure-bred poultry. Single Comb White Leghorns predominate, but Rose Comb White and Black Minorcas are also bred. Mr. Ashley paid very long prices for some White Leghorns which won at St. Louis last fall, and has some stock of which he well

may be proud. Last month we gave a photo-engraving of a portion of this plant and in this number we have another.

A laying house on this farm is 428 feet long and is divided into twenty rooms and scratching sheds, accommodating 1000 laying hens.

The house is divided into sleeping rooms and scratching sheds, being so arranged that two scratching sheds come together with a wire netting partition between them. The water pans are fixed in this partition and are supplied from pipes from which water drips continually

thus securing to the fowls a constant supply of fresh, pure water. The water supply comes from a tank fed from a pump operated by a windmill. Each of the sleeping rooms is finished in lath and plaster, with building paper under the outside covering of weather boarding. This keeps the hens safe in the coldest weather as proved by the experience of last winter. This house faces south and before each division is a run 20x245 feet.

The breeding houses, of which there are five, are 12x16 feet and connected with each is a run 80x345 feet in size.

Besides these there is one each, the size of the breeding houses, on five different farms on which the colonies kept in the houses have the run of the entire farm. An incubator cellar 18x24 is under the workshop, connected with this farm and a brooder house, equipped with a hot water system finishes the outfit, on which no expense has been spared. In planning the farm the lay of the land and ease of operation was kept in view and Manager Ashley has succeeded in organizing a poultry plant which has a right to be entitled a model poultry farm.

Why Eggs Spoil Quickly During the Summer

Those who keep cockerels and pullets breeding season. This is better for both together after they are six or seven weeks old, lose money. The sexes should be separated at all times except when they are very young and during the

sexes. If all the eggs laid during the very warm weather of summer were laid by unmated hens, we would hear very little about spoiled eggs in summer. An

infertile egg will keep for weeks in the hottest weather without spoiling, remaining fresh and sweet long after a fertile egg has become useless. It is the life germ in eggs that causes them to

spoil so quickly in hot weather. When the weather is very warm this germ begins to hatch, but the heat is not great enough to keep it alive. When it dies it begins to decay and spoils the egg.

Poultry's Classified Advertisements

Anconas

Beautiful Anconas, grand in Standard and utility qualities. Splendid layers, winter and summer. Best winter layers of big white eggs. Illustrated catalog free. O. S. Evans, Roxbury, Ohio. 9

Dark Brahmas

It is impossible for me to keep my pens of Dark Brahmas so I must sell them at any price. Many prize winners among them. Tell me what you can pay and the rest will be asy. Eggs from best pens \$1.50. H. H. Schroeder, Peotone, Illinois. 9

Light Brahmas

Light Brahmas—Egg-laying strain, produced by perfected matings. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Stock a matter of correspondence. Eggs guaranteed. L. T. Babcock, Springfield, Illinois. 9

Buckeyes

Buckeye Reds. Pea Comb Buckeyes are the largest and darkest Reds, best layers. Booklet free. Red Feather Farm, Warren, Ohio. 9

Buff Cochins

Gold Dust Buff Cochins, bred for winter laying and exhibition, sixteen pullets laying 216 eggs through January. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Mrs. Geo. Buckbrough, Lake Odessa, Mich. 9

Buff Cochins eggs \$1.50 per 15. Fine large Canadian stock. Chr. Erickson, Jr., Inwood, Ia. 9

Partridge Cochins

Olinger Bros., Franklin, Ill. On Partridge Cochins won at Chicago show 1 cock; 1, 2, 3, 4 hens; 2 cockerel; 1, 2, 3 pullets. A few choice cockerels left. Prices \$1.50 to \$5. Eggs \$1 to \$2 for 15. 9

Faverolles

Faverolles, "The King of Utility Fowls", winter layers, grow more rapidly than any other fowl known. Reach broiler size when eight weeks old. I have the best strains of all varieties of Faverolles imported direct from Europe by myself: English Salmon Faverolles, French Salmon Faverolles, Ermine, Black, Red, Spangled and Blue Faverolles. Eggs for hatching, best pens \$6 for 15 eggs, other good pens \$5 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. Descriptive circular for stamp. See my winnings at World's Fair, etc. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y. tf

Salmon and Ermine Faverolles, eggs for hatching. Send for "What is a Faverolles?" It is free. J. H. Symonds, Metuchen, New Jersey. 9

Silver Spangled Hamburgs

For Sale. Silver Spangled Hamburg Eggs. Cock 1st, hens 1st, 2nd and 3rd Atlanta show, January. \$2.50 setting. E. J. Weyneth, Grenada, Miss. 9

Lakenvelders

Lakenvelders—I purchased in 1904 the entire flock of international winners owned by The Countess of Craven. These birds are famous in Europe as well as America and have won more prizes and produced more prize winners than any flock of Lakenvelders in existence. Eggs for hatching from this strain, \$10 for 15 eggs. Lakenvelder eggs from other strains, \$6 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. See my winnings at World's Fair, Herald Sq., Madison Sq., etc. Descriptive circular for stamp. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y. tf

Single Comb Buff Leghorns

Kugler's superior Buff Leghorns (winners at New York). Eggs from special mating of high-class birds, \$1 per fifteen. Free circular. James Kugler, Jr., Frenchtown, N. J. 9

Single Comb White Leghorns

For sale—Single Comb White Leghorns. Standard of the world. Winners wherever shown. Eggs for setting a specialty. Elm Poultry Yards, Box 40, Hartford, Conn. Established 1888. Catalogue free. 9

Cooley's Imported strain White Leghorns. Eggs for hatching from special matings, \$2.00 per 15. Stock after September. Can I please you? Elden Cooley, Frenchtown, New Jersey. 9

Beautiful large pure White Leghorns. Excellent layers. Trap-nested and equal the best. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13; incubator lots. Stock for sale. Mrs. D. F. Stoner, Ontario, California. 9

Single Comb White Leghorns—Van Dreser strain. We can furnish a few settings from our best pens at \$2 per 15. Elm But Poultry Yards, Evanston, Ill. 9

Single Comb White Leghorns. Wyckoff—Elm Poultry strains. Farm raised. Eggs 30, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00; 200, \$7.00. D. D. Kirchofer, Dalton, Ohio. 9

Single Comb White Leghorns—Breeders selected from 2,400 with trap nests. 15 eggs \$1, or \$4 per 100. Waterford Farming Co., Waterford, Pa. 9

Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs from choicest pens, 15, \$2; 100, \$8. Geo. L. Ferris & Son, Atwater, N. Y. 9

Choice S. C. White Leghorns for sale. Eggs 75c per 15. Alphonso Carver, Charlottesville, Virginia. 9

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

Relyea's Bargain Sale of Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Breeders, \$1 and \$2 each. I won 21 regular special prizes on 23 entries, 4 shows. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per 15. L. S. Relyea, Voorheesville, N. Y. 10

In order to encourage the small breeder by giving him an opportunity to advertise his stock at small cost, we have made the rate for Classified Advertisements in POULTRY only 2 cents a word. If only one variety is advertised, the advertisement will be classified under the name of the variety. Where more than one breed is advertised, the advertisement will be put under the head "Several Breeds". Pet stock, supplies, etc. will be put under the head "Miscellaneous". In counting words in an advertisement every initial and number, including name and address, will be counted as a word. Cash must accompany all orders. Short paid advertisements will be cut down to the number of words paid for, if this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs for hatching from exhibition S. C. Brown Leghorns at half price: \$1 per 26, \$3 per 100. Young stock for sale after Oct. 1 at prices that will suit your purse. Write your wants. I guarantee satisfaction. G. S. Korell, Key, Ohio. 9

S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs: 30, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00. Mrs. John Dietrich, Borden, Ind. 9

Leghorns—More Than One Variety

Brown Leghorns—first cockerel, second pen at the World's Fair. Eggs \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Free circular on matings and winnings. E. E. Carter, Knoxville, Tenn. 9

Black Minorcas

Beautiful S. C. Black Minorcas, the large, healthy, vigorous kind that are great in Standard and utility points. Eggs \$1 per 13. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Perry Mesinger, Sodas, N. Y. 9

Buff Orpingtons

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons—Cook and Willow Brook strain. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, Ceramic Orpington Farm, Box 4, Calcutta, Ohio. 9

White Orpingtons

Hansen's White Orpingtons. World's Fair winners, also winners at Cincinnati, Warsaw and East Enterprise. All stock sold but a limited number of eggs at \$3 per 15. Mrs. Minnie Hansen, Importer and Breeder, Warsaw, Ky. tf

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

Single Combed Buff and Black Orpingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Buff Orpingtons since 1898. Dr. Paul Kyle, Kyle Institute, Flushing, L. I. 9

White and Buff Orpingtons, eggs for hatching. Send for list of prize winnings. J. H. Symonds, Metuchen, New Jersey. 9

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Woodside Poultry Yards—Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. E. B. Thompson's "Ringlet Strain." Eggs from farm raised, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Case, R. D. No. 2, Chalfield, Minn. 9

Barred Rocks, America's best. Bred for utility and beauty 11 years. Mated to produce ideal birds and heavy winter layers. Eggs, \$1 per 13. D. D. Marvell, Box P, Woodbury Heights, N. J. 9

Wright's Barred Rocks. The kind that win. Thompson and Bradley strain. 15 choice eggs, \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jno. W. Wright, Darlington, Wis. 9

Wanted—\$2 for 15 Barred Rock eggs, from prize winning Ringlets and Bradley Bros. stock direct. J. Heddins, Charleston, Ill. 9

Eggs from high-class Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per fifteen. None better. H. N. Wahl Boone, Iowa, R. F. D. 9

Barred Rock eggs \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Ollie Flenner, Kansas, Illinois. 9

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Buff Rock eggs at reduced prices: \$1.25, \$1.75 \$2.50 a setting. St. Louis World's Fair and other winners. 10 firsts, 7 seconds, 8 thirds and other prizes in 12 months. Circular free. C. A. Paetzl, Route 10, Hope, Indiana. 9e

White Plymouth Rocks

200 eggs in 230 consecutive days. That's a Coretavis White Rock! Winners at New England's largest and best shows. Unequalled exhibition and persistent laying strain. Booklets free. Coretavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn. 3

S. L. Boyce of Crook, Osage Co., Mo., has the best utility White Plymouth Rock line-bred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him. tf

White Plymouth Rocks. Best all round fowl. Pure bred, healthy stock. Finest birds in three years. Eggs 8 and 10 cents. Ferndale Poultry Yards, Dillsburg, Pa. 9

Great Sacrifice Sale. To make room for 200 young chicks, I will sell all my White Wyandotte breeders cheap. Ira B. Sleet, Warsaw, Kentucky. 12

Eggs at the White Rock farm, 15 for \$1 after June 1. Mrs. H. Randles, Box 53, Clarks, O. 9

Game Bantams

Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa., breeds all varieties of Game Bantams to the highest possible standard. If you don't believe it, look up the awards at the great shows. Stock always for sale. Eggs in season. 11

Plymouth Rocks—More Than One Variety

Millville Farms Barred, Buff and White Rocks. 37 regular and special prizes at World's Fair, St. Louis, in strongest competition ever known. Among them 2d pen in Barred; 1st and 3d hen, 1st cockerel, 1st collection Buffs; 1st cock and 1st pen Whites. Old and young birds closely related to these winners for sale. Can send you crack show birds or A1 breeders. Our catalogue is free and will tell you our methods. A postal will do. Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J. tf

Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards, Hopkingsville, Ky., C. L. Daniel, Prop. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$2 per 15. Stock a matter of correspondence. 9

For sale to make room—Orpington and Rock breeding stock; also eggs. W. L. Parrett, Lyndon, Ohio. 9

White Wyandottes

White Wyandottes. McClave and Duston strains combined. Pure white, fine shaped birds, great layers. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$3.50 per 100, \$35 per 1000. Stock for sale. H. W. English, Brookville, Pa. 9

White Wyandottes, Reliance strain. Never unplaced in any class. Satisfaction guaranteed or birds taken back and money refunded. You run no risk. D. Lincoln Orr, Box 4, Orr's Mills, New York. tf

For sale after June 15. Pen Ideal White Wyandottes—10 one-year-old hens and cock. Heavy laying strain. \$30.00. Get detailed description. N. A. King, Box P, Millintown, Pa. 10

Prize winning White Wyandottes. Twelve prizes last winter. Breeders for sale now. Young stock later. Rockwell Kempton, North Adams, Mich. 12

For Sale. One pen, cock and four hens, pure bred White Wyandottes \$10. Write quick. E. J. Weyneth, Grenada, Miss. 9

I breed only White Wyandottes, fine stock. Eggs only \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. A. B. Hallock, Box L, Peotone, Ill. 9

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

World's Fair Prize Winners. Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Cream of Standard line breeding. Breeding and exhibition birds always on hand. Eggs from my choicest prize winners \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30, \$6 for 45. Every setting guaranteed. S. J. Sorensen, Ravine Poultry Yards, Appleton, Wisconsin. tf

Wyandottes—More Than One Variety

Millville Farm's Buff and White Wyandottes won 18 regular and special prizes at World's Fair, St. Louis, in strongest competition ever known. Among them 1st pen Buffs and 1st cockerel Whites. Old and young birds closely related to these winners for sale. Can send you crack show birds or A1 breeders. Our catalogue is free and will tell you our methods. A postal will do. Millville Poultry Farm Co., Millville, N. J. tf

Pigeons

Mated Jumbo Homers, guaranteed. 95 cents pair. Produce heavy squabs. Fancy pigeons, all breeds, cheap. Force squab breeding, tell male from female, improved nests, etc., 35 cents, circular free. Breeders wanted everywhere. Ferd. Sudow, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 11

Pigeons? Thousands of them, all kinds, prices free. Illustrated, descriptive book tells all you want to know, one dime. Wm. A. Bartlett & Co., Box 28, Jacksonville, Ill. tf

Several Breeds

66 premiums at one show—Twenty varieties: Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, Leghorns, Langshans, Cochins, Brahmas, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2 setting. All infertile eggs replaced free. Enterprise Poultry Farm, Watertown, S. D. 10

Light Brahmas; Cochins; White, Black, Buff, Partridge; Brown Leghorns; Spanish; Black Langshans; Houdans; Buff Orpingtons; Cornish Indian Games; Toulouse Geese. Send for a 24-page catalogue. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn. 3

Point Pleasant Poultry Farm, prize winners at Madison Square and Herald Square: Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs \$2 per setting. A. W. Silkworth, Prop., P.O. Box 225, Mattituck, L. I. 9

Miscellaneous

All breeds of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, covies, dogs, cats and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B, 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City. tf

Bantams

Light Brahma Bantams, "World Beaters." More firsts at the World's Fair and Madison Square Garden than all my competitors combined. Orr's Light Brahma Bantams are unequaled. History proves it. D. Lincoln Orr, Box 4, Orr's Mills, N. Y. tf

Poultry in Place of Cupid

Last Christmas time a young man in New Jersey subscribed for POULTRY for a young lady, having it sent to her as a Christmas present. Now we have a letter from the young man asking us to change the name of the young lady to his own. We publish this as a pointer to young men who desire to secure the good graces of their favorite young ladies. Present them with a subscription to POULTRY and the magazine will do the rest.

A Troy, New York, merchant who has just retired upon a large competency gives his successors in business this advice, and it is sound: "Advertising will bring trade, but only square, honest dealing will hold it. It is almost as hard to sell goods without advertising, as it is to catch fish without bait. Truthful advertising linked with genuine bargains is the most perfect custom producer. Every statement made in your ads should be carefully weighed."

A friend sends us a photograph of one of his birds saying it was taken in a hurry under unfavorable circumstances and does not do the bird full justice, but he hopes we will find a place for it. For precisely the reasons he gives we cannot use the picture. We do not want photographs taken in a hurry or that do not do justice to the birds for such are of no advantage to us or to the breeder. What we do want is pictures which we will be proud to give place and which the owners will be proud to see in our columns. Send the photographs and if they are up to standard we will gladly publish them without cost. The only condition is that they must not have been published before.

Gradually the brethren are waking up to the fact that the free reader is an imposition on the subscriber and a piece of injustice to the advertiser who does not ask for it. One by one our contemporaries are cutting them out. May the good work go on until subscribers and advertisers get what they pay for—the one pure reading matter and the other just as much space as he pays for.

Clean the incubator thoroughly before setting it back for the season. See that it is ready for business next spring and in complete order. If neglected now needful precautions may be forgotten by the time it is needed again. If your incubator is one of the kind which has a burlap diaphragm in it, take this out and beat all the dust and filaments of down out of it, otherwise it may not work well next year and you will blame the maker for something he cannot prevent.

Solid Color Buff Leghorns

My Buff Leghorns are all buff, no black wings or tails, just clear, bright, golden buff. I guarantee satisfaction. Stock always for sale. Ask about my winnings.

Ralph Lyons, East Kingston, N. Y.

PAYNE'S CHICK FEED

None quite so good; sold on its merits. Sample and book, "Poultry Pointers", free. Aftalia Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb.

TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

POULTRY A Magazine For All Poultrymen.

Published monthly by Poultry Publishing Co.

Volume One PEOTONE, ILLINOIS, JUNE, 1905 Number Nine

One dollar per year in advance. Ten cents per copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents per year. Subscriptions will begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and post office plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly each month. When you request change of address, give the old as well as the new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Our New Home

We are now established in our new home and hope soon to be in our new house. Our friends seem to encounter a little difficulty in getting the name Peotone fixed in their minds. It is an Indian name and, we think, a very musical one. We want everybody to become familiar with it and "POULTRY of Peotone" to become a household word.

It is a pleasant place to live. From our office windows we can look down a shaded street and at the rear, a busy mother hen digs and talks to her downy brood, while a spangled bantam cock struts and crows as if he were owner of the neighborhood.

In the quiet of a town like Peotone there is nothing to take one's mind from work and it is easier to sit down and plan deliberately and then work effectively than it ever could be in a busy city. Why should not a poultry magazine be published in a country town where the editor can see flocks of a dozen different breeds within the circle of a mile from his office.

Just beyond the smoke, dust and noise of Chicago, we have all the advantages of the city from a business point of view and the delights of the country. If surroundings count for anything POULTRY will be greatly improved within a short time.

Money Makers

We have no notion of starting a mint just at present but we want to get in touch with about a thousand young men and young women who desire to make good wages with light labor. We would like to have an agent in every neighborhood to take subscriptions for POULTRY. It is a light, honorable business and one which has an unlimited field. An agent at Owosso, Michigan, has sent us a long list of subscribers, the names of whom he obtained without interfering with his regular work. A gentleman in Norwalk, Connecticut, who subscribed for POULTRY, thought it a good thing for his neighbors and he sends us subscribers regularly. He has worked to such effect that our list at Norwalk and neighboring towns takes a large space in our subscription books. This shows that it does not matter where you are located you can secure subscribers for POULTRY by simply showing it and telling what it is. We are going to make very liberal inducements to agents and would be glad to hear from anyone who desires to work for us.

That Pigeon Department

Since we asked our readers to advise us concerning a pigeon department in POULTRY we have received a number of letters in favor of a departure of this kind and not a single word in opposition. This has decided us to begin publishing matter relating to pigeons and pigeon breeding. We hope no one will think that we shall take up this work feeling it to be uncongenial for time was when we were a confirmed pigeon crank of the worst kind, and that not so very long ago either.

If we were to give our private opinion of pigeons we would say they are the most wonderful and in-

teresting of all domestic birds. They have so many habits peculiar to themselves that no one ever tires of them. They are very satisfactory to breed as several varieties may be kept together after the pairs are mated, as pigeons mate for life and are usually true to each other.

The almost numberless varieties gives everyone an opportunity of making a choice and each variety seems more wonderful than any other.

The man who does not take delight in pigeons is hard to please and we shall be glad to have our pigeon breeding friends help up in every way to make a pigeon department that is better than any other publication furnishes. We shall not devote a certain specified space to pigeons but shall use articles relating to pigeon breeding anywhere in our columns where we find room for them. From this time on POULTRY is a magazine for all poultrymen and all pigeon breeders.

Just to Remind You

You think POULTRY worth all you pay for it or you would not have taken it, or if you had been persuaded into taking it and not been satisfied after trying it you would have told us so. Now your influence in your own neighborhood is greater than ours. Your neighbors will believe what you say because they know you are disinterested. They might not believe us if we made the same statement as they would suspect we had some design on the dollar that is lying in their pocket with which to pay a year's subscription. In order to pay our friends for their trouble, we will send POULTRY for one year to three subscribers for \$2. That is you can get two subscribers at \$1 each and get your own copy free. Or for \$2 we will send a copy of the New Illustrated Standard and POULTRY one year. Or to any one who will send us three subscribers for one year at \$1 each, we will present a copy of the Standard free of charge.

Just a Few Letters

We have referred to the letters we have been receiving from our friends during the last few months and have concluded to give a few samples of the nice things being said to us about ourselves.

C. A. Mack, East Greenville, Pennsylvania, says: "Herewith I enclose \$1 to advance my subscription to POULTRY two years from time already paid for. POULTRY is one of the leading magazines in my list of poultry papers and I am proud of such a paper, hence my advance payment."

Geo. C. Fife, Atlanta, Georgia, writes: "When one is pleased with the efforts of others I believe in saying so. I am sure your paper is the best publication of its kind and the front covers are all, and especially the one of this month (May), a credit to the artist."

Our Cover Picture

The beautiful picture which adorns our cover page this month is from a photograph taken by the editor on the farm of Mr. Hallock, on Long Island, about eighty miles from New York City. It shows a small portion of the farm on which Mr. Hallock raises 40,000 ducks every year, selling them at ten weeks of age, in New York City at a high price. The scene we give shows a few of the breeding ducks, which are kept in the woods along the inlet of the sea, the water of which shows in the picture.

How to Advertise

The man who thinks that advertising is simply writing a notice and paying some publication to insert it has not learned the first lessons in advertising. There is something more than buying space in successful advertising. Would you expect to approach a total stranger and sell him anything the minute you offered it to him? You might succeed once in twenty times, but as a rule would be compelled to argue with him awhile before you could get a stranger to buy of you, even when offering him something he might want.

The public must be acquainted with a business man of any kind before it will do business freely with him. It must know that he is in business to stay before it will have confidence in him. To be sure the man who desires to buy Plymouth Rock eggs, for instance, may buy of a perfect stranger if he is introduced to him in the proper manner. An advertisement in a reputable publication is an introduction and often under such circumstances a deal may be made, but even with this advantage the average man prefers to deal with some one he has known longer and in whom he feels some degree of confidence.

The man who advertises regularly and persistently creates confidence in the stability of his business and in his own honesty, for the fact that he advertises persistently shows that he is always ready to do business and proves that he is honorable in business matters or he would be exposed by those he had defrauded, and would be refused space in reputable publications.

Once this confidence in good intentions is established the public is ready to buy and the longer the advertiser keeps his name before the public the greater will be public confidence in him and the larger his volume of business.

The man who advertises only at certain seasons of the year always loses more or less business. No one buys of a man who does not advertise, except those who have a personal knowledge of him, and these are confined to a very limited territory. A man might have the best fowls on earth and yet never have a large trade unless he would advertise.

He might advertise for a time and then stop and his trade would as once fall away because the public beyond his own immediate neighborhood would think he had sold all his stock, gone out of business or died, and go to his competitor who kept his advertising going the year through.

The advertising of today pays next month or next year or ten years hence, if the advertiser keeps on advertising. The man who is almost persuaded to buy today is entirely persuaded the next time he sees the advertisement. It was not the first nor the last time the advertisement was seen that clinched the sale. It was the persistence of the advertiser in inviting trade regularly month after month.

The great poultry advertisers of the country understand this and know that it is their persistence in keeping their advertising going as much as the quality of their stock which brings them sales at the highest prices. The whole history of advertising shows that continuous advertising, in season and out of season, is the kind that produces the greatest results.

Wyandotte Headquarters

Have bred Wyandottes 24 yrs.
Have helped make the Standard
for all eight varieties.
Have mated from two to ten
pens for this season's breeding
on three farms, the best that
long experience as a breeder
and judge can select.
Some Silver, Partridge, White
and Silver Penciled for sale.

Eggs For Hatching a Specialty.
Name your variety for a free circular.
T. E. ORR, BEAVER, PA.

SPECIAL

One dollar received this month will
pay for a setting of eggs, to be sent
during 1905, from our great laying
strains of either

**Buff, Barred, or White Rocks,
or Imperial Pekin Ducks.**

Catalogue free. Printed in colors
true to life. Photographs of build-
ings and how to construct them.
How we feed and care for our birds.

Plymouth Poul. Farm Co.
Route 33, York, Penn.

**The Watchung
Orpington Poultry Farm**
White & Goodacre, Props.,
Breeder and exporters of

Orpingtons

Catalogue of our winnings now
ready. It describes our stock
and gives our prices on eggs and
fowls. Fine illustrations and
and other useful information.

Watchung Orpington Poultry Farm
Watchung P. O., New Jersey.

HALLOCK'S White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York
Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Av.
St. Louis, Mo.

Clearing Sale

If you are looking for a bargain in
Buff Plymouth Rocks

Write C. L. Stanley for his price on a
Cock-bird, Trio or Pen.
ROOSEVELT POULTRY YARDS
Port Huron, Michigan

White Rock Egg Sale

During June we will sell eggs from yards
containing our great prize-winners at \$1.50 per
15. Cockerels heading these pens score to 96.
This is a grand opportunity to secure first-class
stock at greatly reduced prices. Order quick.
Circular free. Mention POULTRY.

Sass Bros., Ancona, Illinois

250 First Class Mated Pairs HOMER PIGEONS

There is big money in squabs if you get the
right kind of stock. We guarantee our birds to
be mated and working when shipped. We
have a ready market and will buy all squabs at
\$3 per dozen alive. Write us for prices on
breeding stock.

Single Comb White Leghorn Eggs
at half price for the balance of the season.
PARKSIDE SQUAB CO., 3 Hancock Ave., Freeport, Ill.

PAYNE'S CHICK FEED

The best money can buy. Sample and book,
"Poultry Pointers", free.
Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Special Sale!

To make room for several thousand **Fishel White Rock** chick-
ens growing up to win the coveted prizes this fall and winter,
I am offering for sale at **special prices** something like one
thousand selected **Breeders, Choice Exhibition Birds** and
several flocks of **excellent utility fowls**. I realize you want
the best blood obtainable therefore



Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

are sure to please you. As **Exhibition Birds** they stand without an
equal. Did you ever consider the excellent record made by the **Fishel**
White Plymouth Rocks? They have won the leading prizes at **St. Louis**
World's Fair, (17 Prizes, being double the number of prizes won by any
two other exhibitors and they were all there from the East, North,
South and West) **Chicago, New York, Indianapolis, Crystal Palace** and
Great Dairy Shows England, Memphis, Atlanta, Hagerstown, Pan
American, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Fresno, Dallas, New Orleans, etc.,
while as **Utility Fowls** they stand without an equal. In fact any place
you put the **Fishel White Plymouth Rocks** they are acknowledged

The Best In The World

Why buy stock you know nothing about when you can secure line bred

Eggs For Hatching

\$5 per fifteen
\$15 per fifty
\$25 per hundred

stock for the same price? My **New 48**
Page Catalogue with special sale list
mailed on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.
This is the most elaborate **Poultry Cata-**
logue ever issued. Write me your wants
please or send for list.

U. R. Fishel, Box P, Hope, Indiana

WILLIAM COOK & SONS Originators

of all the Orpington fowls and ducks. The largest
and most successful breeders, exhibitors, exporters
and importers of prize poultry in the world. Win-
ners of more than 7,650 cups and prizes.

Send for our illustrated catalogue. The fin-
est ever produced, 80 pages. 10c for postage.

For the Best Orpingtons

any of the ten varieties, you must go to their ori-
ginators. This season's winnings—only exhibited
three times—7 firsts, 5 seconds, **World's Fair**; 16
firsts, 14 seconds, **Herald Square**; 15 firsts, 13 sec-
onds at **Madison Square**.

For \$10 you can get a setting of eggs from above
winners—the finest in existence. Other eggs from
grand stock \$5 per setting. **Buff and White Orpington**
utility stock \$2.50. All clear eggs replaced if
return express is paid. Over 3000 young breeding
stock for sale. Write requirements, advice free.

Inspection Cordially Invited

Trains met. Orpington Poultry Journal, single
copies 5 cents, yearly 60 cents.

Wm Cook & Sons, Bx 15, Scotch Plains, N.J.



Coretavis White Rocks

have an unequalled exhibition—trapnest record.
Honors at New England's largest and best shows.

Four generations of 200-egg hens.

For the remainder of this season we will sell eggs from our
best pens at **\$2 per twelve.**

W. G. Cory, Coretavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn.

Rhode Island Reds

**Barred Rocks, White
and Silver Wyandottes**
Light Brahmas

Hardy prolific, farm bred
pure stock. For birds at
moderate prices and

"Eggs to Hatch" at 6c Each

Write **WALTER SHERMAN,**
Meadow Lea, Middletown, R. I.



est scoring Rhode Island Red male bird in
America. Eggs \$3 and \$5 a setting.

C. N. Hansen, Warsaw, Ky.

Vice-Pres. American R. I. Red Club.

\$300.00 in GOLD

For
A NAME

We are about to publish "the best Poultry
Paper in America" at a popular price. Its
character will be such as to command national
interest. To secure a good name and create
wide-spread interest in the new publication, we
offer the following cash prizes.

First Prize \$200 in Gold

Second " 50 " "

Third " 35 " "

Fourth " 15 " "

We will pay \$200.00 for the name selected;
\$50.00, \$35.00, \$15.00 respectively for the
second, third and fourth best. All have an
equal chance. No one in any way connected
with our business will be allowed to compete
for the prizes.

For the information of contestants, we will
say that the new paper will contain 48 pages,
size 10 1-2 inches wide by 14 1-2 inches long.
The cover will be richly printed in colors.

The paper will deal with the poultry industry
principally, but Squabs, Pigeons, Bees, Live
Stock, Horticulture, etc., will receive attention.
It will be edited by one of the most able poul-
trymen in this country. Many of the leading
specialists have been engaged as contributors
and the aim of the publishers will be to make
the paper the brightest, most practical and
altogether the best poultry paper ever pub-
lished. It is their purpose to make the num-
bers so interesting and helpful to beginners,
fanciers and old hands at poultry raising, either
men or women, whether they raise poultry for
pleasure or profit, that the issues will eventually
constitute a complete library of authentic, in-
valuable information.

Prize contest closes November 1st, 1905.
Write for free prospectus, particulars governing
contest, bank references. Address

HAWKINS PUBLISHING CO.,

Box 102, Waterville, N. Y.

Agents Wanted Everywhere Liberal Compensation

About the South

"About the South" is the name of a 64-page
illustrated pamphlet issued by the Passenger
Department of the

Illinois Central R. R. Co.

in which important questions are tersely
answered in brief articles about Southern Farm
Lands, Mississippi Valley Cotton lands, Truck
Farming, Fruit Growing, Stock Raising, Dairy-
ing, Grasses and Forage, Soils, Market Facilities
and Southern Immigration along the lines of the
Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley
Railroads, in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee,
Mississippi and Louisiana.

Send for a free copy to J. M. Merry, A.G.P.A.,
I.C.R.R., Dubuque, Ia.

Choice Pickings in the YAZOO VALLEY

"Choice Pickings in the Yazoo Valley" is the
title of an illustrated 36-page pamphlet describ-
ing the railroad lands in the famous Yazoo Valley
of the Mississippi, on the line of the Yazoo &
Mississippi Valley Railroad, and showing what
has been accomplished by the large number of
settlers successfully established there. For a
free copy, address E. P. Skene, Land Commis-
sioner, I. C. R. R., Central Station, Park Row,
Chicago, Ill.

Information concerning rates and train service
to the South via the Illinois Central can be had
of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing
A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

POULTRYMEN

Will find First-class Locations in the states of
Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North
and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, South-
ern Indiana and Southern Illinois, along the

Southern Railway and Mobile and Ohio Railroad

for large or small poultry farms. The climate
and every other condition is favorable. Good
markets are near at hand. There is a great de-
mand for poultry and eggs.

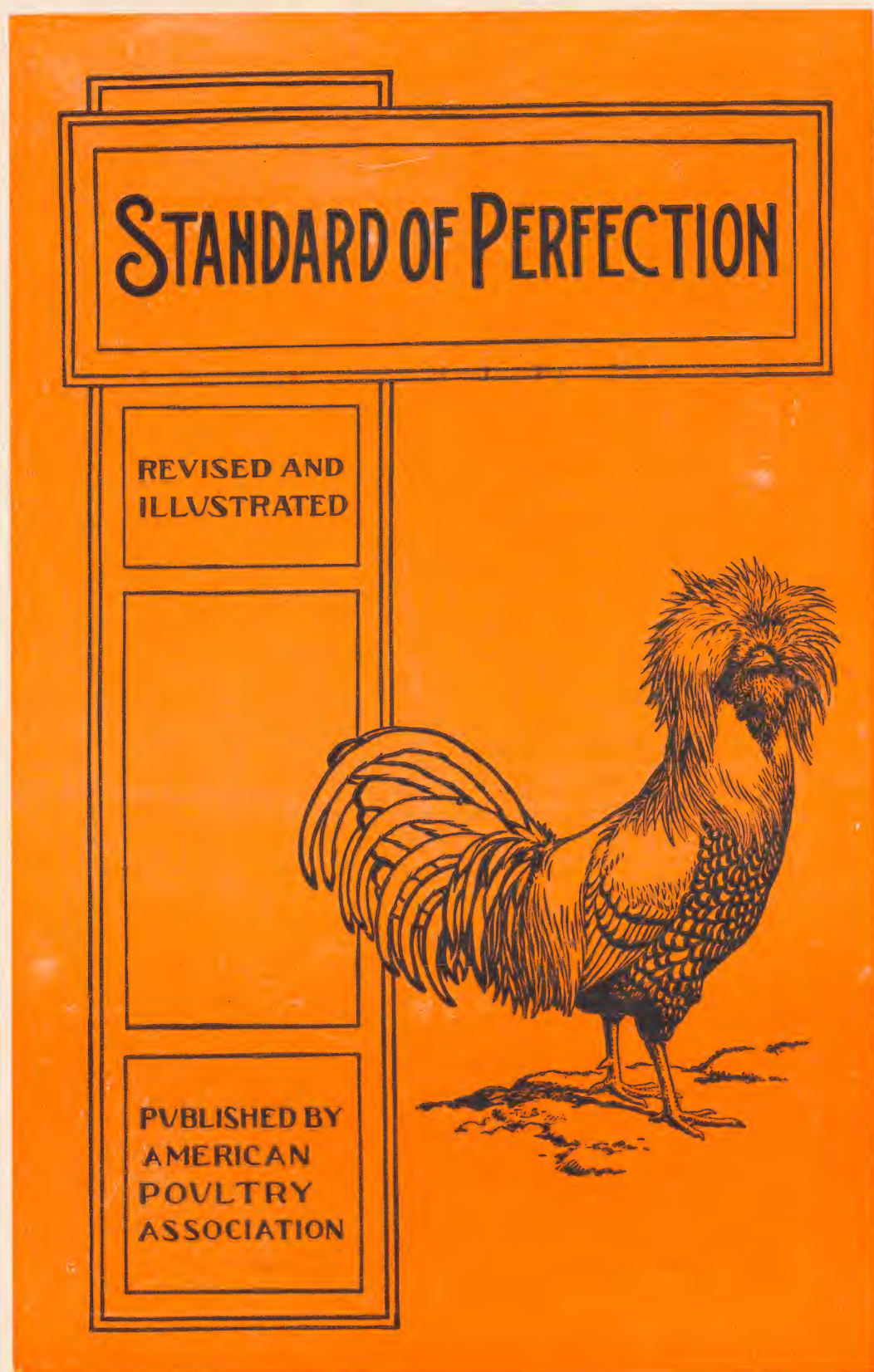
FARM LANDS

of all kinds are to be had at the lowest prices
and on easy terms. They offer better invest-
ments and better opportunities for homes, for
general farming, stock raising, fruit and truck
growing than are found in other sections.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD

is a prosperous and growing territory, needing
thousands of farmers and having inducements
and opportunities for them all. The Southern
Field (newspaper) will be sent free to inquirers.
All information given. Homeseekers excursion
tickets on sale to enable prospectors to see the
South in the Spring and Summer, the best time.
M. V. Richards, Land and Indust'l Agt., Washington, D.C.
Chas. V. Chase, Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.,
M. A. Hays, Agt., 225 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Special Summer Offer



The New Standard of Perfection has been promised us about August 1, 1905. Take advantage of our Special Summer Offer and be one of the first to receive a copy. You'll not regret it.

We have a positive promise that the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection will be issued August 1. Every poultry breeder should have it for it contains more information about judging pure-bred poultry than any other work ever published. It will contain illustrations of every class of fowls, by the best artists. This book will contain about 400 large pages printed on fine paper. The price to every one is **\$1.50** per copy but we will give it free to any one who will send us subscriptions to the amount of **\$3.** Get up a club and get the New Illustrated Standard free, or we will send you **POULTRY** one year and a copy of the Standard for **\$2.**

POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PEOTONE, ILLINOIS.

POULTRY



Stop Feeding Hens That Won't Lay

Do what Mr. S. L. Hirschey, of Castorland, N. Y., did. He writes May 17, 1905:

"Your Walter Hogan System of selecting layers is O. K. After reading it over I selected from my Leghorn pen of 21 birds, four I picked as non-layers. The first week's test showed the 17 layers laid as follows each day: 13, 11, 15, 10, 8, 18, 9 eggs respectively. The non-layers 0, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3 eggs. You will see I found the drones at first attempt. It's a great system, as anyone can learn it, and its just what the poultryman needs to stop his biggest leak."

We have lots more such letters. Here's one on selecting for breeding purposes.

"Ladonia, Texas, June 1, 1905.—I selected my breeding pens after reading your System and would not now be without it for any consideration. I regret I did not have it long ago. I put a cock with one pen that according to the system would not fertilize. Later I set the eggs as a test and found they were not good. It is certainly the greatest aid ever discovered for poultry keepers.—W. G. Nunn, Vice-President, First National Bank, Ladonia."

A request brings full information from

WALTER HOGAN CO.

21 National Bank Building, Fergus Falls, Minn.

SPECIAL

One dollar received this month will pay for a setting of eggs, to be sent during 1905, from our great laying strains of either

Buff, Barred, or White Rocks, or Imperial Pekin Ducks.

Catalogue free. Printed in colors true to life. Photographs of buildings and how to construct them. How we feed and care for our birds

Plymouth Poul. Farm Co.
Route 33, York, Penn.

The Watchung Orpington Poultry Farm
White & Goodacre, Props.,
Breeder and exporters of

Orpingtons

Catalogue of our winnings now ready. It describes our stock and gives our prices on eggs and fowls. Fine illustrations and other useful information.

Watchung Orpington Poultry Farm
Watchung P. O., New Jersey.

HALLOCK'S White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York
Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Av.
St. Louis, Mo.

Clearing Sale

If you are looking for a bargain in

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Write C. L. Stanley for his price on a Cock-bird, Trio or Pen.

ROOSEVELT POULTRY YARDS
Port Huron, Michigan

An Opportunity To Secure High Class

White Rock Hens

at a bargain is now offered. We must sell fifty of our this year's breeders to make room for growing chicks. Write quick. Our stock and prices are sure to please. Circular free.

SASS BROS., ANCONA, ILL.

ORR'S WYANDOTTES ORPINGTONS

All Standard Varieties of both Breeds.

Birds old or young \$2 each, \$5 per trio.
Fine Collie Puppies \$10 each.

ORR'S LICE KILLER IS BEST. \$1 GAL.
T. E. Orr, Box 202, Beaver, Pa.

PAYNE'S CHICK FEED

The best money can buy. Sample and book, "Poultry Pointers", free.
Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Special Sale!

To make room for several thousand **Fishel White Rock** chickens growing up to win the coveted prizes this fall and winter, I am offering for sale at special prices something like one thousand selected Breeders, Choice Exhibition Birds and several flocks of excellent utility fowls. I realize you want the best blood obtainable therefore



Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

are sure to please you. As Exhibition Birds they stand without an equal. Did you ever consider the excellent record made by the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks? They have won the leading prizes at **St. Louis World's Fair**, (17 Prizes, being double the number of prizes won by any two other exhibitors and they were all there from the East, North, South and West) Chicago, New York, Indianapolis, Crystal Palace and Great Dairy Shows England, Memphis, Atlanta, Hagerstown, Pan American, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Fresno, Dallas, New Orleans, etc., while as Utility Fowls they stand without an equal. In fact any place you put the Fishel White Plymouth Rocks they are acknowledged

The Best In The World

Why buy stock you know nothing about when you can secure line bred stock for the same price? My **New 48 Page Catalogue** with special sale list mailed on receipt of 6 cents in stamps. This is the most elaborate Poultry Catalogue ever issued. Write me your wants please or send for list.
U. R. Fishel, Box P, Hope, Indiana

Eggs For Hatching

\$5 per fifteen
\$15 per fifty
\$25 per hundred

WILLIAM COOK & SONS Originators

of all the Orpington fowls and ducks. The largest and most successful breeders, exhibitors, exporters and importers of prize poultry in the world. Winners of more than 7,650 cups and prizes.

Send for our illustrated catalogue. The finest ever produced, 80 pages. 10c for postage.

For the Best Orpingtons

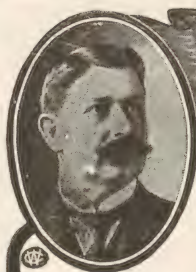
any of the ten varieties, you must go to their originators. This season's winnings—only exhibited three times—7 firsts, 5 seconds, World's Fair; 16 firsts, 14 seconds, Herald Square; 15 firsts, 13 seconds at Madison Square.

For \$10 you can get a setting of eggs from above winners—the finest in existence. Other eggs from grand stock \$5 per setting. Buff and White Orpington utility stock \$2.50. All clear eggs replaced if return express is paid. Over 3000 young breeding stock for sale. Write requirements, advice free,

Inspection Cordially Invited

Trains met. Orpington Poultry Journal, single copies 5 cents, yearly 60 cents.

Wm Cook & Sons, Bx 15, Scotch Plains, N.J.



MODEL

INCUBATORS

BROODERS

That give you satisfactory hatches without constant attention.

That rear practically all the chicks put in them.

POULTRY FOODS

That are made of sweet, wholesome grains, uniformly cracked, pearled and graded. Contain all the elements needed for quick, rapid and healthy growth, including the meat food. Bowel troubles and losses are eliminated when using these foods. Send for circular and let me tell you about them.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 331 HENRY STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

\$300.00 in GOLD

For A NAME

We are about to publish "the best Poultry Paper in America" at a popular price. Its character will be such as to command national interest. To secure a good name and create wide-spread interest in the new publication, we offer the following cash prizes.

First Prize \$200 in Gold
Second " 50 " "
Third " 35 " "
Fourth " 15 " "

We will pay \$200.00 for the name selected; \$50.00, \$35.00, \$15.00 respectively for the second third and fourth best. All have an equal chance. No one in any way connected with our business will be allowed to compete for the prizes.

For the information of contestants, we will say that the new paper will contain 48 pages, size 10 1-2 inches wide by 14 1-2 inches long. The cover will be richly printed in colors.

The paper will deal with the poultry industry principally, but Squabs, Pigeons, Bees, Live Stock, Horticulture, etc., will receive attention. It will be edited by one of the most able poultrymen in this country. Many of the leading specialists have been engaged as contributors and the aim of the publishers will be to make the paper the brightest, most practical and altogether the best poultry paper ever published. It is their purpose to make the numbers so interesting and helpful to beginners, fanciers and old hands at poultry raising, either men or women, whether they raise poultry for pleasure or profit, that the issues will eventually constitute a complete library of authentic, invaluable information.

Prize contest closes November 1st, 1905. Write for free prospectus, particulars governing contest, bank references. Address

HAWKINS PUBLISHING CO.,

Box 202, Waterville, N. Y.

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"About the South" is the name of a 64-page illustrated pamphlet issued by the Passenger Department of the

Illinois Central R. R. Co.

in which important questions are tersely answered in brief articles about Southern Farm Lands, Mississippi Valley Cotton lands, Truck Farming, Fruit Growing, Stock Raising, Dairying, Grasses and Forage, Soils, Market Facilities and Southern Immigration along the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads, in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Send for a free copy to J. M. Merry, A. G. P. A., I. C. R. R., Dubuque, Ia.

Choice Pickings in the YAZOO VALLEY

"Choice Pickings in the Yazoo Valley" is the title of an illustrated 36-page pamphlet describing the railroad lands in the famous Yazoo Valley of the Mississippi, on the line of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, and showing what has been accomplished by the large number of settlers successfully established there. For a free copy, address E. P. Skene, Land Commissioner, I. C. R. R., Central Station, Park Row, Chicago, Ill.

Information concerning rates and train service to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

POULTRYMEN

Will find First-class Locations in the states of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois, along the

Southern Railway and Mobile and Ohio Railroad

for large or small poultry farms. The climate and every other condition is favorable. Good markets are near at hand. There is a great demand for poultry and eggs.

FARM LANDS

of all kinds are to be had at the lowest prices and on easy terms. They offer better investments and better opportunities for homes, for general farming, stock raising, fruit and truck growing than are found in other sections.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD

is a prosperous and growing territory, needing thousands of farmers and having inducements and opportunities for them all. The Southern Field (newspaper) will be sent free to inquirers. All information given. Homeseekers excursion tickets on sale to enable prospectors to see the South in the Spring and Summer, the best time. **M. V. Richards, Land and Indust'l Agt., Washington, D.C.** **Chas. V. Chase, Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.** **M. A. Hays, Agt., 225 Dearborn St., Chicago.**

The A. B. C. of Poultry

ATTEND to every duty promptly. This should be the first rule learned by the beginner.

BE ON guard against insect enemies and diseases that come from foul odors in the poultry house.

CULL closely, for this is the shortest road to success. It is what is thrown out as much as what is kept that places the breeder.

DO NOT waste feed by over feeding your fowls. This is as bad if not worse than under feeding.

ENDEAVOR to keep your young stock growing every minute from the time it is hatched.

FEED only sweet and wholesome feed of every kind. Musty grain, soured mash and tainted meat lead to disease.

GET GOOD stock to begin with and try to improve it every year. Good stock is always good, poor stock holds back success.

HENS should not be allowed to run with male birds except during the hatching season.

IMPROVEMENT comes from thoroughness in every department of the work of the poultryman.

JUST A little more care often means the difference between profit and loss in the poultry yard.

KINDNESS in the poultry yard pays better than anything else. Even good feed will not make up for unkindness to fowls.

LICE and mites come early and go late, if they are allowed to take their own course. Watch for them every day in the year.

MANY a poultryman has failed because he gave up just as he learned how to succeed.

NO ONE variety is the best. The variety which you like best is likely to be the one you will be the most successful with.

ONLY the best blood should be used. On this depends making the poultry business O. K.

PULLETS should be forced forward as rapidly as possible. Separate the cockerels from them at an early age.

QUICKLY dispose of the hens which do not pay their way. They are robbers and reduce your profits.

REMEMBER that over crowding should be avoided. Fifty hens with plenty of room will pay better than 150 crowded.

SELECT your very best birds for your own breeding. The man who sells his best sells what he will find hard to replace.

TRAP NESTS will select your best layers for you and when you know which hens are producing the eggs the rest is easy.

UNTIL you learn to be patient you will not attain to the full measure of success. Slow but sure is the safe road to follow.

VIGOROUS cockerels should be selected and kept by themselves for the breeding pens of next year.

WHEN a poultryman thinks he knows all there is to learn about keeping poultry he is on dangerous grounds.

'XCEPTIONAL results are secured only by exceptionally good care in every respect.

YEAR-old males should be mated with two-year-old hens for the best results. Never mate year old birds together.

ZEAL and earnest endeavor are the things which accomplish everything worth trying in this world. This is true of poultry.



THE crying need of this great country of ours is a poultry propoganda, which will reach out and take in every citizen of the country who lives on a patch of land large enough to support a dozen chickens.

Much has been done along this line but much more remains to be done. Poultry is not appreciated at its full worth by the people of this country. We have been taught to look above the height to which the barnyard fowl attains. We talk largely of millions and praise "cattle barons", sheep kings, planters of broad acres of corn and growers of wide reaches of cotton, neglecting at the same time the barnyard fowl which adds to our revenues each year to the tune of half a billion of dollars—a sum which makes the riches of the boss of Standard oil look like something rather smaller than the proverbial thirty cents.

Please don't say that this does not interest you particularly because you take poultry publications and breed Standard poultry. If the poultry press were to confine its efforts to advancing the interests of its readers alone, it would fall far short of its duty and would soon decline to an alarming degree.

We publish POULTRY and try to make it a "magazine for ALL poultrymen." One of our contemporaries set up a cry for "better poultry and more of it" over a dozen years ago and since that time has been a potent factor in building up the poultry industry.

No business enterprise succeeds after those engaged in it are satisfied with its proportions. A few years ago we were soliciting advertising for a prominent publication and in the course of our travels we found two manufacturers who were perfectly satisfied with the volume of business they were doing. One said he had built up his business in the old-fashioned way without advertising and was contented with the results. He had a good business and his products had made firm friends for themselves without any "newspaper puffing." The other said he had advertised until he had convinced the public that his goods were the best in the market and they had come to be their own best advertisement. All our eloquence as a solicitor was wasted upon these two gentlemen. In fact one of them ordered us out of his office and made a strong remark about advertising solicitors in general.

In a neighboring town was a young man who had just begun to manufacture goods which competed with those of the two referred to above. He had small capital and small experience. He felt that he could not afford to advertise until he was better fixed in a financial way. We talked half a day to him and finally persuaded him to give us a small advertisement.

This was only twelve years ago. Both the contented men are out of business and neither went out until the sheriff took possession. The young man who was persuaded to advertise found it to pay so well that he kept on and kept increasing his appropriation, until now he is rich and well-known. He has taken up other lines and only the day this is written we saw his advertisement in the magazines which charge higher rates than any others in this country, and there was a full page in each of them.

Advertising the poultry business should not be confined to personal announcements in the col-

umns of the personal press. This is all right in its way and necessary to each individual, but in a larger way and necessary to each individual, but in a larger way every breeder of pure bred poultry has a duty to perform in the way of advertising the business in a general way. We need poultry missionaries who will preach the doctrine of better poultry to those who are not already convinced of the benefits to be derived from the production of more and better poultry.

Every man who is converted from the error of his ways and brought into the ranks of the breeders of pure bred poultry is a benefit to every one of us. If a breeder does not keep the interest going and do his best to cause it to spread to all his neighbors, he is damaging himself and all the fraternity.

Each poultryman should endeavor to be the spark from which a great fire is kindled. He should be proud of being a breeder of pure-bred stock and should not hesitate to talk about its superiority over scrub stock. He should by precept and example teach his less advanced neighbors that they are losing an opportunity to improve their condition when they fail to adopt pure bred fowls instead of continuing to keep scrub stock.

He should inform himself of what is doing in the poultry world and spread this information. He should be an example by keeping his poultry in the best possible condition, by keeping houses yard and nests clean and so feeding his birds that the best results will follow. He should willingly tell all he knows about poultrykeeping and explain that there are no secrets which must be bought at a high price. If every one who keeps pure-bred poultry would take up the work of the poultry propoganda, the demand for stock and eggs would increase in a year and the business would double within a short time.

Let us each make it our business to use our best endeavor to spread the interest in good poultry until not one of our neighbors will rest content until he has pure-bred stock and becomes one of us who will make the poultry industry the greatest in this great country of ours.

AN esteemed brother of the poultry press suggests that inasmuch as the New Illustrated Standard was not issued in time to be used as a guide by which to mate our fowls last spring it should not be used as a criterion by which to judge them at the shows next winter.

While it may be entirely unnecessary to discuss this subject, for the reason that the Standard may not be out in time for the winter shows, yet, assuming that we shall have the long-deferred work ready to use by the time the show season arrives, we are somewhat curious to know by what course of reasoning the brother arrived at the conclusions which promoted his suggestion.

If the New Standard is to be used in mating the fowls selected for breeding stock next year there does not seem to be any good reason why the show birds of this year should not be judged by it.

As the changes that are to be made in the Standard have been kept from the general public, which is expected to pay the cost of issuing the work, we have no means of knowing how much difference there will be between the present Stan-

dard of Perfection and the new work. If the changes are slight it would not make any material difference which Standard was used. If great changes have been made it seems to us the New Standard should be used in order that first prize winners under the new Standard may be used as breeders next year.

If in its great wisdom the revision committee made changes so radical that we must begin over we might as well begin in the show room this winter as in the breeding pens next spring.

As we have said any discussion of this question may be a work of supererogation, unless it should happen that the committee of five had made a correct guess as to the time the new Standard will be issued. Until we discover whether it is to appear August 1, as promised at Pittsburg meeting, or at some later time we have no occasion to lie awake nights worrying over the Standard that should be used next winter or at any other future time.

"Art is long and time is fleeting," the poet tells us. The poultrymen have discovered this. While waiting for the art work of the new Standard the days have grown to weeks, the weeks to months and the months have dragged into a weary year and more too, and still the new Standard is but a promise based on a foundation of other promises which have "told the truth to the ear but lied to the hope."

ABOUT the poorest way to reform a man is to begin by telling him that he is a poor miserable sinner who should have been cut off long ago, but through some remarkable dispensation has been allowed to cumber the earth until his condition has become notorious and known of all men, particularly to the reformer who seeks to exalt him by first showing what a chance he has made for work in this direction, by falling as low as he possibly can get.

Begin on a man after this style and he squares his shoulders and prepares himself to combat reform with all his powers. It is possible that he knows there are weak places in the armor of righteousness worn by the would-be reformer, or it may be that being more of a man than he is given credit for being by the reformer, he very properly sets himself up as his own manager.

It is human nature to accept leadership without much show of opposition, but the driver's whip is always resented openly or secretly.

This bit of philosophy was evolved while reading a lecture to farmers concerning their sinful waste of opportunity is not beginning to breed Standard poultry at once while opportunity waits upon them and the time for action is ripe. This lecture appears in a farm paper of large circulation and is of a piece with much other literature along the same line.

Even if lectures of this kind were based on facts—and they are not—they would be wasted eloquence and effort for the class they are intended for never reads a paper of any kind much less uninteresting lectures to themselves.

The way to convert men from the error of their ways is to treat them as if they were reasonable and reasoning human beings. The resemblance between some preachers and all guide posts is said to be that they point the way for men to go but do not go that way themselves. The most potent



argument is example. If we desire to convince the world that we are right the best way to accomplish this is to show by force of example that our way is best.

The farming people of this country are pretty good people to know and to be known of. They represent a considerable factor in the productive energies of this great machine we call the United States. They are a good business folk and need not be lectured very severely for any lack they may show of a capacity to grasp the situation when it comes to putting their time to the most profitable use.

They are doing pretty well just now as far as concerns the production of poultry. About ninety nine of every one hundred dollars made in the poultry business is made on the farms of the country, and in the great aggregate piled up by the census bureau not a single solitary Standard fowl was considered as anything but a fowl without adjectives of any kind.

Go about the country, east or west and it would be hard matter to find a farm on which the poultry did not show the mark of some pure breed. A good many times farm fowls do not seem very well bred but improved blood is the rule. It will not be long before the farm fowls of this country will be of high grade if not actually pure bred stock. All that remains for us to do is to keep on proving by our example that absolutely pure bred stock is best and the farmer will soon be ready to take it up, from the graduate of the Agricultural college to Old Bill Jones who lives down back of the orchard and wouldn't know the Standard of Perfection from the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius in the original.

Don't put on airs because you breed pure bred poultry for it may happen that Farmer Smith or Farmer Brown will turn out at a show some of these days and make you wish you knew as much about breeding show poultry as he does. Stranger things have happened

If a stranger were to come to this country and begin to study the poultry business as taught by some of our editorial brethren he would be likely to think that one of the burning needs of the nation was a book on "How to be Honest Though a Poultry Judge".

There are people on earth who declare as soon as they are beaten in a show room that the judge simply threw the prize to some one whom he wanted to favor. Then he goes to the secretary of the show and offers to put up a protest to the effect that Judge So-and-So doesn't know a bantam from a goose and isn't fit to visit a third-rate poultry show.

In other cases he seeks some editor whom he thinks may be used to take the place of an "easy mark" and relates his grievances, winding up by offering to let said editor publish the whole story in the interest of truth and for the benefit of the fraternity in general and himself in particular. On one occasion a gentleman, whose wife had failed to win a prize on a bird she entered at a certain show, came to us and promised to give us a big advertisement "later in the season" if we would publish his affidavit that a judge who has been a good friend of ours for a good many years, had thrown a prize to a personal friend. We were sitting up nights those days looking for advertising

but felt compelled to decline to allow our informant to use us to pull his chestnuts out of the fire.

We are willing to agree that judges sometimes make mistakes. We have taken occasion to say so once in awhile, for which other extremists, who would have the public believe that judges are infallible, have called us to account by asserting that we had no right to rejudge a show, after the duly constituted judge had placed the awards.

BETWEEN the man who intimates that most judges are open to bribery and the one who publicly teaches that they are infallible there is not much opportunity for choice. Both of them lack the courage of their convictions or are grossly ignorant. We have never yet found the man who was willing to come out in the open and say that a certain judge had deliberately defrauded an exhibitor, putting himself in the position of making a public accusation, except in the case above referred to.

There are a few judges who do things we do not approve of. They have been known to judge fowls when they were in that hazy condition that arises from the absorption of too much corn or rye in liquid form, but even the drinking judge rarely goes into the show room under alcoholic influence in these days. He knows there is a strong sentiment against combining drinking and judging and keeps duly sober until his labors are ended.

The public has grown weary of innuendoes to effect that poultry judges have lost all sense of honor and sell their judgment. That our best judges keep on doing business year after year is the best possible evidence that they are honest. Poultry show managers know that they cannot afford to employ judges whose honor is doubted. We know there are incompetent judges by the score. They are getting too numerous to mention, but even these will improve with age. Dishonest judges there have been in the past and probably will be in the future, but those of the past have been retired, those of the future will not last long.

Judges very well know that the quickest way to kill the show business is to allow the public to lose confidence in the fairness of the awards made at the shows. They are too good business men to kill the goose that lays their golden eggs.

WE DO not believe in the strenuous life in its later definitions of the term. Like a great many other happy phrases which strike the public ear favorably, strenuousness is easily overdone.

We believe in keeping at work. Keeping everlastingly at it brings success in other lines of human effort, as well as in advertising. The man who works too many hours thinks too little, and the fellow who divides his time between thinking and working secures that reward which is popularly known as "taking the cake".

The poultryman who would win, must keep going. It is not necessary that he should arise at dawn and labor unceasingly till dewy eve, perhaps, but he must not omit attending to his duties, daily, regularly add unremittingly.

A day's neglect may lead to disaster among his young stuff, a week's neglect of little duties may be the beginning of serious loss. Because orders fall off and business grows dull, we sometimes feel that we may let up a little and neglect a few things as the sun shines warm and the spirit is weak.

To do this is to lose step, fall behind and become the victim of the habit of procrastination, which as we all know is the thief of time. If we lose time we lose money, for have we not been told time and again time is money.

It is not necessary that we should exert ourselves to the limit to secure success. While it is true that the man who begins late in the day and quits early rarely attains to success, it is also true that a man may begin so early and quit so late that he defeats his own purpose and wears himself out far this side of success.

It is trying to gain a little every day that leads to long life, and success. He who plans to attend to every duty and is prompt to do so is the one who makes the most rapid progress and reaches the highest place.

THE controversy over using the old Standard for the shows of next winter has created ill-feelings, we judge from what appears in some of our contemporaries. There should be no question about the use of the new Standard. From the show birds of next winter must be selected the breeders to be used next year. Unless these are judged by the newest edition of the Standard the adjudication of prizes will not be a criterion by which to select breeders, except in those cases where no material change has been made. If birds shown next winter do not conform to the new Standard they will be unfit for breeding and should not be used to produce birds which must be judged by it the following year.

There is reason to believe the committee of revision tried to make the Standard according to the breed rather than to make a Standard to which we must breed. In other words they described the best type of the several breeds in order to give breeders a guide by which to rear that type. An exact description of the best individual of any breed would not be a satisfactory, for we desire something more than this. The best bird ever shown was deficient in some points. A perfect Standard is one which describes each section as it would be if perfect. Perfection is an ideal condition which we all hope for and never expect to reach. The new Standard will, we believe, describe such a bird, of each sex, for every recognized breed. If this is to be the Standard of the future it should be the guide for judging every bird passed on by any judge from the moment it becomes public property.

While the Standard is no guide by which to select matings in all the parti-colored breeds where double mating has come to be the rule, it is important that every one who aspires to be called a fancier should own and study this book which is the result of much work of many minds. We do not expect to find the new Standard perfect but we do expect to see it better than any other edition.

IT IS hoped by the publication committee to have the New Illustrated Standard out before the end of another month. Poultrymen have waited long and patiently for this work, and we feel safe in saying it will prove to be the most important and valuable book for breeders of pure-bred poultry ever published in this or any other country. The committee has worked long and hard and we have no doubt the New Standard will be as perfect as hard labor and earnest purpose can make it.

How To Counteract Hot Weather

IN MANY cases fowls suffer from hot weather, especially when it is necessary to keep them confined to small yards and houses in towns. It is quite possible to save them from this by taking a little pains to use the means at hand to counteract the high temperature.

First a shade should be furnished for them outside the house, in order to allow the free circulation of air over the shaded space. A thin roof is not much protection from the sun as the heat penetrates it, and many times the difference in temperature in the shade and in the sun is but few degrees unless the covering which produces the shade is thick enough to exclude the heat rays. The shade of a tree is the best that can be found, because the many thicknesses of leaves between sun and the earth shield the earth from the heat. In making an artificial shade this should be kept in mind. If the covering which is used to produce the shade is composed of two parts, one about a foot above the other with a clear air-space between, the heat rays will not penetrate the lower one and the earth will remain comparatively cool.

Such a shade may be made of canvas such as is used in making tents, or it may be made of

horse blankets, old pieces of carpet, or other similar material. A good way to make a shade tent for fowls is to make an "A" tent letting the sides come within eighteen inches of the ground. Over this spread another cover leaving the upper one flat and stretched straight out at the height of the top of the tent. This gives the double shade at its best.

The ground under the tent should be level and dry, so the fowls can wallow in it at pleasure and in comfort. Very hot days the ground under the tent should be liberally sprinkled in the morning and again at noon. The evaporation of the water thus sprinkled over the surface will reduce the temperature several degrees for half a day, unless a hot wind be blowing, in which case fowls in common with human beings must suffer the effects of the high temperature as the wind itself is the medium which carries the heat and this moves so rapidly that no shade will cool it as it passes by.

During the hot still nights of the hot weeks of the year, the poultry house often seems more like a heated oven than a place for animate beings to sleep. During all the hot part of the year, doors and windows should be left open and this may be

continued until rather cool weather comes in the fall. Wire screen will allow the air to pass through and at the same time keep out night-prowling enemies. If there is danger of chicken thieves, bars of iron or wood will keep them out.

Just before time for fowls to go to roost, during very hot weather, the floor and inside of the sleeping room should be sprinkled or sprayed with water until it is quite wet. The heat will evaporate the water and the vapor thus raised will absorb the heat leaving the air cool and comparatively comfortable.

It takes only a few minutes to attend to this matter and the increased comfort of the fowls will make it profitable to take the necessary time.

In the country it is rarely necessary to go to much trouble in this respect, as the free circulation of the air keeps the temperature down below the point where suffering begins. If the fowls have trees to lie under during the day and the poultry house is well supplied with windows, the fowls will usually be comfortable during a heated spell through which town-kept fowls would suffer from the direct heat of the sun and the reflected heat of surrounding buildings.

The Folly of Microscopic Judging -- H. James Byeman

NOTICE in American poultry journals many casual remarks which go to show that your judges must examine birds with a microscope. I am told that your judges pass many birds for very small and what we consider negligible faults, such as minute specks of off color and the smallest filaments of down between the toes or on the legs of such breeds as generally have featherless shanks and toes.

In England, during the past season, I have seen a Silver Wyandotte given first prize, notwithstanding there was a distinctly visible and well-formed feather on one of its shanks halfway between foot and hock.

It often happens that minute feathers or down are disregarded on the clean-legged breeds by English judges, they looking to type and the more important points in making their judgement.

It seems to me that a good sound colored Buff Wyandotte for instance, should not be passed because there is a microscopic filament of down below the hocks somewhere. A Wyandotte is not likely to revert to feathered legs and that a bird which might prove of great value in the breeding pen should be cast out for so little seems sad.

Without being unduly boastful I may be permitted to say that in so far as my observation goes we have improved the American type of Wyandottes in several respects, and I should not be surprised if this might be accounted for by the leniency of our judges in looking to the more important matters of coloring and shape rather than by seeking for some excuse to throw out a bird by going over it with such minute attention.

A friend tells me he has seen very fine speci-

mens of Leghorns discarded because in the opinion of the judge there might have been a minute feathery like growth between the toes at one time, although it was not in evidence at the time he judge examined the fowl. He explained that he believed a feather had been pulled out, as there was a slight protuberance in the web between the toes which seemed to have at one time been the seat of a feather or filament of down.

If such judging is the rule in your country it would seem that judges believe it their duty to discover evidence against the birds they handle rather than give them the presumption of innocence. I may be misinformed, but if I am not I would suggest that until your judges look at these matters broadly they are likely to discard some of the best birds entered at your shows. This discourages novices and delays improvement.

The Necessity of Scientific Feeding

THERE are still people who think the science of feeding is to a great extent academic and not of great importance. This is a serious mistake and the poultryman who does not feed according to scientific methods will never produce the best or most profitable results. We are perfectly willing to admit that a man may feed his fowls scientifically without understanding anything about the chemistry of feeds or their relation to nutrition. The man who feeds properly without knowing the composition of the feeds he supplies for his fowls follows the rule of experience, and science is only this rule worked out to its last analysis. Science is only the facts which experience has brought out arrayed in an orderly manner. Science makes it possible for the beginner to profit by the experience of others and avoid the mistakes that have been made by the long line of experimenters who have gone before him.

It does not matter for what purpose fowls are raised there is a right and a wrong way to feed them. If we are trying to prepare a string of fowls for the show room we do not want them to lay during the period of preparation, and should not

feed those things which promote egg-production. We desire to have our fowls fat enough to be plump, but not so fat they will feel like feather cushions. Therefore we feed them starchy feeds with enough meat scrap, bran, middlings, wheat and other flesh-forming feeds to make their muscles solid and firm, without forcing egg-production.

If, on the other hand, we desire eggs we feed largely of nitrogenous feeds, such as meat scrap, bran, middlings, alfalfa or clover meal, green stuff, milk, oats and feeds to stimulate egg-production. But we must not go too far in this direction. We must remember that over-stimulation is dangerous and that it ruins the constitution of our fowls. Green cut bone and meat scrap are undoubtedly the best egg-foods we can give to our hens. If this is true, why not these things exclusively? Simply because to do so we would over-stimulate the organs of production and at the same time ruin the digestive powers of our birds. We must feed to the limit but not beyond. If we feed meat exclusively the feed is too concentrated and trouble follows.

If with meat we feed bran, middlings, cut clover

or clover meal we give bulk with nutritive value and the digestive juices can penetrate the mass of feed in the stomach and thoroughly reduce it to the condition where it becomes available for the nutrition of the body and the production of eggs.

If protein is so valuable in the manufacture of eggs by the hen why is not protein in wheat, bran and middlings just as valuable as that found in green cut bone? This is a question that often comes to the beginner who has not gone deeply into the phenomena of nutrition. It is because the protein in meat feeds is immediately available for the production of the albumen or white of the egg, while that in vegetable feeds must be elaborated by obscure processes which are not very well understood. It must be changed from vegetable to animal albumen, a process which requires some time. This delay prevents the hen from being able to furnish the supply with enough rapidity to keep up a constant production of eggs.

While some people are still afraid of the word "scientific" those who follow the scientific method are the ones who have the greatest success and produce eggs most economically.

Essay on Advertising For Poultrymen

A specialist who has made a study of the mental attitude of the consumer toward the advertiser formulates what he calls the "law of sales" as follows: "Attention properly sustained, changes to interest; interest, properly augmented, changes to desire, and desire, properly intensified, changes to resolve to buy." Often the reader passes through all these mental stages through the perusal of a single advertisement; sometimes the cumulative power of a series of advertisements is necessary to bring him to the final attitude.

THE above quotation appeared in a recent number of the Philadelphia Record and I am going to use it as a text on which to base my remarks on this important subject, for the subject of advertising is of greatest importance to a breeder of Standard poultry who desire to make a name for himself and receive the greatest possible financial benefit from his labor, skill and study.

We are sometimes told that accumulating money should not be the ruling motive which impels the fancier to make his greatest effort, but such an assertion is the result of a sentiment which does not meet with general sympathy in this day and age. It is all very fine to talk about working for the mere glory of accomplishment, but the fact is that ninety-nine out of every one hundred men work for the material benefits that they hope to derive from their labors.

There are a few fanciers in this country who spend time and money on poultry merely for the pleasure they derive from owning and breeding fine stock, but the number of these, who have attained any considerable prominence may be told on the fingers of our two hands.

The great majority of the fanciers of this country have two impelling motives: they desire to give expression to their in-born love for pet stock and build up a fund from which they can supply for themselves and their families the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life, with a surplus to be left to those who follow them.

Shall anyone say that the man who breeds Standard poultry in order to make money is doing a less worthy work than the man who takes up any other profession? I think not. The lawyer, the doctor, the merchant or the manufacturer may take a keen pleasure in the duties of his profession but none the less he follows it because it is a way to the end he seeks—securing a competence. Each of these may seek his particular work because it is most pleasant to him, but money is the motive that drives him to work year after year in order to attain his end.

Having adopted poultry keeping as a business, to which his entire time is to be given, or as a pleasant recreation in which he may indulge with a hope of profit, the poultryman is naturally interested in adopting those methods which promise to bring him the greatest results.

To secure this he must first secure good stock. This is a fundamental principle which I need not argue. It is a self-evident proposition that other things being equal, the breeder who has the best stock will make the most sales and be able to ask the highest prices.

This being true it follows that finding purchas-

ers is all that remains in order to achieve success. Here is the point where failure comes to thousands of poultry breeders who have good stock and the ability to so mate their birds that their stock will not deteriorate. They unhesitatingly pay long prices for breeding stock, spend money for building and all the necessary accessories, give time to studying and caring for their fowls, but when it comes to selling they fail to attract buyers who are willing to pay the prices that would make the venture a very profitable one.

The home market is always a limited one. Those

At every show some breeder will make more sales than others. This is because they are better salesmen. Good salesmanship is a matter of temperament and not every one can sell his products to the best of advantage when meeting his customers face to face. Often a very poor salesman in the show room is a very good one when deals are made by correspondence. In fact it may almost be set down as a rule to which there are very few exceptions, that a salesman by personal contact is never a first class one by correspondence. The man who can talk well rarely is able to write convincingly.

Now comes the only way by which a breeder will be able to reach wide publicity. There is no way by which great success in the poultry business can be attained except by advertising in the poultry papers. I know this is true for I have been acquainted with poultrymen and their methods long enough to be able to analyze their methods and select those which have been most successful.

Newspaper and magazine advertising is most valuable and at the same time the cheapest way by which a breeder can reach those who are likely to purchase his stock. Where the breeder can reach five by going to a show he can reach a thousand through the poultry papers.

If he wins at the shows and advertises his winnings the results are so much better, but a good many poultrymen who are very successful rarely show their birds.

The man who advertises makes his stock known to a large number of others who breed the same varieties and these are the best buyers, because they always desire new blood to improve their stock. The man who advertises reaches breeders in every part of the country, and it often happens that the neighbor of a breeder, who keeps the same variety, buys of a distant advertiser rather than near at home.

Advertising is valuable in proportion to the space used. A two-inch advertisement will make more than twice as many sales as one but one inch long. A whole page is much more effective than a quarter page and will make each sale at less cost because it makes so many more of them.

The size of the advertisement, however, must be determined by the number of eggs or fowls that are for sale. The man who desires to sell twenty or thirty fowls would be foolish to take space which would bring him orders for 100 birds.

The best time to advertise is all the time. This truth has become the accepted rule of the best advertisers of all kinds and is strictly followed by the best and most successful advertisers of poultry.

The man who advertises every month in the



Geese Feeding in the Pasture on W. H. Zander's Farm.

Photo by George Gross.

who breed any one variety are so scattered throughout the country that but a few of them are localized in any one community. Such of these as may be within personal reach may be depended on to buy as far as their needs go, but this will never amount to enough to make a good business.

Another way of securing publicity is to attend the shows, entering your best birds in the competition. This is a good way to start as it shows that the breeder is not afraid to show his stock in competition with that of others. It gives the public confidence in his confidence in himself and his stock, which is a valuable point to consider.

While showing his birds is valuable to the breeder who desires to make his name familiar with the public this does not reach very far and is a rather expensive way of advertising.

It is a rare thing for a breeder who shows at any show to win prizes enough to repay him for the actual money spent in making entries paying express charges and other expenses. The breeder who shows merely to advertise his stock pays a high rate. Showing should be considered in its general effects rather than as a specific advertisement for any one breeder. The shows gather together the best of all those who enter birds, and these attract visitors and keep up the interest in the industry, often inducing those who have never taken an active interest in it to begin breeding.

year keeps prospective buyers reminded that he is in business every day in the year. It may not be necessary to use as much space from May to September, inclusive, as during the other months is in the year, but it is much better to keep your name in the publications you use constantly than to let it drop out of sight. As soon as a man quits advertising the public loses sight of him, and the old saying "out of sight, out of mind" applies in such cases.

If a breeder does not advertise constantly the public forgets him during the time he does not advertise. If he is forgo'ten buyers do not know

whether he is in business. He may have quit or he may have died so far as the knowledge of the public goes, and when buyers are ready to buy they write to the man who is advertising at that time.

A good many advertisers look upon advertising as an expense. It is not. It is an investment. I know of a large firm, which within a few years has built up a business of millions of dollars, a very prosperous business it is too, but this company has never paid a dividend since it was organized. Every dollar of the profits has been invested in more advertising and the building or more shops

to meet the increased demand from new customers. The president of this company looks upon advertising as an investment. It is considered the same as the money spent for material for the goods he makes and the new buildings he puts up every year. His company is rated as being worth millions more than it was when he began because the advertising has made it worth more. So with advertising poultry. Advertising should be looked upon as a valuable way to make your business worth more, just as buying stock to improve the flock is. Advertising is the only road to permanent and great success.

Mating by the New Standard of Perfection

WM. HUGHES

NOT long ago I noticed in a poultry paper the statement that no poultry breeder should attempt to mate his breeding pens without first earnestly studying the Standard in order to know which of his birds were up to the requirements.

It is a curious fact that the Darwinian law of like produces like has been largely subverted by the breeders of pure-bred poultry. Every one who is at all familiar with the facts, knows that there is hardly a parti-colored variety in the Standard which will produce birds of both sexes from single mating of Standard males and females which would be of high enough quality to appear in the show room of any of the larger shows and most of the smaller ones.

If we mate together a breeding pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks which has been made up for exhibition, we are not likely to produce a single bird, male or female, which will mature into high quality. No good breeder mates Barred Rocks of show quality these days. I know some of them claim to get their good birds through single matings, but their matings during the breeding season discover the fact that they are color blind or that they stretch the meaning of the term single mat-

ing to its utmost limits.

In the Partridge and penciled varieties in Cochins, Brahmas, Wyandottes, Hamburgs and even the ancient Dorkings, the expert breeder makes two matings knowing that he must do so to secure the best results.

It is claimed that the committee which made the new Standard tried to describe the birds as they will be found in the yards of the best breeders. If they did so the new Standard will describe many breeds and varie ies as they appear through double matings.

Why do Wright, Bradley, Latham and others win prizes at Madison Square? Not because they mate Standard birds but because they mate birds which would be laughed out of the show room if shown together.

A Brown Leghorn cock which would be disqualified for red in his breast is a treasure to the breeder who desires good pullets, and hens so dark they look black at a little distance are used to produce the deep red backs and solid black breasts

of the males of this variety.

I am only a little fish in a very large pond when it comes to breeding poultry, but I take it I am of some importance in making up the whole body of breeders. This craze for double mating will become fixed if the new Standard describes birds rather than breeds and varieties considered as a whole. What we need is an ideal which will allow the little "back yard" poultryman to have some show for winning prizes from a single mating.

It has come to the pass now that even the solid colored birds must be produced by double mating, because in some of the varieties we have a very different type for the males from the one which wins the prize among the females. We have two breeds in some varieties which we show as one, showing the males of one breed and the females of another, calling both by the same name.

I suppose the only thing we little fellows can do is to make up our minds to breed for males or females only, and let it go at that. It is hardly worth while for us to try to breed winners of both sexes from the same mating, as the Standard is against us.

Raising Pheasants For Profit

THOSE who have seriously taken up the breeding of pheasants in this country have almost invariably made it profitable, and the interest in this class of poultry is becoming greater every year.

Heretofore pheasants have been looked upon as purely ornamental birds of no practical use, and have been considered as belonging in the same class with peacocks, but within a few years they have been taken up with a view to using them for food purposes and the estates of wealthy land owners are being stocked with these birds for the purpose of furnishing sport at the great game of shooting.

In Oregon thousands of pheasants are to be found in the woods, growing more numerous every year. The woods have been stocked by importations from China, and the sportsmen of the Far West have the promise of shooting for years to come, as the laws are made so as to protect the birds from decimation.

Some of the most ornamental of the pheasant family will not breed in this country and others are not adapted to reproducing themselves when turned out to run wild. The climatic conditions are unfavorable and these varieties must always be bred in confinement.

There is a very good demand for these rarer breeds, however, and no one need fear being unable to sell any surplus stock at good prices.

Among those adapted to domestication and breeding in large numbers, the most beautiful are the Golden and Silver Pheasants. These are perfectly hardy and, with care, may be bred as easily as common poultry. They soon learn to come at the call of their keeper and do not require any feed that is hard to secure. Breeding stock is not higher than other first-class poultry and it will not be long before flocks of pheasants are very much more common than they now are. As an addition to poultry stock of this country, the pheasant should be encouraged.

It was the writer's privilege to visit a famous pheasant farm when in New Jersey and there I found a large number of varieties, common and rare, all seemingly in the best of health and all being fed on common poultry feed such as may be bought of any poultry supply house in the land. Wheat, cracked corn, barley, kaffir corn, hemp seed and such common grains were fed and the birds thrived on them.

The owner informed me that he tried to make quarters as near like the ones to which they were naturally accustomed as possible. They had the shade of trees and secluded places into which to retire, and were treated with careful kindness that they might learn to have confidence in those who fed and cared for them.

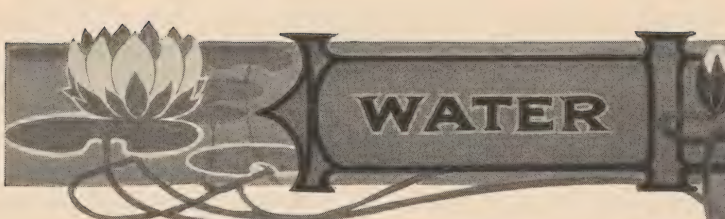
Bantam hens were used to hatch the birds and

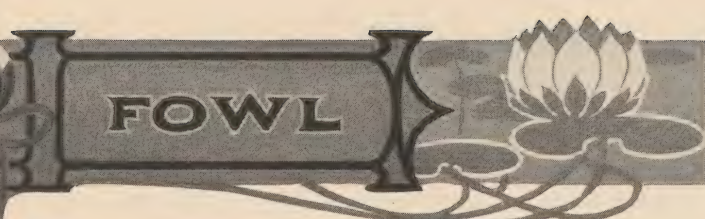
the young ones seemed to be perfectly healthy and thrifty in every way. Some of the rare breeds never breed in captivity, while others breed with the same regularity they would in their native homes.

Some of the varieties must be kept confined all their lives, while others have the same home-coming instinct that keeps chickens from running away.

It is not good policy to keep several varieties together as the males of some of them are very pugnacious and fight to the death. The beginner should select one variety with which to start, and the Ring Necks or English Golden or Silver will best meet his requirements. Later he may add other varieties until he has a collection of as many as he can care for.

While it is true that but very few fanciers have have yet taken up pheasants, it is also true that there is a wide demand for them from those who desire to keep them for ornamental purposes in the poultry yards, and as soon as it becomes generally known that they are easy to breed a great demand will spring up from wealthy land owners who desire to breed them for the purpose of having game to shoot. Pheasant breeding promises to become a very profitable branch of poultry keeping. Those who begin now need not fear that they will not find a market, for the demand is large and increasing.


WATER


FOWL


INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

THEO. F. JAGER



IN THE early nineties the English press, spurred on by the glowing remarks of duckers regarding the wonderful laying and keeping qualities of the recently discovered Indian Runners, launched the real boom of

this variety. It did not take long and this country "caught on" and from 1894 importations of Gray and White or Fawn and White Runners to the States become frequent.

The origin of this variety is in doubt, if truth shall prevail, for the English claim of the old story of an East Indian trader, an enterprising sea captain, etc., is highly improbable. The Dutch, notably championed by the French writer and authority on waterfowl, Mr. Van der Snickt, tried to uphold their claim of the origin of this variety, known to them and bred by them for many years past as the "bluebilled ducks of Huttegem," but failed signally in the attempt. English statements once accepted held the day and the blue billed ducks of Huttegem are now known to the world as Indian Runners. Runner alone would have been a very fitting name, but the spice and flavor that the prefix Indian contains, or is supposed to contain, no doubt caused a greater degree of the fever, meaning more sales and better prices for those on the ground floor.

The Gray and White ducks imported into England from Canada in 1874 and named Canadian Runners were not of the type of the present day

birds and had nothing whatever in common with them except part of color and general activity and health, because it was a new cross product of common farm ducks. This type disappeared altogether as soon as the real laying type took a fast hold on the fancy.

Indian Runners have a good grip on keepers, that have other things to do besides looking after ducks and mixing them a mash several times per day. They are the busy man's ideal. Give them a good open run, on a farm and they will look out for themselves and pay handsomely in eggs or, if forcing spring ducks is to be attempted they will, notwithstanding their smaller size, lay on more meat for the same feed and care than almost any other breed. Their main point however is egg laying. Feed a mash morning and night during the winter season with a little whole grain in litter to hunt for during the day, and they will begin to lay as early as January, once started, laying continues far into the dogdays. The English record of 225 eggs per duck in a small flock seems to be out of reach of American duckers. Our best known record was made by Dayton Bros., of Long Island, who secured 192 eggs per duck in a large flock, two years in succession. This fact considered in conjunction with the recognized feed consumption of only \$1.50 per year tells plainly a tale of good profit in ducks, eggs alone considered.

Indian Runners are very active, always on the go, always ready even if hungry, to leave the

filled grain trough and chase a fly or bug. This characteristic, owing to the fact that ducks are naturally great worm and insect devourers and will do best on a rich meat feed, makes the Runners produce eggs quickly and incessantly. Take the chance to hunt and forage away and the highly erect station of the bird when at liberty or excited, disappears and a general sluggishness, reduced egg-production and impaired health result. The best Runner for show purposes is the bird that outside of proper plumage conditions has a long line of hunting ancestors, raised and kept on a free run. In him you are certain to find the erect carriage, the alert eye and wiry legs set far back, that is demanded by the Standard.

The greatest color fault is claret in breast or blue wingbars or indications of the same. Wherever these colors are found, size is generally very good and carriage inclined to be horizontal. All is caused by Rouen blood and therefore penalized by us as a disqualification. We still allow the two colors light fawn or gray for body, but prefer the former as being more desirable. This color on back, breast, part of head and body should be of a uniform shade throughout, free from waves or darker pencillings. The high class specimen is generally discovered and distinguished in the evenness of his fawn.

A flock of uniformly marked birds form a beautiful picture on any farm, where profits, ease of keeping and appearances must all be considered.

Good Breeds That Are Neglected



THE FANCIER who has been a visitor to poultry shows for twenty or thirty years notices a decided difference in the exhibits of today and those of even fifteen years ago. Breeds and varieties which were in high favor in those days are nowadays few in number, or have disappeared almost entirely.

It is, as the Scotch say, "a sight for sair een" to find in the modern show room even a single good pair of the aristocratic White Face Black Spanish of olden days. This breed was a noble one and a great favorite only a few years ago, but today it has fallen from grace and few really good specimens are seen even in the great shows. At its best it is an exponent of the highest skill on the part of the fancier and no more noble bird has ever been produced. In its prime this breed was a very prolific egg-producer and the eggs were large and pure white. It is a breed which should not be allowed to decline as it has merit of a high order and could be made very popular.

The Black Java of twenty years ago was a delight in shape and color. It had a deep square body, giving it a heavily meaty breast, a long, broad back and the hens were as good layers as any of the American class. As a black fowl, its color was perfect and none of the black varieties could excel it. From being very popular it has fallen almost to the bottom and except for a few fanciers is not bred. The Hamburg class as a whole has almost disappeared. Who among us

does not remember the magnificent specimens of Silver Spangled Hamburgs, with their clear white plumage spangled with a brilliant black, neat rose comb, bright blue legs and proud carriage, which were seen only a few years ago?

That this variety has not lost its attractiveness was proved last winter at Madison Square, where a fine exhibition pen of them was constantly surrounded by visitors exclaiming at their beauty.

The Golden Spangled Hamburg was never as popular as their Silver cousins in this country, the golden ground color seemingly being hard to breed.

The Silver Penciled Hamburg is a beautiful bird when well bred and good specimens were always very attractive. Nowadays we see hardly any of them, beyond a few pairs which are sent from Canada to our winter shows. An evenly penciled bird of this variety is a thing of beauty.

The Golden Penciled Hamburg is also a very attractive bird—much more so, we think, than the Silver Penciled. With a bright golden ground color barred or penciled with brilliant black a flock of these birds is as ornamental as a flock of pheasants, and very much more profitable and easy to keep.

All the Hamburgs are prolific layers. No breed in the Standard will lay as many eggs as Hamburgs. The only objection possible is that their eggs are rather small and not so desirable for consumption on this account. As long as eggs are sold by count this does not matter, if the eggs are sold in the market.

While Buff Cochins maintain their popularity, Black Cochins and White ones are becoming rarities. A few flocks of very fine ones are still kept up in this country, but they are so few that in many quite large shows not a single specimen can be found. The White Cochin has beauty to recommend it and lays as many eggs as any of the family. Black Cochins show color points that equal the best of other black fowls and there is no apparent reason why they should not be as numerous now as they were a few years ago.

Partridge Cochins were always the beauties of the Cochin family and a few of the old breeders have remained faithful to their first love and still bring out specimens that delight the eye, but each year they seem to grow fewer and it appears that they are gradually disappearing. No breeder ever produced fine Partridge Cochins who could not sell them at good round prices, and why they should be dropping out of sight is one of the unexplained mysteries.

Time was, and not so long either, when a whole alley would be filled with the Polish class, with a numerous representation from the White Crested Black variety. We have always had a warm place for this variety, because they were the very first pure blood fowls we ever remember to have seen. Our earliest memories are connected with a flock of "Poland" fowls kept on a farm. Probably they were not very fine ones from the modern point of view, but their black bodies and white crests make a distinct impression and had much to do

in giving a bent to our disposition to take an interest in poultry.

White Polish, bearded and plain, Silver Polish, Golden Polish and Buff Laced Polish are all becoming quite rare, and the Polish class at all winter shows is missing entirely or represented by only a few specimens. These always create remark and attract deliberate inspection. In the early 80's Mr. Jeffreys—a partner of T. F. McGrew—sold a pair for \$75, a high price in those days, and there is no reason why the best specimens possible to breed should not sell as high in these days. With the multitude of rich men who are taking up the fancy simply as a recreation, it seems that the old "beauty breeds" should sell very readily for long prices.

Houdans should be much more popular than they are today. They have so many things to recommend them that it is rather strange that they should not be found everywhere. To be sure they are not beautiful, but they are among the best table fowls ever bred and for many years have

been favorites with French breeders, who cater to the most particular people in the world when it comes to food supplies. The Houdan makes good weight, has a heavy breast development and a thick meaty thigh, and the flesh is fine-grained, sweet and tender, ideal table poultry in fact. As layers the Houdans have few equals and no superiors, size of eggs considered. They are hardy enough for any situation and as profitable for market purposes as any fowls kept in this country.

It really gives one a feeling of sadness when the fate of the lordly Brahma is considered. The noblest bird ever built up by the skill of American fanciers is without doubt the Light Brahma, the the heaviest of our domestic fowls. The white and black color, with its brilliant contrast, the proud carriage and lordly bearing, place the Light Brahma at the head of its class. As layers the Light Brahmas have made records which stand alone, and the best strains have been very productive.

The Dark Brahma, while never so popular as

the Light variety, has always been a bird to please those who looked to beauty. In color their general steel-gray effect in the females, is attractive and has the advantage of not showing dirt as easily as light or black colors. Good Dark Brahmas are becoming rare and when offered for sale bring high prices. All these neglected breeds might be taken up and cultivated. It would be better to do this than to run quite so much to thrusting on the public so many half-made breeds which are extolled beyond their merits and bring disappointment to so many who are just beginning. New breeds are all right, but of late years they are pushed into the Standard at the earliest possible moment and sold as being pure bred when, as a matter of fact, they are only mongrels not entitled to consideration by the side of the grand old breeds which have been pushed aside by the commercialism of those who breed poultry only for the quick return to them of dollars, which are not earned because they are secured by misrepresentation and overpraise.

Judging in the Presence of Exhibitors

WE have never believed in shutting the judges away from the public while they were doing their work. In the first place it is a reflection on the honesty of the judge to shut him up while he is judging the fowls assigned to him. The judge who cannot be trusted to judge honestly with the owners of the birds standing at his side is not fit to be trusted with such important work. Every good judge has a reason for every cut he makes and should be willing to tell why he gives one bird a prize and passes another.

It is not treating the exhibitor fairly to shut the judge away from him. He naturally wants to know why his birds win or lose and the best time to learn is just when the judge has them in hand.

It may be said that the judge will be delayed in his work if surrounded by exhibitors and spectators. This should not cut any figure as the judge is paid for his time and should give all that is necessary to do the most effective work.

Our contemporary, "Poultry", London, recently published a satire on secrecy about judging which is well worth reprinting and we give it below:

1.—First catch your judge, then cage him. The catching had best be accomplished about three or four weeks before the holding of the show, and in the following manner: After having decided upon a suitable expert, command a band of armed and masked desperadoes to surround his place of abode at midnight, and carry him off to the committee's secret meeting place in a mountain cave or convenient subterranean cellarage. The "caging" can then be effected at leisure. N. B.—Do not forget to blindfold your captive; some advise stunning, but I believe in more humane methods.

2.—After duly examining your prisoner as to general knowledge of poultry and kindred subjects, soundness of moral principles, compatibility of temper, and other desirable qualities of a poultry judge, administer the judge's oath to him with due

solemnity, binding him to complete secrecy regarding all the subsequent proceedings in connection with the forthcoming poultry show, on pain of decapitation and confiscation of property.

3.—Your judge now having been duly sworn and appointed, after being placed in a specially constructed judges' cage (provided with soundproof walls and top ventilation), is forthwith conveyed in a closed vehicle (pantechicon or Black Maria,) and accompanied by an armed mounted escort to a place of concealment in some barren and unfrequented part of the country, such spot to be known only to three members of the committee, all sworn to secrecy. Arrived at the destination, he is immediately transferred to a medium-sized poultry house (constructed on the latest hygienic "fresh air" principle), the floor of which has been covered with plenty of clean straw. He is there fed on a specially prepared judge's diet, consisting mainly of Liverine and sharps, with an occasional dose of fully ripe stinging nettles thrown in by way of relish. (This diet will sharpen his intellect and mature his judgment.) Let him have pure spring water, and see that he has plenty of grit and no end of chaff. He may take exercise, when so inclined, in the scratching shed, and must retire to roost at sundown. No communication whatever is permitted with the outer world during this period of confinement. No letters or newspapers are admitted; his mind should become a perfect blank as far as concerns the events of the day, in particular in the poultry world, so as to be ready for the all-important task in a perfectly unbiased condition.

4.—On the morning of the day when the show is to be held, place him again into the specially provided cage and convey him to the hall of show ground under escort, in a closed vehicle (as upon arrival.)

5.—Before liberating him and permitting him

the run of the show (with due limitations), swear him once more to secrecy and observance of absolute silence. Then place a mask on his face and lead him to the section he is to judge, well covering him all the while with your Colt's patent centrifugal grit smasher, and thus keeping him to the way he should go.

6.—Have the front of all the poultry pens closely veiled, so as to render the birds completely invisible. This mode of procedure is decidedly preferable to the mere obliteration or removal of catalogue numbers, infinitely more far-reaching and thorough in its effects. (The catalogue numbers may remain affixed to the pens—this is not of the slightest consequence in the circumstances)

7.—Judging completed—remove your judge from the show (as on arrival), and drive him twenty or thirty miles out into the open country. There turn him adrift. Cover him with your grit smasher (some recommend stunning, but again I am of a different opinion—though you really have no further use for him)—commanding him to neither remove the bandage from his eyes nor to stir from the spot until he has counted up to five thousand in a slow and deliberate manner and drive off at breakneck speed. N. B.—It is essential to the complete success of your scheme that you should keep your judge well fasted the same morning. He will then most probably be somewhat ravenous by the time you turn him off and more eager to hunt for his lunch than to follow your trail.

8.—Provided the judge has given complete satisfaction, you may, or you may not, at your option decide upon sending him his judging fee a month or two after the day of the show, via the Cape of Good Hope or Timbuctoo (to preserve complete secrecy), after deducting cost of keep and other incidental expenses. Here is a solution of the problem of compelling the judges to be honest.

American Red Issue Not Yet Dead

IT WAS thought by a good many breeders that the American Red dispute was finally settled at Pittsburg. As a matter of fact it was not. As the matter now stands the American Red application for admission is the first thing on the list of unfinished business at the Cincinnati meeting next

January. That it will come up is certain and that breeders of American Reds will make a fight for their rights is just as certain. Our position in the matter has never been changed. We take the ground that American Reds were legally admitted to the Standard and illegally left out. The action

at Pittsburg was a compromise and the right thing to do is to admit this breed at Cincinnati. To this end every breeder of American Reds should work from now until the meeting next winter. That a strong effort to prevent the recognition of the breed will be made is evident.

Another Chapter On Ash and Grit



LAST month we published an article by Dr. Sanborn on the use and office of grit in feeding fowls. We first saw this article last January in Dr. Sanborn's office, in Omaha, where he showed us the incomplete notes and explained to us how he gathered them from time to time as he had come across bits of information in his professional work. We were struck with the theory and asked the Doctor to write out his notes and allow us to publish them, but he did not find time to do so until a few days before we went to press with *POULTRY* for last month.

Not until after this article was in type did we have access to Bulletin 242 of the New York Experiment station in which the theory advanced by Doctor Sanborn is sustained to a considerable extent, by an account of a careful series of experiments with several flocks of fowls.

The bulletin referred to calls attention to the fact that chickens need a large quantity of mineral matter to complete their growth and give their bony structure that size and firmness which is necessary to complete and symmetrical development. Fowls at liberty are usually able to secure these mineral elements, but those confined and fed largely on grains do not get enough for their requirements from grain alone, and their feed must be supplemented by the feeding of minerals of the kind necessary to their growth.

It shows that man may in fifteen, eighteen or more years multiply his birth weight by twenty, the calf which weighs from fifty to seventy-five pounds at birth will in three years make a weight of 900 to 1200 pounds but a chicken at ten weeks from birth may weigh 1500 times as much as it did at birth and a duck frequently adds from fifty to one hundred per cent to its weight in a single week.

This weight is not all fat and flesh for the bony structure must be increased accordingly and often in the case of lean growing chicks of larger breeds, this bony structure is a large proportion of the total weight, the bones having on them only enough flesh and tendons to hold them together. In the mature fowls well fattened, the proportion of bones is about ten per cent, and it must be much higher in lean fowls.

As we have explained in discussing this subject in preceding numbers of *POULTRY* the mineral elements in grains and animal substances are what is left in the form of ash after the grain or animal substance has been thoroughly burned. All the organic matter is consumed by the fire, but the

mineral elements being uninflamable do not burn, remaining as ash. This is true of burning any organic substance vegetable or animal.

We all know that when grain is burned there remains a certain proportion of ash. This is the mineral part of the grain and represents lime, magnesium, phosphorus, silica and other minerals.

The bulletin under review uses the term ash to represent all the mineral elements that enter into the body of a fowl, whether these be in the shape of bones, feathers or flesh.

Assuming that ten per cent of the body of a fowl is ash is it not possible for this ash to be supplied from the grain consumed? It is evident that

The bulletin recites that previous tests had shown it was necessary to feed young ducks a considerable quantity of animal feed in order that they might make the most rapid development, and this was thought to be true of chicks also, the theory being that the large proportion of ash in such feed hastened growth. In the experiments discussed in the bulletin it was found that when bone ash was added to purely grain rations, made palatable by feeding as great a variety as possible, the chicks did quite as well as when given animal feed. This proved that the mineral elements in the ash were the essential things in meat feed which stimulated growth. In feeding ducklings,

however, it was found that the protein in the meat feed was also needed and feeding bone ash alone was by no means sufficient.

The managers of the experiment knew that hens require a large quantity of lime from which to make egg shells and a smaller quantity of phosphorus. The growing chicks also require these elements to make bones. Could these be obtained as well from minerals direct as from feeding bone, bone ash or meat meal? If minerals are eaten is any part of them dissolved and used as nutrients in building up the bony structure, or do the minute particles of grit only act as grinders thus aiding mechanically in digesting the feed consumed?

These were the questions that an effort was made to answer. The experiments extended over several years and they included nineteen lots of Leghorn chicks which were fed from ten to twelve weeks, beginning with chicks from one to three weeks old.

The rations of some lots contained animal meal and those of others no animal substances. Some rations were mixed with fine glass sand, phosphate rock, finely ground oyster shells, mixtures of glass sand and phosphate rock and mixtures of glass sand and oyster shells. Varying proportions of animal feed, sand, phosphate rock and ground oyster shells were mixed with the feed of the different lots.

These rations were so mixed and varied that it was possible to arrive at quite definite conclusions and the results are valuable, and to us gratifying, in view of the fact that they confirm Dr. Sanborn's theory and prove that accepted theories were incorrect in many particulars.

The chicks fed sand alone or sand and animal feed mixed with their grain ration made a more satisfactory growth than those fed on rations hitherto accepted as being the best. They did not show a much greater weight but were more vigorous, healthier and evidently better prepared to



Rouen Ducklings Owned by C. L. Fahs.

Photo by Gross.

it could not, for corn contains but one and one-half per cent of ash, wheat less than two per cent, oats and wheat screenings about three per cent, middlings three and one-third per cent and bran, which is richest in mineral elements of all the feed we use, contains less than six per cent of ash or mineral matter.

It is evident from this that to obtain all the mineral elements necessary to growth the chick must either consume a very much larger quantity of grain than is needed or resort must be had to some material richer in these elements than is grain.

If bone making material is not abundant in the feed consumed, one of two things will happen. The bones will be large, soft and weak, thus leading to deformity and permanent weakness or the growth will be retarded just to the extent that these elements are lacking. This results in slow maturing and such a check is never fully made up at a later period in life.

make future growth than those derived of sand. This was true even where others ran on a sanded floor and could pick up sand at any time. This shows how important it is to provide the chicks with a full supply of grit.

Chicks fed on phosphate rock showed better gains than those fed sand. When phosphate rock and sand in one ration, and these with animal feed in another, were fed, the results were better, more weight being secured with the same amount of feed than when sand alone was used.

Where oyster shells were used instead of any other mineral element it was found that the chicks did not do so well, as they did not seem to have the capacity to make as good use of their feed as they did with other ash elements. It is concluded that the alkali in the oyster shell neutralized a part

of the gastric juices. Oyster shell and sand had a better effect and oyster shell and phosphate rock a still better.

These experiments, it is pointed out show the importance of supplying even tiny chicks with grit, as it is shown they can make profitable use of such things as sand and phosphate rock, materials which we have thought had no food value.

It is not recommended that poultry foods containing sand should be bought as this is plentiful and cheap anywhere. Phosphate rock is cheap and these experiments prove it to be of considerable value as a feed for poultry. It is too soft to be of any particular use as grit, in the sense in which we have been accustomed to use the word.

In this connection it is interesting to know that

Henry Van Dreser has used ground phosphate rock for a number of years, but perhaps never thought of it as being of value as a feed for his hens. He buys the ground rock and uses it on the dropping boards of his poultry house as a dryer for the droppings, the phosphorus in it being a valuable fertilizing element. It is altogether probable that having this accessible to his hens is what gives him the large egg-receipts he obtains from his flock.

Dr. Sanborn's theory leads to the conclusion that we should look to the chemical composition of the grits we use, and these experiments have proved that this theory is correct, in the main, and leads to the probability that we have been in ignorance of one of the principal uses to which grit is put by fowls.

Do You "Breed" or "Keep" Poultry?

EVERY one who keeps poultry is without doubt a poultry keeper but every one must decide for himself whether he is a poultry breeder. It is not making a fine distinction to say there is a distinct difference. The man who keeps common mongrel stock is a poultry keeper by virtue of keeping the fowls, furnishing them with feed and sometimes a house to sleep in, but it would require a considerable stretch of the imagination to call such a man a breeder. When he would begin to try to improve his flock in any way he would become a breeder, whether he tried to make this improvement by introducing better blood or by selecting the best fowls.

I am not particularly interested in the man who keeps mongrel fowls, however, for I know he will never see these words, as he does not take any poultry paper, nor care to learn how to do better. In the words of the prophet of old: "He is joined to his idols, let him alone."

Not even all those who keep strictly pure bred stock can successfully lay claim to being poultry breeders. The breeder is one who uses his best efforts to produce certain desired results in the direction of improvement. It is not breeding stock to merely buy good eggs, good hens or good males. Good eggs are the results of good breeding on the part of the seller. The buyer may put them under hens and let them hatch out but this does not make a breeder of him. If he takes all the pullets from such eggs and mates them with a

male bird from some good strain he is not yet a breeder. If, however, he selects the best pullets from the chicks from the eggs he bought and mates them with a male bird, selected because he is likely to improve the original strain in some one or more points, the poultry keeper becomes a breeder and takes his rightful place among those who are working for better things.

I may seem to be saying unimportant things but I do not view it in that light. Too many who are mere poultry keepers pose as breeders of fine stock. In many cases they do this innocently not knowing the difference between poultry keeping and poultry breeding. They have bought stock of breeders of reputation and cock birds of other reputable breeders and really think they are breeding fine stock, being innocent of the fact that there are more culls than show birds in the finest strains in this or any other country.

It is only by acquiring the knowledge that enables him to determine for himself which of his flock is likely to improve the strain when used as breeders, and selecting these birds for his breeding yards that the poultry keeper becomes a poultry breeder in the real sense of the term. Until he is able to do this he has no right to the title of poultry breeder and should not use it.

This leads to another thought. I have just asserted that there are more culls than show birds in the best strains. In order to head off any arguments on this subject I want to explain that I meant just what I said. In the best strains of

fowls, I care not what breed you select there are not ten show birds in every hundred produced. I doubt if there are five and feel very safe in placing the number at ten. At the same time there is not a strain of birds in this country of any breed or variety which does not produce an average of more than twenty-five culls out of every one hundred chicks hatched. By culls I mean birds which should never be used for any purpose except to eat. A bird which is not an improvement on the strain it represents is a cull. It should not be used in breeding under any circumstances, and I had almost said it should not be used in producing eggs for the market. If trap nests were in universal use no pullet should be kept which did not make a record for utility as well as show points. This sort of culling would condemn more than fifty out of every one hundred birds hatched from any strain.

I take it that we have come to the place where we should distinguish between birds that are valuable for egg-production as well as between those valuable for show purposes. There is and always will be a class of breeders who look to utility first and race or breed type afterward. These are breeders in the best sense of the word and they are becoming more numerous every year. Some of these are slowly working for egg-production and breed type both. It is a work where improvement is made only after the exercise of much patience and skill, but such breeders are going to be the ones who are longest remembered.

The Little Kingdom of Bantamdom

F. D. E. STOWE

THE uninitiated who love nature and the living things that breathe, I would extend an invitation to visit Bantamdom. Even the limitations of a back yard with a dry goods box house, may furnish hours of recreation for him who seeks it. The friendly bantam which kind treatment has taught the lesson of trust, will increase the flow of the milk of human kindness in the heart. Furthermore, the cackle sounds, and the shapely egg are ours to eat. Then as the days go by the fancy comes to us and we study and learn by slow degrees the bird ideal and the Standard requirements. The type that is gaining ground in the show room comes to us, a yearning for the best haunts our dreams, and in the morning we awake a fancier at last. Then we begin to study each feathered friend, admiring the good qualities with just a sad regret that his tail is not better or his

color a little lighter or darker. Breeding season comes, the study of the Standard and books and papers that deal with the subject of our interest appeal to us, and with eager ears we listen to the sage advice of the old fancier, and his ideas of particular birds. Then another old fancier comes along and disagrees with the first and trouble of mind is ours. The judges disagree, and at last it dawns upon us that we must have ideas of our own, not follow many masters whose ways are not the same. Yet when a prince among the kind rears his head we know him. Before him the disagreements are as a mist before the sun. Good breeding and watchful care have made him the uncrowned king.

The chicks are here! Those cute little fluffy

balls! The spirit of crusty every-day life, the avarice for gain, give away in their presence, and as we raise the tiny chick in our hands and press him gently against the face, our spirit thanks the great God that we live! The days go by and the chickens grow, and we daily speculate on the prospects of this bird and that. Sometimes our favorite fulfills our expectations and reigns supreme, but how often he fails us as he grows, and we turn away from him to see one, almost a stranger, loom into prominence and become our petted prince. Then comes the time when our favored ones must fight our battle at the show. If defeat is ours, we will say—next time. If victory comes we own the earth and the lordlings beg to pay the price for our treasured idols.

Yes, uninitiated, Bantamdom may be a small world, but the days of sunshine are many and the heart grows lighter by contact with our little pets,

INSTRUCTIONS IN POULTRY RAISING

Questions are becoming more numerous every month, which shows that our readers are vitally interested in the welfare of their flocks. We wish those who ask questions would remember to write the questions on a separate sheet from any other matter. The other day a subscriber complained that a matter of his business was not attended to as promptly as it should have been done. We looked the matter up and found the letter filed among the questions received, the business matter having been referred to in a postscript at the bottom of a long letter and for this reason overlooked.

NUMBER NINE

A GOOD many people think the period of molting a very critical one in the life of a hen. We do not regard it as such. No one ever expects a horse or cow to lose its health because its hair becomes loose and falls off in the spring, yet shedding in animals and molting in birds are identical in their effects and purposes.

Hens rarely lay during the period of molt, but the "strain on the system" which we hear so much about as occurring during the period of molt is largely in the imagination of those who talk without studying the facts.

We have never yet heard of any large number of any flock of hens dying from going through the molt, nor do we believe they are less vigorous at that period than they are at any other time in the year.

As compared with producing 150 eggs in a year molting is a simple operation, and yet hens rarely lay themselves into disease or die from over-production.

Molting is a perfectly natural operation and as such free from danger. Nature rarely makes mistakes in ordering the processes of life.

Disease of all kinds is the revolt of nature against mistakes. It is the symptom which follows the effort of nature to rectify mistakes. The Creator of the universe never made one of his creatures with the intention of having any of the natural processes of life lead to death. We believe this to be true in the largest sense, but have not space in which to argue the proposition.

All birds molt once a year and not one in 10,000 dies from the direct effects of the operation.

The plumage of this year dies, the quills dry and the circulation of blood at their bases ceases.

In the end, the feather drops out and another grows in its place. It is a wonderful provision of nature, but nature is full of wonders once we get near to her and begin to study her processes. The molting of a fowl is no more wonderful than the growth of a blade of grass or that of the course of the planets in the firmament. Life is too short for us to comprehend or stop to study more than a few of the wonderful things which happen every day inside the limits of our very limited horizons.

Hens may be forced to molt quickly and early in the season. This has been demonstrated by the most careful observers. Where hens molt naturally it is a good plan to cull out those which molt late in the season, for molting stops laying because the nutrition in the food consumed is directed to the production of feathers instead of eggs, and a hen that molts late in the season will not have completed the operation until cold weather has arrived and is not likely to resume laying until the next spring.

Henry Van Dreser of New York, was the first to call attention to the fact that hens could be

forced to molt early in the season. At first his theory was laughed at and the wise ones made merry at his expense, but he stood his ground. He had noticed that after a hen had raised a brood of chicks she usually molted her plumage, no matter what time in the year this happened to be. He began to try to find out why this happened. He finally concluded it happened because during the period of incubation and afterwards in the effort of the hen to secure every possible bit of feed for her chicks, she became thin in flesh. As soon as the chicks were disposed of, the hen having more for her own use, took on flesh and fat and this caused the feathers to ripen prematurely and they dropped out.

He put his theory into practice and it worked almost perfectly. For all practical purposes he had discovered a method whereby the molting period could be governed in two ways. He could cause his hens to molt early in the season and to molt quickly and evenly.

The West Virginia experiment station took the matter up and proved the truth of Mr. Van Dreser's theory, and it has now become an established fact of which many poultry keepers take advantage.

In practice Mr. Van Dreser withholds feed from his hens for two or three weeks, reducing the quantity given them until they lose flesh and become quite thin. He then begins feeding them very rich feed in liberal quantities and soon the feathers begin to drop. The last time we visited his farm, his hens were in midst of their molt. Almost without exception they were in full molt and hundreds of them were almost absolutely bare of feathers.

At this time they were being fed sweet corn, sunflower seeds and a very rich mash every day in as large quantities as they would eat. There was not a sick or drooping hen on the place and no evidence whatever that the flock was not in the most perfect health and as full of vigor as they would have been at any other time in the year. Indeed a considerable number of eggs were being gathered every day from 2,000 hens on the farm.

We were glad to have this ocular demonstration of the merits of the Van Dreser method. It proved to us that molting hens may be kept in excellent health during a period which so many think a trying one, without resorting to any extraordinary means to maintain health.

The Van Dreser hens are kept under farm conditions. Thousands are kept on the farm and all of them are kept in one flock, there being no pens to restrict them from going all over the farm if inclined to do so.

While this large flock of hens is allowed perfect liberty, it is a fact that one rarely sees a hen more than a few rods from the poultry houses and most of them confine their wanderings to the immediate vicinity of the house.

This house is 367 feet long and fifteen feet wide. It is divided into thirty rooms and the hens enter any of these rooms at will.

We asked Mr. Van Dreser if they ever crowded into one room in too large numbers and he said it was a rare thing for them to do so. When a hen finds one room filled she seeks another, and in a short time each hen has selected a place to sleep and goes to that place every night.

The condition of these hens proved that a quick, easy molt may be arranged for, and all the hens provided with a new suit of plumage and put in laying condition before cold weather sets

in. When this is done, it is comparatively easy to keep them laying through the winter months.

If a hen does not begin to lay before severe cold weather comes on, it is safe to predict that she will not lay enough eggs to pay for her feed during the winter, unless she is given extraordinary attention. Get the molt finished and the hen in good laying condition by the first days of November and it is quite easy to keep her laying through the cold weather.

This presupposes good houses and the proper kind and quantity of feed. No hen will lay while she is improperly fed and allowed to suffer from cold. Laying is a summer habit and to make it persistent we must furnish summer conditions as nearly as possible.

We sometimes make the mistake of thinking that hens require a degree of warmth that would keep us entirely comfortable before they will lay. This theory has been rather thoroughly exploded by careful experiments. At 32 degrees above zero, in a house which prevents the entrance of draughts, a hen is perfectly comfortable. Her blood is five degrees warmer than that of a human being and this alone makes her less susceptible to the effects of cold. Her plumage is among the warmest coats with which nature protects her children, being exceeded in this respect by the fur and fat of the inhabitants of arctic regions alone.

To return to the period of molting. Hens that are in molt should be fed all they will eat of rich feed. Feathers are largely composed of nitrogenous materials, which indicates that a diet composed of such feed as wheat, oats, milk and meat of some kind is the one best adapted to this period. At the same time corn, oil meal, sunflower seeds and other materials rich in the fats are needed to keep the vital fires burning freely.

Bran and middlings are rich in nitrogen or protein and should be used in liberal quantities. Gluten feed is a very rich feed and good alike for laying or molting hens. Fortunately the best feeds for promoting molting and the growth of feathers are those which are best for egg production, therefore while we are feeding our hens in such a way as to induce the growth of plumage we are also preparing them for the production of eggs in the largest possible numbers.

Among a flock of hens will usually be found a few that do not respond to the Van Dreser method of forcing the molting period. It is well to reject these hens, for their slowness to molt shows them to be what a cattle feeder would call a "poor feeder," that is one which does not assimilate a large quantity of feed and is, for this reason, incapable of consuming a large quantity. This very characteristic disqualifies the hen from becoming a good layer. A good hen will always be found to have a ravenous appetite, consuming large quantities of feed and putting it to good use.

The breeder who takes proper care of his flock during the period of molting will not be troubled by the appearance of disease or any evidence of lack of vigor among his hens. They may seem quieter and less addicted to roaming far from home during this period, if they are well fed, but this does not signify disease.

Questions Answered

J. G., Waterloo, Iowa, asks: What do you consider the best way so keep lice out of a poultry house?

The best way is to begin the work of destruction before the lice get in. As our correspondent puts it "keep lice out" is the best way to prevent trouble from their presence. We have never had the least trouble

in this direction. We have movable perches and once a week pour kerosene oil over them so plentifully that every part of them is covered. This alone will keep them out. Any of the lice killers advertised will do as well. Whitewash the inside of the poultry house with a thick whitewash at least twice a year and keep the floor clean and covered with fresh litter. For body lice, which are comparatively harmless, use lice powder or Persian insect powder, dusting it through the feathers of each fowl. This may be done after they have gone to roost and should be repeated once a month or once in two weeks at first.

N. L. P., Toledo, Ohio, wants to know what is a good tonic for laying hens.

We are not much of a believer in tonics for poultry. We believe in making the feed such as will maintain the vital powers. When this has been neglected and the birds seem to need a tonic we would advise the use of sulphate of iron, commonly known as copperas.

Dissolve two ounces of this in a quart of water and put two tablespoonfuls in two quarts of the drinking water. Use an earthen vessel to hold the drinking water, never a metal one when using this.

A. H. S., Greeley, Colorado, asks: What should I pay for young roosters to make capons? Never having done any of the work can I make it pay?

We do not see any necessity of paying more than the market price for cockerels for this purpose. If there are any for sale in Greeley the owners would no doubt accept ruling rates for them. Caponizing is a comparatively simple operation and every set of caponizing tools is accompanied with full directions. Some few will be killed at first and even the most expert caponizers lose more or less birds in performing the operation. Death in each case follows immediately after the operation, being caused by breaking the artery which runs along the backbone. Birds killed in this way are perfectly good to eat, as they bleed to

death the same as they would if their throats were cut.

R. S. E., Dayton, Ohio, asks how much room is needed for 100 hens, in order to have them do their best.

Assuming that our correspondent is obliged to confine his hens we would say that half an acre would be room enough for good results. We would divide them into two flocks and divide the land into four pens. In two of the pens we would sow rape and as soon as it got large enough to make pasture we would turn the flocks into them and sow the other two lots with rape. This will keep the land sweet and furnish an abundance of the best kind of green feed for the fowls. In such a limited space it will require the best care as to cleanliness to keep the hens keyed up to doing their best, but it can be done and is being done by hundreds of breeders.

Summer Diseases Among Poultry

HERE is no reason why disease should be more prevalent among flocks of poultry during the summer months than at any other time in the year. Nature intended that all animate beings should enjoy just as good health at one time in the year as in another. Under the rule of nature the fittest survives and the weakest becomes prey to natural enemies. This is the natural selection that keeps the vigor of a species from deteriorating and prevents the inroads of disease from inheritance.

If we keep our fowls as nearly in the natural condition as possible, they will remain healthy. This means that we must first furnish them with wholesome feed. In nature the birds find seeds, berries, insects, grasses and other food which is fresh and wholesome, although it may seem to us that it is not of an entirely palatable kind. This opinion of the food of wild things is mere prejudice on our part and purely a matter of education. Most of us would express a poor opinion of seal fat and fish oil as a matter of diet, yet whole tribes of men think these things supreme delicacies. Because a fowl will eat bugs, worms and insects of every kind with good appetite, it does not follow that these things are in the least injurious. Clean feed is that which is not mixed with anything injurious to health, and this cannot be said of damaged grain, or soured feed of any kind.

The natural sleeping place of fowls is the branch of a tree under the open skies. It is not good policy for us to let our fowls choose such a place, because we must protect them from the depredations of natural enemies and therefore keep them in a house where they will be safe, but this need not prevent us from giving them plenty of

fresh air during the nights of the hot summer months.

When fowls slept in trees high above the ground their droppings never emitted foul odors to the detriment of the health of the flock, because they were so far away and so easily accessible to the winds that whatever odors arose from them were carried away and dissipated without doing any harm.

For water the wild fowl finds the dews of the morning, the waters of the running brooks and sometimes they slake their thirst from the woodland pool, the water of which might be impregnated with the flavor of decaying vegetations, to be sure, but it was never filled with the offensive matter that is found in the puddles of the modern barnyard.

When we do our best, it is almost impossible to prevent the average farm flock of poultry from finding within the limits of its range more or less food stuff which is not altogether good for fowls or animals. This is one of the penalties of civilization and the modern conditions under which we must work.

If we do our best we can prevent disease in a great measure, and in almost every case where serious trouble from disease of any kind is found in a flock of fowls it will be found that carelessness on the part of the owner is largely responsible for such state of affairs.

Prevention is much better than cure and there are measures of precaution which every one should use, in anticipation of the attacks of disease. For instance, every poultry breeder should feed pulverized charcoal regularly. This can be bought at low prices of almost any feed store dealing in poultry supplies and there is no one thing that will stand off disease better than this. It has the

property of destroying poisonous gases by absorbing and holding them, and for the purpose of keeping the digestion going it is without an equal.

It should be mixed with bran, cornmeal, or other ground feed and fed two or three times a week. Charcoal has the advantage of being perfectly harmless, so there is not the least danger of feeding too much of it.

Epsom salt is another health-preserver. It cleans the intestines, cools the blood and prevents stomach troubles in a very effective manner. A teaspoonful fed in a mash to twenty chicks or ten full-grown fowls once a week will help the digestion and keep the blood pure better than any other simple remedy. It may be dissolved in the water with which the mash is mixed and this will insure its thorough incorporation in every part of the mash. It may be fed once a week with good results.

A small bottle of camphorated oil and a box of carbolated salve will be found good for colds or cases which may develop into roup if neglected, for colds are by no means uncommon in summer, especially if the weather is wet.

Other precautions are obvious. Give plenty of ventilation. To accomplish this take out the windows and cover the opening with wire netting, and do not replace them until rather cool weather comes. Keep the poultry house scrupulously clean all the time. Do not postpone cleaning it until odors arise from the droppings. If road dust is freely scattered on the dropping board it will be a small task to keep the droppings cleaned out. This should be attended to at least twice a week and every day if possible.

If the flock is a healthy one, attention to the details above referred to will prevent disease and save loss with very few exceptions.

The Value of Appearance

THE EYES go a long way with a good many purchasers in deciding which of two articles of the kind to select. It does not in any way add to the food value of an egg to have it perfectly clean, but ninety-nine out of every hundred buyers, if given the opportunity to make a choice, select clean eggs.

A dressed chicken which has carefully been gone over and sent to market with all the pin feathers picked out is no better than one with many feathers on, if both are raised by the same person in the same flock, but any one would select the carefully dressed one and pay enough more for it to pay for the extra labor.

Every one should try to send to the market the best product of any kind that he may have to offer. A Wisconsin girl concluded to try the effect of appearance on some chickens for which she had an order. They were to be delivered at the hotel in the town near which she lived. She dressed them nicely and tied the wings close to the body by passing a bit of baby ribbon around body and wings. She then tucked the legs up and neatly packed the chicks in a basket, which had been lined with clean white paper, and covered them with the same. When the buyer opened the basket the appearance of the chicks was so attractive that he voluntarily paid more than he had offered, because the chicks

were so much better than he had expected, and immediately spoke for all the seller had to spare.

If those chicks had merely been scalded and thrown loosely into a basket without any attention being paid to shaping them or neatly packing them, they never would have attracted a passing glance.

In selling eggs, even if they go to the corner grocery, they should be sent to market clean and nicely packed. Don't think the buyer will not notice this extra care. He will. Never send an egg of doubtful freshness to market. Buyers nowadays candle eggs, and the one who always sends eggs which can be depended on to be fresh and all right will soon find a demand for them.

Fitting Old Hens For Market



HERE is a time in the summer during which there is a good demand for old hens. This is just after the broiler season is over, when spring chickens are scarce and the fall run of poultry has not begun.

About the first of July this demand begins to show in the increased quotations for hens in the city markets. If the poultryman who has hens to sell in the food market understands how properly to prepare them for sale, he will be able to get from 2 to 5 cents above ruling rates and always find a ready call for what he has to offer.

Anyone who lives within easy reach of a city market easily can ship his own hens and get all there is in them. Where they must be on the road more than twenty-four hours, the question of selling them direct is a matter which every one must decide for himself.

Hens to be finished in the best style must be shut in a comparatively small enclosure and fed so as to become finished for market within fifteen days. We have heard much about crate fattening and cramming fowls when finishing them for market of late years, but some elaborate experiments in Canada showed that pen-fattened fowls put on weight just as rapidly and at as low cost as those which were crated or crammed.

One point which has been overlooked by many who have taken up this subject is the improved flavor and palatability of pen-fattened birds.

An old hen shut up where she can get only what is given her and rapidly fattened by this process will come to the table sweet and tender, the fibers of the flesh being soft and juicy, without any of that stringiness which is often found in an old fowl.

The pen should be so arranged that the hens will have shade to shelter them from the sun during the hot hours of the day, in order to keep them perfectly comfortable.

They should be furnished with plenty of grit, and pure water should be given them two or three times a day. This is important and should not be neglected. Heavily fed hens will drink freely and they should be encouraged in this.

Feed all they will eat three times a day, but do not leave any soft feed in the troughs between meals. Some scattered grain may be left in the pen, but not enough to satisfy hunger as we must get them to eat all the soft feed we can induce them to swallow.

In the morning feed a mixture of wheat middlings or "red dog" flour and corn meal, one-third corn meal to two-thirds of the middlings or flour. Salt this as much as you would for human use, or a little more. Mix into a stiff dough, the stiffer the better. If made so stiff that it easily breaks into little bits, so much the better. A good way to use the salt is to dissolve it in the water used

in the mixture. This insures thorough salting. If skim milk is available, use this instead of water in making the mixture.

At noon feed a light feed of oats and later in the day give the fowls all the corn they will eat. If the corn can be cracked, so much the better.

This sort of a mixture causes a fowl to make weight very rapidly. The fat which accumulates from the heavy feeding will be deposited among the fibers of the flesh as well as in the cavity of the body. A hen fattened in this way will never come to the table with stringy flesh, for the fat globules deposited among the fibers in the process of fattening will simply melt and remain embedded in the flesh, making it tender and sweet.

The course of feeding in confinement on pure, sweet feed takes away any rank flavor and leaves that sweet and palatable quality which is found in spring chickens.



Hen and Bantam Chicks.

Photo by Sleeper

It often takes some time to educate country buyers to an appreciation of the high quality of old hens finished in this way, but the poultryman must begin some time to teach buyers the advantages of quality. By following this method he will be able to educate his buyer with profit to himself, for hens finished after this method will make weight rapidly and at low cost,—the profit derived from feeding them even without any additional compensation, making it a profitable method to follow.

Where the fowls can be shipped direct, the difference in price is often 5 cents a pound. This

higher price is not only paid for in the weight added in finishing the birds but for all they weighed when they were put in the pen.

We have known of a case where a poultryman got more in the market for a lot of old Plymouth Rock hens than he offered to take for them for breeding purposes, because he shut them up and fed them in the way I have described. He lived only a few miles from Chicago and shipped them direct to a commission merchant whom he knew to be as honest as commission merchants can be.

Every poultryman should take pride in sending his own products to market in the best possible shape. If this rule could be made universal, it would not be long until the average quotations for market poultry would be increased demand and better poultry. The demand is constantly increasing quotations, so the public is doing its share. It remains for us to do ours by furnishing poultry that will justify still higher prices.

The only way by which we can bring a better average of prices is to begin to produce the very best. If we do this prices will come up after a little while and the public will be educated to know a good dressed fowl when it is offered in the market.

We have many friends living in the city who often say they would like to use more poultry on the table but are not able to get the kind they used to get on the farm. Really the kind now offered in the city markets is the same that would be got on the average farm but it has been so very badly handled that it does not have an attractive appearance when exposed for sale and the longer the

time between killing and selling to the consumer, the less attractive it appears.

If poultrymen generally would take enough pains to learn how to finish fowls for market and dress and pack them the demand would go amazingly. In Canada where the experiment stations have taken great pains to teach farmers how to finish fowls for market the demand from exporters is so great that one firm has said it would take all the hens offered at 12 cents a pound as the minimum price. This is far above the average in this country and the reason for the low prices here is that we are careless about the finishing process.

Those Surplus Cockerels

SURPLUS cockerels are not very valuable property and every day that they are kept after they are large enough to sell they are kept at a loss. About nine times out of ten they will sell for more money when they are broiler size than they will if kept until fall and sold at almost full size.

In most breeds it is entirely possible to determine whether a cockerel is likely to make a show

bird or breeder by the time he is large enough to fry, and if he does not promise to develop into something better than a market fowl he should be disposed of as his continued presence in the poultry yard is a damage to the breeder.

Not long ago we visited the yards of a breeder of Brown Leghorns who is not compelled to take very careful account of the small things and there

we found a few birds of great merit whose apparent value was greatly depreciated because in the same flock were a lot of the poorest culls we ever saw. We could not enjoy the good birds because the culls were an eyesore which interfered with the harmony of the surroundings.

A flock of birds of uniform color and high quality is a delight to the eye of the fancier, but the presence of a lot of culls interferes with the enjoy-

ment that might be derived from seeing the best. The breeder who disposes of his culls at the first opportunity is never suspected of saving them with a view to working them off at a later period. No breeder who values his reputation can afford to sell for breeding a bird which will not do him credit anywhere, even when the buyer knows he is buying culls which are not fit for use in a pen mated to produce breeding stock. Such buyers

are very likely to forget to mention the fact that they bought your cull birds, knowing their quality. They prefer to carry the idea that they have bought good stock and if the observer to whom such a statement is made is a judge of good stock the seller's reputation suffers accordingly.

A cull bird is fit for food and nothing else, and should be sold for that purpose as soon as the market will take it.

Animal Feed For Chicks and Fowls



IT IS known that all feeds contain the same elements of nutrition in varying proportions. The principal elements have been divided into two great classes—the proteids and the carbohydrates. The proteids are commonly called protein. These are composed of nitrogen principally, and their use is to build up the framework and muscular system of the body.

From the protein in feed are derived the lean meat (muscles), bones, viscera, hide, hair or feathers, claws, hoofs, horns, teeth, nerve and brain matter, arteries and veins.

From the carbohydrates are derived animal heat, vital energy which enables an animal or bird to live and move about, and the fats of the body.

If we feed a ration which contains too much protein the excess is wasted as no use is made of it, except as hereafter explained. If we feed a surplus of carbohydrates the excess is stored in the body in the shape of fat. If we feed less carbohydrates than is needed to maintain heat and vitality the fat animal or bird becomes poor until a certain limit is reached when a portion of the protein is used in maintaining vitality and heat.

If the ration lacks in protein but has an excess of carbohydrates the animal wastes away or ceases to grow, because carbohydrates cannot be used by the animal system to furnish bones, hide, hair, muscles, nerves and arteries. In other words protein may, in certain cases, be substituted for carbohydrates but carbohydrates can never be used to replace protein.

Whatever is fed to poultry contains protein and carbohydrates, but the proportions vary widely in the different feeds. Feeds are classified according to their content of these two elements of nutrition. Corn contains a large proportion of carbohydrates and is therefore called a carbonaceous feed, while meat meal or beef scrap may contain as much as 60 per cent of protein and is called a nitrogenous feed, because protein is largely nitrogen.

It has been found by long experiment that any feed should contain a certain proportion of these elements in order to produce the best results, without wasting either of the elements. This proportion varies slightly according to the use to which we expect the feed to be put. A ration so proportioned as to do the most good with the least waste is called a "balanced ration."

It is probable that the properly balanced ration for a laying hen is one part protein to three or four parts carbohydrates. It was formerly believed that it did not matter whether the nutritive elements were found in grain or animal feeds their value was the same. That is it was believed that we might mix a ration entirely of grains, containing the proper proportions of protein and carbohydrates and the effect would be the same, as we would get from a ration made partly of animal substances if the relative proportions of the two principal nutritive elements was maintained.

Carbohydrates are much cheaper pound for pound than protein, so we cannot afford to let a ration lack in the cheaper element. At the same time we must feed enough protein for if we do not growth ceases or egg-production falls off or ceases altogether.

The New York station carried on some elaborate experiments to determine the relative value of protein as found in grains and the same element as found in meat feeds, such as meat meal or beef scrap.

In feeding ducklings it was found absolutely necessary to the best results to feed meat feed regularly while the birds were growing, although the rations might be exactly the same from the nutritive standpoint.

Ducklings fed on grain feed exclusively weighed but two pounds at nine weeks while those fed a ration which was identical, chemically, but in which protein from meat feed was supplied weighed over four pounds at the same age.

In feeding growing chickens and laying hens such wide divergence in results was not noticed,

but there was a noticeable difference. As a general rule it required more feed to produce a pound of weight or a dozen eggs where a purely vegetable ration was fed than where meat feed was used. At first there was not much difference in egg-production between the two kinds of feed but at the last the hens fed meat were found to be more persistent layers.

The cost of eggs under the two systems of feeding was found to be almost the same. It is a notable fact that eggs were produced at very low cost for feed in both lots of hens under test. The average cost per dozen for thirty weeks, with all the hens tested, was only 4.7 cents a dozen, as good a showing, probably, as ever was made in this country.

In feeding chicks those fed with animal feed made the most rapid growth, attaining three pounds much sooner than those fed on grain alone. In some cases the advantage of feeding meat feed was remarkable and in every case the value of meat in compounding the rations of growing chicks was demonstrated very clearly.

Eggs from hens which received meat as a part of their rations were slightly more fertile than those fed on grain alone, and heavy laying did not appear to be so injurious to fertility where meat was fed as it was where grain was used exclusively.

The eggs from meat fed hens had yolks slightly darker, and when eggs produced under the two systems were tested, by those who were unaware of their origin, they produced no particular difference of opinion, some preferring one and some the other. In a few cases complaint was made of a peculiar flavor from eggs from meat fed hens, but the difference was not noticed by others who ate of them.

The conclusion to be deduced from these tests is that meat in the feed of growing chickens and ducks produces results that fully justify its use. In the case of laying hens the results were all in favor of feeding meat as a part of the ration, but not so decidedly as in the case of growing stock.

Good Care vs. Pure Blood

IT IS an error to think that one breed greatly excels another in the profit which may be derived from keeping it. When we count all the returns and compute the cost of keeping a flock of fowls it will be about an even thing no matter what breed is selected.

Up to this time strain does not count for very much because so few breeders who pretend to have perfected a strain have really followed any system in breeding which leads to building up one with valuable characteristics strongly fixed.

The care given the average flock, the attention it receives in the way of feeding and housing is what counts for profits. There are a few strains of fowls in this country which have been bred with

a certain fixed ideal in view. Descendants of these strains may be expected to show characteristic features, but only in the first generation unless they are given good care.

A prominent man in New York, who never has been identified with the poultry business, bought a flock of White Plymouth Rocks a few years ago and set out to build up a strain of laying fowls. He rigidly excluded any female that did not come up to a certain Standard of production. He cared nothing for Standard points, but looked for size and egg-production.

Within three years he had a flock of pullets which did not resemble White Plymouth Rocks more than they did White Leghorns. They were

just big white pullets of no particular variety, so far as shape could be used in identifying their blood.

The fowls were valuable as egg-producers but of no account as show fowls. Had this man selected his best layers among the hens that showed conformity to Standard requirements he would in time have had a strain of egg-producing White Plymouth Rocks, but the process would have required several years selecting.

This experiment showed what could be done by selecting in one direction. The beginner may feel certain that unless he selects with care, feeds properly, and in other ways conforms to the best methods his stock will degenerate very rapidly.

Ground and Whole Grain Compared



VERY practical poultryman whether he breeds for fancy or for market purposes, is always anxious to know as much as possible about the cost of feeding and the value of whole grain as compared with soft feeds, a matter of great interest.

Bulletin 126 of the New York experiment station at Geneva, contains some data that will be found interesting and instructive. Through the courtesy of Professor William P. Wheeler we are able to give our readers the results of some feeding experiments along the line above referred to.

Two lots of chicks as nearly alike as possible in every way were selected. One lot was fed on ground feed and the other on whole or cracked grain. Lot No. 1 was given the soft or ground feed. This was composed of two parts by weight of corn meal, two parts of wheat bran and one part each of wheat middlings, old process linseed meal and ground oats.

Corn meal was rated at \$16 per ton, wheat bran and wheat middlings at \$16 per ton, ground oats at \$18 per ton and linseed meal at \$20. Wheat was rated at 69 cents per bushel, corn at 40 cents, oats at 24 cents and barley at 41 cents, prices which are rather low for this year. Granulated oat meal was rated at 3 cents per pound, dried blood at 2 cents, skim milk at 24 cents per 100 pounds and fresh cut bone at 80 cents. These prices are about what they should be rated at this time.

It is not necessary for the purposes of this resume to publish the tables showing the exact details of kind, cost and quantity of feed eaten during each period of seven days but there are some interesting facts in these tables that should be known to every poultryman.

For instance during the first week each chick required 2.6 ounces of feed; the second week 8.8 ounces; the third week 11.8 ounces and a constantly increasing quantity until at thirteen weeks old each chick consumed 32.5 ounces, or one-half ounce over two pounds.

The chicks gained in weight an average of seven-tenths of an ounce the first week, 1.6 ounces the second week, two ounces the third week, constantly increasing in weight until the eighth week when the gain was 4.7 ounces. The next week only 4.1 ounces was gained and the tenth week but 3.1 ounces. The twelfth week 5.5 ounces was added to the weight of each chick. The next week 6.6 ounces and the thirteenth week saw a gain of 7.9 ounces or only one-tenth of an ounce less than half a pound. At this time the chicks averaged a fraction over three pounds each.

The cost of feed ran from one-fifth of a cent for the first week to a little over 1.7 cents for the thirteenth week, the total cost of feed for the thirteen weeks being approximately 15 cents, equal to almost exactly 5 cents a pound.

The cost of the feed for one pound of gain ran from 4.5 cents the first week to 2.5 cents the thirteenth week. The seventh week the cost was 4 cents a pound and the tenth week 5.6 cents. These variations in cost are not explained and perhaps are not explainable.

The above figures are taken from the table given for the chicks fed on ground feed exclusively. The table for the chicks fed on whole grain is just as interesting.

These chicks consumed from three-tenths of an ounce a day the first week to 2.5 ounces a day for

the thirteenth week, the increase each week being quite regular. The cost of the feed began at three tenths of a cent a day for the first week and ran up to 1.9 cents a day during the last week.

The cost of each pound of gain began with 4.9 cents the first week and varied as low as 2.8 cents. The fourth week the cost was 7.9 cents which was the highest cost of any one week. At the end of the experiment the chicks averaged nearly three pounds three ounces. The cost of feed for the two lots was almost the same, the difference being a negligible quality. In the tables the cost of eggs and oil for incubators and brooders is given so the cost given is for every item except labor, of which no account was taken.

It will be well to note that at thirteen weeks old a chick fed under favorable conditions on either dry or soft feed costs about 15 cents and weighs about three pounds. Such a chick should be worth from 30 to 50 cents according to the locality, and could be sold at the lower price at a good profit. At seven weeks of age the chicks of both lots weighed one and one-half pounds and were large enough to sell for broilers. At that age the chicks fed on ground feed had cost 10.5 cents each for feed while those fed on whole grain had cost 11.5 cents, a difference of exactly one cent in favor of ground feed.

Counting every item of expense up to and including the thirteenth week the chicks fed on ground feed cost three-tenths of a cent more than those fed on whole grain. There were no losses in either lot and all the chicks kept in good health during the whole time.

There were twenty-two chicks in each lot and at the end of the experiment the cockerels were caponized and the two lots of capons were fed through the winter, lot No. 1 having ground feed as before, and lot No. 2 whole grain.

For every six and one-half pounds of ground feed the capons made a pound of gain, up to December, and for every six pounds of whole grain a gain of one pound was made up to the same time.

From September to the end of December the ground feed made a gain of one pound at a cost of 7.2 cents and the whole grain made a pound at a cost of 6.9 cents.

At five months from hatching the feed for the lot fed on ground feed had cost 35.5 cents and that for the lot fed whole grain had cost 34 cents, but the ground feed had made 8.1 pounds against 7.5 pounds for whole grain.

At six and one-half months the lot fed ground feed had cost 54 cents each for feed and weighed ten pounds each, while the lot fed whole grain had cost 52.2 cents each for feed, weighing nine and one-half pounds apiece.

While this experiment was in progress two more lots of cockerels of the same age were caponized, one being fed on ground feed and the other on whole grain. The difference in cost of feeding and gain made by these two lots was not enough to consider in practical operations.

At the end of the experiment the caponized cockerels sold readily for 20 cents a pound. The loss of weight in dressing these two lots was very small, being only that experienced in depriving them of feed for a day before dressing them.

As the highest cost of any of these birds for feed was 54 cents and the lightest lot weighed 9.5 pounds it will be seen that caponizing them was a very profitable operation. Say the average weight dressed, was but nine pounds, each bird brought \$1.80, leaving a wide margin to pay for labor, interest on investment and other items which would be counted in a poultry yard where the operator must count his time and investment.

These experiments show that broilers can be produced at about 10 cents each for feed, fryers at about 15 cents and ten pound capons at about 55 cents each. With these figures, based on actual and careful work the poultry breeder will be able to determine for himself what he may expect from producing poultry for market.

In the West prices would probably not be as high as those given in this bulletin, but the cost of production would not be as great.

The Origin of Varieties



WHEN we consider that all breeds and varieties of domestic fowls are descended from birds that were almost identical in color with Brown Leghorns or Black Breasted Red Games we are at a loss to understand how the various colors originated.

It would not be hard to account for white, black or buff fowls for these might be obtained from selection among birds of the color of the original jungle fowl. By selecting the lights among a breed of this color we could soon have a buff fowl and by selecting the darkest we could soon have them all black, while an albino sport might form the foundation for a white variety.

Securing a color like the Spangled and Penciled Hamburgs, Sebright bantams, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Partridge Cochins, however, adds much to the work to be done in making a variety that departs so radically from the color of the original stock.

The origin of the cuckoo or dominique color is lost in the dim ages of the past, nor do we know how the Dutch people first got their spangled

and penciled birds. There are many things about the origin of varieties which we do not yet understand but which would make profitable studies for those who are interested in such things.

It is a curious fact that a bird, animal or plant will persist for an indefinite time, without great change, if left in a state of nature, but often breaks into varieties as soon as it is subjected to the dominion of man. It is probable that the great change in its environment makes such changes in its way of living that new and unknown forces operate to drive it out of the course it has held for so long a time.

We know that many of our common vegetables have been produced by selection from common wild plants. One of the latest of these to be subdued and made of great value to mankind is the potato, which at the time of the discovery of America was unknown to civilization, and not esteemed by the natives of South America, where it grew wild. Another important vegetable, which has come into common use within the memory of men yet living is the tomato, which less than one hundred years ago was grown only as an ornamen-

tal plant under the sentimental name of "love apple."

A great many varieties of poultry have come into being within the last one hundred years and a majority of the varieties now recognized have been brought forward within the last half century.

So far the production of new varieties has been confined to efforts to bring out those which differ in shape, size and color from others, rather than to the improvement of egg-production.

While this gives the fancier an opportunity to indulge his taste in the things which are purely ornamental it has not added to the value of domestic fowls as a whole for the reason that the older breeds are just as good for egg production or for food purposes as any of the newer ones.

It may safely be said that since the advent of the Wyandotte there has not been a breed brought

out which is superior to that one, and it was not an improvement on the Barred Rock which appeared only a few years before.

This may be said without detracting in any way from the value of the newer breeds. Man is so constituted that he demands variety and in the multiplication of new breeds this demand is satisfied.

The Orpington is a noble fowl, as is the Rhode Island Red, and each of them have earnest and honest advocates, but neither of them can show records for egg-production or the profitable production of flesh in excess of the records made by the older breeds.

The Leghorns stand supreme as egg-producers in this country and among the leaders in other countries. No originator of a new breed has seriously claimed that his favorites are superior to

Leghorns as layers. The Light Brahma, which was so highly esteemed only a few years ago, is probably as good for laying as any other of the large breeds and for table purposes is equal to any other.

There is abundant room for still other varieties. We could find room for a variety which would be a little larger than the Leghorn and still be capable of producing as many or more eggs with the fine flesh of that breed.

Some promising experiments to determine just what laws govern the production of new varieties are being made and we may expect in the near future to know more about this matter and to be better able to build up varieties, the characteristics of which, as to color and productiveness, may be guessed from the beginning. As it now is we build by guess and make progress very slowly.

The Direction of Improvement

HE American Standard of Perfection gives no credit to a fowl because of any practical qualities but it is easy for the most superficial observer to see which way the trend lies. If we accept the Standard as giving us explicit directions in all things of value concerning fowls, we would seek only to breed for shape and color and be content when we had arrived at as near perfection in these respects as it is possible to get.

There are many things which show that even fanciers, who make the breeding of show birds a specialty, do not think that perfection in shape and color are the only things to be sought. For instance a very casual reading of the advertising columns of the poultry press will discover many advertisements in which the laying qualities of the birds advertised are given great emphasis. One man advertises his "200-egg strain," and another takes pains to add to his claim of high standard qualities the statement that his fowls have been bred to lay as well as win.

It would be hard work to find a fancier who would say flatly that he did not seek laying qualities in his fowls. In all our experience we have met only one of this kind, he saying he did not breed his birds to lay, but to show. This was an honest statement, we have no doubt, but it was a decidedly impolitic one, for notwithstanding the stress the constituted authorities lay on certain types and colors, behind all this is the knowledge of the fact that in all breeds the laying qualities are the basis on which values must be computed in the final issue.

Aside from the ancient and universal claim for a new breed that "nothing is prettier on a green lawn," no claim is made with greater frequency than that the candidate for public honor is a first-class producer of large and finely flavored eggs.

Those of us who were breeding fowls when there was only one variety of Plymouth Rocks, and Wyandottes were unknown, have become rather skeptical concerning the green lawn and egg production statements, but that the latter is invariably made is proof of our contention that the number of eggs a hen will lay is really the criterion by which she must finally be placed.

If it should happen that a new and beautiful breed were to be produced, the originator of which would openly say that while his birds were very beautiful they would not lay to exceed a dozen eggs in a year, the statement would settle the fate of that breed at once. We can buy peacocks when we wish beauty alone, but when it comes to buying hens we want something besides beauty, and we demand prolificacy.

We have many breeds now—too many, it is often openly said—but we have not a single breed which lays too many eggs in a year. More than this we have not a single breed which taken altogether, will average as many eggs in a year as may be secured from a well-kept flock of common fowls. As long as the hens of this country average only about sixty-six eggs each in a year, there is much room for improvement and it would seem strange to an inhabitant of the stars who should visit this planet that so little attention is given to improvement along the line of increased egg-production.

Among all our long array of appliances for the poultry keepers, such as incubators, brooders, bone mills, clover cutters and the hundreds of minor appliances calculated to make poultry keeping more profitable it seems strange that there are so few appliances by which the best hens may be selected from those which are not productive.

So far but one way to select the best hens from a flock has been discovered. This is by using the

trap nest. It is hard to understand the neglect of this means of definitely securing the best and most prolific hens to be used as breeders and thus rapidly improve our flocks. All sorts of appliances are bought by poultry breeders except trap nests. This is not because these are not so far perfected as to be practical, for there is more than one style of them on the market which may be relied upon to produce satisfactory records. Nor are they so high priced as to be beyond the reach of the average poultry keeper. Those advertised are offered at low prices, and more than one style has been thrown open to the public and may be made by almost anyone with little labor and a few cents for material.

It is true that when we use the trap nest we are often disappointed in finding that the hen which would score the highest is among the poorest egg-producers, but this very fact should only decide us the more firmly in the use of a device, for the sooner we weed out such fowls the sooner we will be able to advertise a heavy-laying strain without straining our consciences. We state only a fact when we say that the man who advertises a 200-egg strain of hens lays himself open to being disbelieved by a good many people who know that such a strain has never been found even by the most rigid selection and careful attention.

We believe the time will come when 200-egg hens will not be uncommon, but they will never be bred under the present system. When a large number of breeders begin to use trap nests regularly and breed only from the best layers, we may look for a rapid and permanent improvement.

It is time we faced this matter squarely. Indefinite statements do not go these days. Let us get down to facts which we shall be able to substantiate. Seek Standard quality, but at the same time qualities of practical value.

September and October Chicks For Winter Broilers

WHILE chicks hatched in July and August rarely do well, usually dying to the last one in a brood, those hatched in September and October frequently make an astonishingly rapid growth from the time they are hatched until cold weather begins.

Such late hatched chicks should not be brought out for the purpose of keeping them for breeding stock, for they do not grow well during the very cold weather unless kept in a very warm house, but they may be hatched and forced forward as rapidly as possible for table use during the winter.

We know of two or three breeders who fill their incubators late in August so as to have the chicks come out from the first to the middle of September, and take pains to push the chicks rapidly so as to secure as much weight as possible before severe weather begins, with the intention of selling them during the months of December and January at a good price.

This often proves to be a profitable venture, for "spring" chickens in December are rare and usually bring a high price. In the Southern states the hatching should probably be delayed until

October, as the hot weather continues later than in the North. Chicks hatched in any state south of Kentucky might be timed to come out in October and kept growing through the whole winter, as the weather does not continue cold long enough at a time greatly to interfere with their growth.

In the North chicks hatched in September get a full coat of plumage much sooner than chickens of the same breed hatched in the spring. Nature seems to understand that cold weather is approaching and that a warm covering will be necessary.

WHY FAILURES COME



IN every part of the country may be found those who have this year taken up the breeding of Standard poultry for the first time, and who are filled with high hopes of ultimately becoming known to fame as skillful breeders of high-class stock. Of these it is perfectly safe to say that one-half will not be in the poultry business two years from this date, and within five years it is entirely probable three-fourths will have given up trying to breed Standard fowls. Indeed one prominent poultry judge has said in a very public way that breeders of poultry do not continue in business more than two years, taking an average of all who begin.

This may seem to be a very discouraging show-

rule the destinies of men that there are "many men of many minds." If it were not so, every one of us would enter that business which is the most promising of quick results. It seems to us that men are born to be bankers, merchants, farmers, artisans and so on, until we have those among us who are so constituted that we are better fitted by nature for one work than for any other. There are others who have no natural inclinations for any particular business, and sooner or later these will be found among the "hewers of wood and carriers of water."

When the fathers solemnly declared it to be their belief that "all men are created equal," it will be noticed that they did not assert this as an incontrovertible fact, but simply that such was their belief. In these later days we are

ness to start with only a few dollars, investing most of their available capital in eggs or stock, without providing for buildings or living expenses.

Those who begin this way fall behind, profits do not appear and they become discouraged and quit. If they had been content to have begun by keeping poultry in a small way, continuing to depend on some other vocation for their living, and increasing their poultry business gradually, they might have become very successful.

In line with this cause of failure is that of the man who, having ample capital, begins on a large scale with buildings and grounds of sufficient size, but without experience in mating, feeding, or marketing his stock. Often such a man hires a competent manager and starts right to make the venture a success; but he has a desire to superin-



Taking a Bath—Geese and Goslings on the Farm of Herman Dubert.

Photo by Gross.

ing for the beginner, but it is not. It is estimated that ninety-five out of every one hundred men who enter a business career fail, sooner or later.

While it is impossible for even those who have made a long study of business conditions to give rules which will enable even a majority of men to succeed the first time trying, this is not the case with the poultry business. We hold that failure is not necessary and that when it does come it is because of over-confidence, neglect, or for some other reason or difficulty, the remedy for which lies in the man himself.

We do not believe we could devote space to a better object than the endeavor to analyze the poultry business and show why failures usually come and what makes for success. If we shall be able to point out the difficulties and give a remedy for them and show by what methods others have succeeded, we shall have given the beginner a good start on the road which leads to success. We can not hope to help the one who is not willing to take advice, for he is foredoomed to failure from the start.

We shall assume that it is a sound proposition to begin by saying that success in poultry keeping, as in almost any business, is a matter of temperament. It is a wise provision of the powers that

taught that all men are born free—and with equal privileges under the law, and equal opportunities open to them. This is as far as we go. Temperament and natural gifts or inclinations must do the rest for every one who comes to man's estate.

We firmly believe that one reason for a great many failures is over-estimation of the possibilities and profits of the poultry business by those who write for the public.

This sort of over-estimating was once very common in the poultry press, but of recent years there is a strong tendency to stick to established facts, rather than to deal in figures which lead astray those who are seeking for the truth. Farm papers and the dailies and country weeklies are the principal sinners in this respect at the present time. Unfortunately these are the very publications the beginner has been reading, as he does not usually read poultry publications until he has actually taken the first step.

There are enough good things to be said about the poultry business to make strong champions for it, without exaggerating in any way.

While the man with ordinary business sense would not think of going into any other business without having behind him ample capital, it is not uncommon for beginners in the poultry busi-

tend his own business and his right to do so can not be disputed, though this course leads to errors, for which the manager is in no way to blame, but for which he gets the credit and is either discharged or resigns in utter disgust. We have known a poultryman who started out in this way to have at least half a dozen managers before he discovered that the best thing for one who has a manager to do is to let him earn his money by really managing the plant. If the owner of such a plant does not discover where the trouble lies before he has been long in the business, he gives it up and pockets his loss.

Nearly every well known poultryman in this country who has become successful began business in a small way. They started with small capital and gradually built up a business which has made them a competence. But before they began they had the necessary qualifications that go to make good and successful poultry breeders.

First they had an innate desire to keep poultry, a love of pets and the patience which will take care of a sitting hen without yielding to the temptation to wring her neck at such times as she demonstrates just how stubborn a hen can be.

Second they had that sense of order which made them attend to all the details of their

business in regular order and every day in the year. The farmer or the business man may neglect his business for a day or two at times without serious damage, but the poultryman must know that his fowls are fed, watered and otherwise cared for, morning, noon and night every day in the year. All these duties may be attended to by the beginner who starts in a small way, even if he must go to shop, office or store every day.

This is one of the advantages of beginning the poultry business. One may start with a few dollars and the business will grow all the time, while he attends to other regular work. If the profits arising from such a business are reinvested in it the poultryman will soon learn whether he is fitted for this business on a large scale. He may find that his place is with two dozen fowls in a back yard, or he may find that he can succeed with a hundred, a thousand, or five thousand. When he reaches his limit he can stop, and by that time he will know for himself how much of his time he profitably can give to his poultry and order his life accordingly.

The beginner in poultry breeding who does not feel a desire to read the poultry papers and the books on poultry and to ask questions of every one with whom he comes in contact who has had experience in the business, might as well quit as go farther with greater loss. Every successful poultryman we ever met was perfectly willing to tell all he knew about the business. A successful poultryman is invariably accomodating in this matter and will take time to help the beginner in every way he can. This is because poultrymen everywhere have a fraternal feeling for each other and feel that there is no danger that competition will ruin

the business. There is room for everybody.

Down in Ohio lives a man who made a great success of raising potatoes. He had failed in several other ventures and went to farming as a last resort. He discovered that raising potatoes was his particular talent, and he wrote to the papers about potatoes and talked at farmers' institutes about them and how he handled the crop until it seemed that every one in the state must be converted to his belief that growing potatoes was the best paying business in which any farmer could engage.

One day at a farmers' institute after he had talked two hours about his favorite crop, an old farmer rose up and said; "Mr. Terry, do you claim that any farmer in Ohio can raise just as good potatoes and just as many to the acre as you do?"

"I certainly do," answered Mr. Terry.

"If every one would take your advice, wouldn't the market be glutted and the crop become unprofitable?"

"It would," calmly answered Mr. Terry.

"Well, then," said the farmer, "ain't you afraid you will tell your secret to so many people that you will put yourself out of business?"

"Not at all," answered Mr. Terry. "I might go on telling my story till doomsday and tell it to thousands, but only here and there would a man follow my advice. They might all do it but they will not."

So it is in the poultry business. No one need be afraid the business will be overdone. We give advice to thousands and repeat it month after month, but it is only those who follow the advice who profit by it.

We may be pardoned for referring to an incident in our own experience.

The first time we ever talked at a farmers' institute in Illinois was at Galesburg. Our subject was poultry and we found the people very much interested in it. We had no means of knowing whether our talk had been effective or not until two years later when we went to talk on the same subject in another county. When it came time for us to "speak our piece," we were called and took the floor. Just then an old man in the audience arose and asked if he could say a word before we began. Upon receiving permission to do this, he faced the audience and said:

"Now look here, fellers, I want you to listen to what this young man is goin' to say to you. Two years ago he talked over to Galesburg an' I was there. When I got home I said to my wife: 'Mother, what's the use of goin' to institutes if we don't practice what we hear preached there?' She said there wasn't any, so I started out to change things about my way of keepin' hens. I had 162 on the farm an' was gettin' about one egg every two days. I fixed things up an' begun to do what this feller said to do, an' sure as we are all here it wasn't three weeks till I went out one day and brought in sixty-three eggs that had been laid that day."

This shows that taking advice benefitted one man; and beginners in poultry culture will find that taking advice, seeking it and following it up will do more to help toward success than all the theorizing that could be done in a thousand years.

If beginners would read, study, ask questions and attend strictly to business, failures would be few.

Late Hatched Chicks Hard to Rear

THE old breeder may be able to raise late-hatched chicks without experiencing the loss of the major part of them, yet we would not recommend beginners to court disaster by trying experiments along this line, for chickens hatched after the middle of June rarely thrive in a way that makes them profitable.

Very often on a farm we see broods of chicks which have been hatched at the beginning of the hot season reduced to one or two, and the sight of a hen busily engaged in ministering to the needs of a lone chick during July and August is not at all uncommon.

Chicks hatched in September often grow with amazing rapidity and seem to thrive wonderfully, but they do not attain to full size before cold weather sets in and after that grow so slowly that they usually prove failures as far as profit is concerned.

We hear a great deal about June hatched chickens making the winners at the winter shows; but during a considerable period during which we have attended numerous shows, we have never yet found the owner of a prize bird who claimed it was hatched in June or later, and we doubt if one could be found at any show of any size.

Very hot weather seems to sap the vitality of chicks, even though they are vigorous when hatched, and this does not often happen. June hatched chicks usually come from eggs laid by hens who have been laying for months. This long course of egg-production has reduced the vitality of the hens, weakened the fertility of the eggs and the vitality of the germs they contain. Chicks hatched from such eggs are doomed from the day they emerge from the shell. They are born weak and bowel complaint catches them at an early

age. Usually two weeks sees the end of the whole brood, or at most but one or two are left and these require more time in caring for them than they ever will be worth.

Even those which survive the perils of infancy and live to maturity are never safe as breeders. They inherit weak constitutions and the elements of deterioration. This may not be very apparent in the fowls themselves and even their progeny may manage to survive, but the tendency is there and will show itself sooner or later.

In order to improve our stock we must give it the opportunity to be born under the best possible conditions. This goes back to the ancestry of the birds. If the sire and mother are not in full vigor we cannot expect the progeny to be, and the chick from an egg which was produced under unfavorable conditions never has the opportunity that comes to one hatched from an egg from vigorous parents, full of vitality and the power to transmit it to their descendants.

Carelessness concerning the antecedents of our young birds may lead to serious losses early or late. We have had some experience along this line quite recently. We received a setting of eggs from a flock which is in the hands of an expert breeder, who knows how to induce his hens to lay to their limit. The eggs were all right to every outside appearance when they arrived. They were put under a sober and reliable hen and proved fertile and the embryo began to grow in a perfectly satisfactory manner so far as could be determined by testing them, but not a single egg produced a living chick. All of them died at a comparatively early time in the period of incubation. Here was a case where loss was gain. If the germs in those eggs had been a trifle stronger, had their vital powers been only a little greater, the

chicks would have come forth to delight us, only to have died one by one a little later. Eggs from this same flock which were laid earlier produced a large percentage of hearty chicks which are now growing up an honor to the one who bred them.

Many a fancier has been turned from the breeding of high-class birds because he has been told that late-hatched chicks were just as good as any others, only later in maturing.

Even if late-hatched chicks survive and arrive at laying age sometime next spring, they should not be used as breeders for they will not have become fully mature. It is always best to breed from two year old stock, but where this cannot be done we should at least select our breeders from stock which has been hatched as early as possible the previous season.

Late-hatched chicks may live—the chances are they will not—but when they do manage to survive, the best use to put them to in nine cases out of ten is to make broilers of them. For this purpose a late-hatched chick is as good as any other, and its use for this purpose may save to future usefulness a bird which has been hatched early enough to escape the perils that lie in the path of the July chick.

As we say above, the late-hatched chick may survive and grow up to be a useful bird, but this is not a good rule to "tie to." We have lately seen a fine flock of chicks which was hatched last July and is now well matured, but every one of them was smaller than it should have been. Late-hatched chicks are better than none, but he who tries to rear them will be likely to find trouble waiting for him along the way. It may be added that chicks hatched in September often do well but come too late. The best time to hatch is early spring.

VICTOR THO' VANQUISHED



R. JABEZ PENNYPACKER was unmarried. Not that this condition was due to any lack of appreciation of many virtues and his considerable bank account on the part of the members of the gentler sex with

whom he came in contact, for many the damsel who would have received any tender advance on his part with secret joy. Jabez was not really handsome; but as matrons with marriageable daughters were wont to say, beauty is but skin deep and the Pennypackers had always been good providers and forehanded in the matter of money.

That Jabez Pennypacker had grown from boyhood to youth and from youth to middle age without taking unto himself a wife was largely due to the fact that he had never had time to seek society or give himself over to that peculiar condition which invites contemplation and the building of air-castles. The fact is Jabez had a ruling passion which prevented him from dwelling on the beauty of mind and person of the young ladies of the village in which he lived.

Jabez was a fancier of fine poultry. If ever a man lived who had full and indisputable title to the high honor of being called a chicken crank, it was this same Jabez Pennypacker. He was but a boy when Barred Plymouth Rocks began to attract wide attention, and from the first he had fancied them. No sooner was he possessed of half a dozen birds of this breed than he began to seek for the ideal, to desire to be known as the breeder of the highest-scoring Plymouth Rock that ever showed forth the skill of a breeder.

He read all he could find concerning the breed, studied books and papers to learn more and asked questions of everyone he met who was at all interested in his favorite.

In college he studied ornithology in order to know about birds generally and instead of becoming a member of one of the teams of his college he clandestinely put in his holidays, and such other time he could spare, taking care of a little flock of Plymouth Rocks which he had bribed a farmer in the country to raise for him.

Going back to his native village clothed with very modest scholastic honors, he took up the life his fathers had led for several generations and sold sugar, salt, tea, coffee, dry goods and notions from the general store which had descended from one Pennypacker to another since the time to which the memory of man runneth not back.

Here he went regularly to church, attended such social functions as it became a member of the best society to be seen at and acted very much like his neighbors, except that he did not ask any of the fair sex to become a partner in the Pennypacker general store.

I doubt if he ever seriously considered the question of marrying. He attended to his store, voted at the elections twice a year, read poultry books and poultry papers and studied how best to mate his Plymouth Rocks so as to secure for himself the ideal bird which he had in his mind's eye from almost the beginning. So the years passed and Jabez Pennypacker was given over to hardness of heart and reprobacy of mind so far as matrimony was concerned.

It is a remarkable fact that whenever one chicken crank appears in a locality, the general delirium seems to infect others. Let a boy in a country neighborhood obtain a setting of eggs from pure bred birds and succeed in raising the chicks from

them, and every boy within knowledge of this departure will begin to scheme and plan to get some fancy fowls for himself. This, indeed, is true of all pet stock. It may be pigeons, or rabbits, or guinea pigs, or even white mice. A fancier, what ever he may fancy, sets a flame of emulation going which often spreads to surprising limits. This is true only of the fancier who is enthusiastic and in earnest.

The Belgian-hare craze of a few ago swept from the Pacific like a prairie fire, and only died out when it was drowned in the seas that wash the eastern shores of our country. This great craze lived and grew only because those interested were enthusiastic and talked about their pets at all times and under all circumstances.

The example of Jabez Pennypacker was contagious. For the first few years the fancy for pure bred fowls in his native village did not assume great proportions, because he was only a boy and while his boy friends had a flash of the desire to own fancy fowls this died out while Jabez was in college. Later, when he was once more dwelling in his ancestral home, working in his store and thinking about his beloved Plymouth Rocks, the interest was revived among more mature members of the community.

Not everyone who began to breed Standard fowls selected Plymouth Rocks. Young men of the age of Jabez, who desired to show some independence chose other breeds, and it was only two or three years until a tolerable poultry show could have been made up from birds within the territory tributary to the town wherein our hero had been born.

If one of an analytical frame of mind had given the matter any considerable thought, he might have noticed that around the homes where marriageable young ladies were to be found would also be found Barred Plymouth Rocks; but Jabez did not notice the fact and, as it failed to attract attention from others, this condition of affairs caused no comment.

Where there were so many fanciers of Standard fowls, it could not be considered strange that a number of young ladies should take up poultry breeding as a diversion. In fact the talk of the town ran so much to poultry and kindred subjects that the one who could not talk intelligently about poultry was left out of the ordinary conversational group of the village, so intense did the interest become. A traveling man was once heard to say that if he were blindfolded and dropped from the skies into that particular village, he would recognize it by the way the inhabitants greeted each other. He said instead of the usual salutation, the villagers would greet each other by saying "How are your chickens coming on?" He made this assertion in the store of Jabez, who at once gave him the largest order for goods he ever gave to anyone, and the drummer wished that he could only get as near to the heart of all his customers as he did to that of Jabez when he made the humorous remark that thus opened up his purse-strings.

Among the ladies who began breeding Plymouth Rocks about this time was Miss Mehitable Stark, a lady who had for some years studiously refrained from mentioning the imminence of each recurring birthday.

Occasionally she referred to things which had happened in her youth "during the war", but she rarely made such a slip of the tongue. Mehitable was descended from good old rugged revolutionary

stock and was a member of the exclusive set, to which Jabez Pennypacker also belonged by right of inheritance and pedigree.

Mehitable had been called comely in her girlhood. That is those who felt obliged to refer to her looks had said she was comely. Those who had strict views as to what should be said usually avoided the subject. Notwithstanding her lack of beauty, which usually leads to vanity and fickleness of mind, Miss Stark was on admirable old—beg pardon—young lady. She was earnest in her efforts to be a good member of society and felt that she would like to do some good in the world if it should happen that her mission should be revealed to her.

So far in life she had nothing to do but be a good and obedient daughter, attending promptly and cheerfully to such small social and philanthropic duties as fall to the lot of the daughter of a lawyer with a small practice in a remote country town.

Far be it from me to hint that Mehitable Stark began breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks in order to have an excuse to seek out and question Jabez Pennypacker and to sit at the feet of wisdom in the matter of feeding chicks and selecting the best specimens when a maturer age had arrived.

Jabez knew more about Barred Plymouth Rocks than anyone within her circle of acquaintance, and being the friend of a lifetime it was only natural that she should casually ask him for information when any small errand took her to the store.

Jabez on his part, being of kind disposition and generous about sharing his poultry knowledge, was always ready to assist his neighbor in any possible way.

So it fell out that occasionally Jabez would walk over of an evening to see the chicks and advise concerning their treatment, and this was usually returned by an invitation to stop and take a bit of tea, or a dish of ice cream on the broad veranda of the Stark home.

There were irreverent youth of both sexes in the village who were minded to remark these things, but not one of them ventured to mention them in hearing of either Jabez or Mehitable. So matters went on two or three years, and the gossips had ceased to hint that the unlooked for might happen and Jabez take unto himself a wife.

Then came the day of triumph for Jabez. From among his chicks, he was attracted to one which from the day it was hatched was different. It was larger, stronger and in every physical attribute superior to any of its mates. As its plumage began to appear, he could see that it promised to grow up into the ideal bird he had been striving for all the years that he had been breeding Plymouth Rocks. That evening he walked over to the home of Mehitable and gave her a glowing description of the chick.

"Isn't it queer, said Mehitable, "that I have a chick that I think is going to make the finest one that ever walked. I never noticed it until today. It isn't much larger than the others but such beautiful plumage I never saw. Let us go down to the yard and look at it."

They walked down to the neat little poultry yard among the trees of the orchard and together agreed that the chick was likely to make a beauty.

"It's a pullet, too," said Jabez, from the height of his superior knowledge of the subject. "Mine is a cockrel."

That night Jabez went home with a feeling in his breast which had never before been counted

among his emotions. He felt just the faintest sting of envy because Miss Stark had a chick which was likely to be as good as his. He thought if he only owned both of them he would have a pair which, mated together, would set the name of Jabez Pennypacker high in that part of the Hall of Fame devoted to poultrymen.

The visits of Jabez to Miss Stark began to be more frequent. He walked over almost every day to see the pullet, and Miss Stark often visited the poultry yard of Jabez to watch the cockerel as he began to show what he was going to be like.

As the birds matured, Jabez began to be filled with an ambition to become known among those who set their favorites before the public gaze in the show room. Heretofore he had never paid much attention to poultry shows, but he began to have day-dreams about being able to win in New York and to build air-castles about what a demand he could create if he could only show the first prize cockerel and pullet in that big show.

As summer wore to autumn and the autumn grew old and chill, Jabez one day broached the subject to Miss Stark. "Of course," he said, "you don't care particularly to be known as a breeder. You are just breeding fancy chickens for the pleasure you get out of them and would never think of showing any of your birds."

"I've been thinking I would run down to New York this winter on business and I might as well go about the time of the poultry show as any other. I will buy your pullet and take my cockerel and show them, just to see what I'll get."

Mehitable hesitated and changed color, for she disliked very much to disoblige such a good friend and at the same time she did not want to part with the pullet.

"I'm afraid, Jabez," she answered, that I can't let you have the pullet. Truly I have become very much attached to her and have concluded to keep her."

Then ensued much persuasion on the part of

Jabez, but Mehitable was not to be stirred from her purpose and he departed that evening nearer to being vexed with the lady than he thought it possible in the case of any one.

The next day Jabez did not call on Mehitable, nor did she appear at the store. All day he waited on customers with a grave face and pre-occupied air. That evening he went over to call on his lady friend, but there was a feeling of constraint between them that prevented either from being at ease.

They talked on indifferent subjects for some time, with frequent lapses into silence. Jabez cleared his throat several times and seemed about to speak, but evidently abandoned his intention. Mehitable toyed with the tatting she busied her hands with but did not make much progress, finally getting her thread into an inextricable tangle.

"Let me help you untangle it," said Jabez, going to her aid.

For a little while Jabez and Mehitable worked over the knotted filaments in silence, apparently with their whole attention centered on setting the tatting straight.

"Mehitable," said Jabez, at last, "you and I have known each other for a great many years. You are the smartest girl I know. We know each other perfectly and I like you immensely. I want you for my wife." Mehitable dropped her tatting and sat back in her chair. "Jabez Pennypacker," she said severely, "you want that pullet and you are willing to take me in order to get her. I don't think you are paying me any compliment."

"Well," answered Jabez honestly, "I will confess it was the pullet that first put the notion of asking you to marry me into my mind, but since I got to thinking it over, it's you I really want."

"I'm afraid it's the pullet, Jabez."

The lips of Jabez shaped themselves to say a word which he suppressed by an effort. "What's a chicken?" he asked "What I want is you. If

you say the word, we'll have both the chickens fried for our wedding dinner. What I want to know is are you going to say yes?"

"If I did," said Mehitable judiciously, "I suppose there would be no objection to showing both the chickens at New York under one ownership?"

Jabez took advantage of this concession. "Now that is settled," quoth he, "we'll show 'em at New York and go down to the show on our wedding trip."

After that there was nothing to do but prepare for the wedding.

In due time the show came off and the two Plymouth Rocks were on exhibition. Jabez and his bride attended and enjoyed the spectacle very much, until the morning after the ribbons were hung out.

With high hope they went down the Plymouth Rock alley until they came to the place where their birds were cooped. Ribbons, blue, red, white, yellow and lavender were fluttering in every direction but on the coops of their birds not a thread of color or a word of commendation.

"I thought sure I'd win," said Jabez, his face falling.

"You'll know better after you've shown birds longer," remarked an old show-room breeder. "You'll find out that western birds don't win in eastern shows. Why your birds are twenty years behind the times."

"I noticed they were somewhat different in color and shape," said Jabez, "but they are the best ones I ever bred."

"They're no good," said the expert, with heartless frankness. "You wasted your time when you were bringing up those birds."

"Oh, I don't know," answered Jabez his face assuming a brighter cast. "If it hadn't been for those birds I wouldn't have a wife."

The expert looked puzzled and Mehitable said "Jabez!"

Indian Runner Ducks--Valuable But Neglected

BY AN OLD BREEDER



NOT MORE than three or four years ago the Indian Runner duck was discussed at great length and occupied considerable space in the poultry press. Now one hears very little about this exceedingly meritorious fowl.

We seem to be in bondage to the Pekin duck in this country and disposed to neglect every other breed. It seems to have been assumed that the Pekin possesses all the virtues of every breed and that it alone meets every requirement for water-fowl of this kind. So much has been written about the great Pekin duck farms of the east that a common impression has gone abroad that it is the only variety which we can breed with profit. This is a mistaken notion, based on nothing. One of the largest breeders of Pekin ducks in the world told the writer that he could not afford to keep them except to sell them as soon as the market would take them. He said he could not keep a duck until it was a year old with profit except for use in producing eggs from which to hatch ducklings to be sold at an early age.

In the vicinity of large markets or in thickly populated manufacturing sections, there is a good demand for young ducks at a price that leaves a large margin of profit to the producer, but in the West no large duck farm has ever made money, although the business has been tried several times. Keeping ducks for eggs to sell in the market is a losing business. The voracious appetite of the large breeds makes them unprofitable as egg producers at the prices that prevail.

For farm purposes there is nothing to equal the Indian Runner duck. It is small and does not require so much feed as the larger breeds, while it is an excellent forager and the most prolific of farm fowls as a layer. The flesh is as good as that of any duck and they sell readily on the market, when offered for sale for food purposes.

The Indian Runner duck is very lively, and as hardy as any bird that grows. When once a young Indian Runner comes from the shell it is quite safe to count on being able to keep it until it is large enough to sell or old enough to lay.

While it hardly can be said there was ever a particular Indian Runner boom, there was a very lively demand for them at one time. We have heard poultrymen wonder why it was that so little is heard of them now. The reason is plain. Breeders of these valuable fowls do not keep their merits before the public. In every case where there is a lively demand for any breed of fowls it will be found that breeders of that variety manage to hold them up to the public constantly.

The buying public is made up mostly of people who are not quite certain what it would be best for them to purchase. They look to those interested in the various breeds and varieties to keep them informed and if breeders fail in this respect the variety soon loses its place.

New varieties are an example which proves this. Take some of the newer varieties of chickens. Very

few of them have any specially valuable characteristics which can not be found in a greater degree in many of the older and better known varieties, but those who are interested in the new breeds write about them, talk about them and discuss them on every possible occasion; and the public rushes to buy, because it has some argument in mind that is plausible and persuasive.

Poultry publications are very liberal in giving space to exact descriptions of breeds or varieties of fowls. Every editor of a poultry publication is always glad to give space to well written descriptions of fowls of the new breed or articles that set forth in an interesting manner the merits of the older breeds. They recognize the fact that on their subscription lists are the names of hundreds of people new in the business and hungry for information. It might be said that before the poultry publications is the duty of making money for the older breeders by giving information to beginners. Beginners are very desirous of knowing what breeds they should choose.

It seems to us that under the circumstances the fate of the Indian Runners is in the hands of their breeders. Mere advertising in the columns devoted to that will not create a general demand. Breeders should inform the public of the merits of the Indian Runners by telling of their good qualities. This will create a general interest, for the truth about this breed is convincing enough, and if the dissemination of information is followed by advertising there is no reason for believing that a large demand could not be built up and satisfied.

Breeding Poultry on a Town Lot



OR SEVERAL years I have been very much interested in studying, as occasion offered, the little flocks of poultry I have found on lots in cities and towns. Probably no one expects to make a great deal of money on

the poultry that it is possible to keep on the limited space available to those who live in towns, having regular work which must be taken care of day after day, but some surprising results have been accomplished and in nearly every case the flock returned a profit in very real cash or its equivalent, not to mention the pleasure derived from it.

Probably the most profitable town lot flock of poultry ever kept was that of Mr. Wittman, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wittman is connected with a daily newspaper and his work is of the kind that demands his constant attention every day in the year.

He took a fancy to poultry and securing some Brown Leghorns began to breed them. In a few years he had made his name known all over the country as one of the best breeders of Brown Leghorns and was selling stock at very high prices. In one year his sales ran as high as \$1200 and at the most he never had more than three or four ordinary town lots on which to raise poultry. This result was obtained by breeding the very best of the kind he kept.

A printer who lived in Chicago kept about thirty-five White Wyandottes, in a very restricted place at the back of his house, which occupied a single town lot only twenty-five feet wide, and managed to make this little flock pay for its keeping and give him a profit of nearly \$100 in a year, this without losing a minute from his regular work. He kept a trap nest record and knew what he was doing.

While profit was the least of his desires in keeping hens he kept them in a business like way and they paid him well.

A "gripman" on one of the cable lines in Chicago has for two or three years kept a little flock of Silver Wyandottes in his back yard. The house he keeps them in is made of packing case lumber and is so small that the average poultryman would think it about the proper size for a brood coop, yet those Wyandottes are healthy and laid right through the coldest weather last winter.

A flock of twelve Barred Rocks were bought by a newspaper man from the culls of a friend who kept this breed. The hens cost fifty cents each and were bought to eat. They were put in the back yard of the new owner and before any of them were killed they began laying. He bought

some feed for them when he first got them and had most of it left at the end of six months, because the table scraps from his own family and those of neighbors who were glad of the privilege of giving them to his hens, kept them in laying condition right along. That family had eggs every day during the time the hens were kept and the difference it made in the meat bill gave the wife and children a lot of things they would not have been able to buy.

The economic phase of town lot poultry keeping is seldom discussed fully. With two eggs served at breakfast a workman will not feel the absence of meat and in a family of five, ten eggs will take the place of thirty cents worth of steak

which are both palatable and nutritious. Meat, bread and potatoes form the staple articles of diet in many families in the towns and cities, especially in those where the head of the family works at ordinary wages.

While these are wholesome and nutritious they often pall upon the appetite. It is a well known physiological fact that palatability has much to do with nutrition, and unless one eats with a good appetite one is not likely to derive full benefit from the food one eats.

With eggs in the pantry the housewife is able to make dry bread into a very appetizing dish and many a time I have made my breakfast for weeks on nothing but dry bread dipped in beaten eggs and fried. This with a cup of coffee made a plentiful breakfast, even for rather severe work and was about the cheapest food of real value that could be devised.

Two dozen hens properly fed should supply a family with eggs in profusion. I have known a flock of this kind to supply a family with all the eggs they could eat and leave enough for sale to neighbors to more than pay for all the feed bought for them, and some times a surplus beyond this.

Such a flock reduces the waste of a family to the lowest possible limit because the hens will gladly eat every particle of table waste. Parings of vegetables, refuse leaves of cabbages, lettuce, onion tops, small potatoes and all such things that are usually wasted may be turned into eggs if a small flock of hens is kept in the back yard.

I am emphatically in favor of the keeping of poultry in the back yard. Of course the town lot poultry keeper should be careful not to get too many fowls in a small space. He should not lose sight of the fact that crowded poultry is never profitable, but he may

hatch a considerable number of chicks, selecting a few of the best for layers and eat the remainder, as spring chicken is the most delicious meat that can be found and at the same time the cheapest when raised at home.



Single Comb Brown Leghorns Owned by George Rehkopf.

Photo by Purvis.

or twenty cents worth of pork chops, besides giving the family a delicacy for a coarser and less desirable food. Not only are eggs a valuable and desirable substitute for meat, but they enter into the composition of a large number of other dishes

An Unworkable Theory

"WE have a theory that much of the liver trouble in fowls may be traced to hens that have not been allowed to sit. Give a broody hen a sitting of eggs and she voluntarily goes through the fast so much desired as a preparation for molting in a way that is natural to her. The Van Dreser method of shutting the hens in a

close house on half rations for a couple of weeks in July or August, then turning them out on full feed to hasten the dropping out of the old feathers is aping nature's way, but is not nearly so well liked by the hen. She is happy while she sits and broods, taking a much needed rest, and if she goes on short rations, then she lives on the fat of

he land when her babies come, and is ready for work again as soon as they are weaned. She is also in condition to molt quickly and seasonably. Since it is a fact that liver trouble is more prevalent in flocks where the hatching is done mostly by incubators it would seem that nature, thwarted in giving her fowls a rest, takes it out on the overworked liver. We would let every hen that was to be kept over for another year raise a brood of chickens."—Wallace's Farmer.

This is one of the theories that is not likely to work out in practice. In the first place a sitting hen does not fast if she is properly cared for. We have never yet had a hen become thin in flesh while sitting, nor do we take any stock in the theory that a hen never sits until she is fat. As a matter of experience which covers a good many years, we find that hens sit when fat and when thin. The matter of sitting is regulated by the

number of eggs laid by a given hen. One hen may lay six eggs and be ready to sit and another 100. This depends on the individual. When the eggs that are formed in the organs of reproduction are all expelled—when a hen has finished her clutch, as the English say—she will become broody and show a desire to sit, whether fat or otherwise.

The theory that liver disease is caused by hatching chicks in an incubator is a mere assertion, sustained by no facts. We do not believe liver disease is caused by anything but unsanitary conditions or by feeding too much fat-making feed, such as corn.

If the theory that a sitting hen molts because she has grown thin from sitting were correct she would molt soon after the chicks were hatched. A hen which has raised a brood of chicks molts after the chicks are weaned, because she has become thin by refraining from eating in order that

her chicks may have all that they want to eat. Take a hen which has just hatched a brood of chicks and put her with the general flock and she rarely molts at once, as she almost invariably does after getting through with her brood of chicks.

A theory that will work out in practice is that hens rarely become diseased if they are given proper care. Liver disease is produced artificially by the peasants of France when they nail the feet of geese to boards and stuff them with corn and barley meal until their liver weighs from two to four pounds, the livers being used to make a dainty dish known as *pate de foi gras*. The same disease may easily be produced by over-feeding hens on corn alone. Shut the door of the corn crib and prevent the hens from eating with the hogs and liver disease will become rare among farm flocks.

Both Sides of the Feed Question



HE dispute concerning the value of whole grain, fed dry, as compared with ground grain, fed damp, or in the form of a mash, is a never ending one. It is safe to say that whole grain has been gaining friends for the last

few years, and yet every unprejudiced poultryman knows there are good arguments in favor of feed in this form.

It is frequently argued that the hen in her natural state had only whole grains to eat, together with raw fruits, nuts, berries, grasses with such bugs and other forms of animal feed as could be found. This is not a very good argument. No doubt there was a time when mankind subsisted on raw fruits, meats and whole grain and enjoyed perfect health, yet very few of us would argue that cooked food is no improvement on the natural condition of things.

To be honest and fair we must admit that there is some doubt whether raw grains, meats and vegetables are as valuable as those which have been cooked, or at least partially cooked. It would be easier for a fowl to digest ground grain than that which is swallowed whole, as the ground grain is ready for the operation of digestion at once.

To my mind the strongest argument in favor of ground feed is its cheapness. The most valuable part of feed is that which goes to the make-up of eggs. If we feed whole grain in order to secure enough of this gluten, albumen, protein, three names for the same thing, we must feed oats, wheat or meat, all costly feeds. If for these we substitute wheat bran, middlings, oil meal or gluten feed we get the same element in the shape

of a by product which is sold at very low prices, considering their value for the purpose for which they are fed.

When the white flour is taken out of wheat and used for food for mankind, the very element we most desire is left in the bran and middlings. The white flour is mostly starch, which is fattening, and we can get fattening feed for poultry in corn at a much lower price than we can buy it in wheat.

Oats are always sold at a high price, pound for pound, as compared with other grains, but they can be used by poultrymen at a profit for they are more nearly a balanced ration than any other grain.

Oil meal is a by product which is very rich in the element we desire to feed our laying hens. The fat has been taken out of the flax seed leaving the protein in the rejected oil cake.

Gluten feed contains all the protein found in corn, the starchy portion having been extracted in making starch, which is afterward converted into glucose or sold as corn starch.

Alfalfa hay and clover hay are rich in the same element, but cannot be fed dry without wasting a great deal. In the shape of the meal of either from alfalfa or clover it is necessary to wet it in order to save loss and it is too rich in albumen or protein to leave out of the ration.

Beef scrap may be fed as it comes from the factory in hoppers or troughs, but blood meal and beef meal must be used as one of the ingredients of a mash in order to be effectively fed.

It seems quite useless to pay a high price for wheat in order to get the albuminous part of the grain when we can get bran or middlings which contains almost all of this element in the grain at about one-half the price to the pound we are asked

for the whole wheat. Pound for pound bran contains three times as much protein as whole wheat so it is three times as valuable for the other elements in wheat may be bought at a much lower price in corn.

Against the mash feed is the argument that it tends to bring on indigestion. So far no very good evidence to this effect has been produced, the arguments generally taking the shape of theoretical discussions backed by no practical experiments.

A very good argument in favor of whole grain is that we can force the fowls to take exercise by requiring them to search for their feed in some kind of litter. This is a very good argument and needs no discussion.

Another argument is that it saves enough time to make it an object on the part of the poultry keeper to feed grain whole. This is not a very good argument, for if it is better to feed mashes no one should object on the score of time. The best way is the one that should be adopted.

I believe a middle course is best. Feed grain in the morning and at night and a mash in the middle of the day. In the morning feed some kind of grain, at noon feed a mash made of bran or middlings, clover or alfalfa meal, boiled vegetables and beef scrap, mixed with boiling water long enough before feeding to have time to cool while tightly covered. The mash material will cook while cooling and be in the best condition to do the most good.

At night feed a full feed of corn giving the fowls all they will eat and a little more to tempt them to begin work very early in the morning.

This system has been found to produce very satisfactory results and until a better one is discovered may be considered the best one to follow.

A Whitewash That Will Stick

A GOOD whitewash that will stick to walls, inside or outside is desirable on almost every poultry farm or yard. Whitewash should be applied very reely to the inside of every poultry house and brood coops, and all other buildings should be covered with it once or twice every season. The following directions for making what is called the government whitewash is the best formula ever used:

"Half a bushel unslacked lime, slack with warm water, cover it during the process to keep in the

steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or or strainer; add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stir in boiling hot; half pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire, and add five gallons hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand for a few days covered up from the dirt. It should be put on hot. One pint of the mixture will cover a square yard if properly applied. Small brushes

are best. There is nothing that can compare with it for outside or inside work, and it retains its brilliancy for many years. Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade, Spanish brown, yellow ochre or common clay.

We regret to learn that the Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Company suffered the loss of one of their factories by fire a few days ago. This will delay them from filling orders for roofing only for a short time. Other supplies are not affected.

A Chapter on the Breeding of Pigeons



THIS is a well-known fact that pigeons have been bred for many centuries and in some countries great attention has been paid to them since ancient times. In Persia, Arabia, and other eastern countries, pigeons have been bred since before the beginning of history, and some of our best varieties are of far eastern origin.

There is considerable doubt as to the origin of the fancy varieties of pigeons. Some authors think they all came from the common Blue Rock pigeon, while others believe they are descended from a mixture of the Ring dove, Stock dove and Turtle dove. None of these varieties are noticeably different from one another, all having the dove or pigeon form, the principal difference being in the color of the plumage.

By no possible mixture can we account for the peculiar arrangement of the feathers in such breeds as the Jacobins, Frillbacks, Turbits and Trumpeters. The great crop of the Pouter might be produced by selection, as might the size of the smaller breeds such as the Tumblers. The different markings, too, might be brought out by long-continued selection, but the strange arrangement of the feathers in some of the breeds seem almost to put them in a species by themselves as it is hard to imagine they are the result of deliberate breeding. Henry Felch, brother of I. K. Felch, had a flock of common pigeons a few years ago which he had bred to the markings of the Light Brahma fowl by long selection of his breeding stock.

Pigeons are so easily kept in a small space that any one who has even a tiny back yard or a little outbuilding can keep several varieties. Pigeons once mated are mated for life and there is no danger of the mixing of breeds even when different breeds are kept in one room, if care is taken to prevent the young of different breeds from mating. When young pigeons are old enough to mate, the young pair may be put in a slatted cage with a slatted partition in it—the male and female being placed in adjoining compartments. If kept in this cage for a few days, they make up with each other and will usually mate when both are put in one compartment. If they do not mate, another mate should be provided for each and before long all the young pairs will be mated according to the wish of the owner.

Occasionally there is a female which will not mate with any one bird alone, preferring to accept the attention of all. Such a bird is called a flirt and should be killed as she will cause a great deal of trouble among the families in the loft.

In taking up the breeding of pigeons, the beginner is confronted with the difficulty of making a selection among the numerous varieties. So far as the difficulties to be overcome are concerned it does not matter very much, although some of the breeds which are considered as among the very fancy ones are harder to breed to perfection than others.

The Homers are probably the best variety to take up in the beginning. They are very hardy, tame, and their intense love of home keeps them from straying away. With these as a starter, the beginner may later branch out to keeping Tumblers as they are both hardy and interesting. As experience is gained other breeds may be taken up and Pouters, Magpies, Nuns and other breeds be added to the loft until as many varieties as are desired are in the flock.

The beginner should remember three or four things. Pigeons are very cleanly and require water in which to bathe every day. This should be supplied in a large shallow vessel of some kind. I prefer a wide shallow galvanized iron basin to anything else. A very good bathtub may be made of a common whiskey barrel, sawed off just above the first hoops so as to be about two or three inches deep. A barrel will make two such bath tubs and answers every purpose.

Drinking water should be furnished aside from that in the bath tub. Pigeons drink by sticking their beak into the water and sucking the water up as does a horse or a cow, so the drinking vessel may be covered except for spaces around the top large enough to drink from. A fountain is made for this purpose which is cheap and keeps the water clean and pure.

Breeding pigeons require that feed should always be accessible, for in feeding the young they require a constant supply. This should be furnished in hoppers to prevent waste.

Pigeons are the only domestic fowls that require salt. Without this they cannot maintain health. A lump of rock salt in the loft is good, but better than this is what fanciers call "salt cat." This is made by mixing salt with clay and letting the birds pick at it. Some fanciers make a salt cat of several kinds of condiments with clay and lime but I have never gone to this trouble. A good substitute is a piece of codfish nailed to the wall just above the floor. The birds will pick at this and get what salt they need.

Pigeons are exclusively grain eaters. They do not care for meat feed of any kind or for green stuff in any quantity, although they may sometimes eat the green sprouts of freshly sown grain when allowed to wander to grain fields. They are also very fond of green peas, eating these for the peas rather than because they are green.

In providing a house for pigeons, the beginner has the widest latitude from which to make his selection. A few pigeons may be kept in a packing case, a piano box, a stable, or even the upper rooms of the house. The pigeon house may be built in many small compartments and raised on a pole, but this does not admit of taking proper care of them.

I prefer a house large enough to allow moving about in it. I have seen a very complete pigeon loft in the shape of a square box, six feet on each side, seven feet high on the south side and five feet on the north. This had a big window in the south side, a door in the east and above the window little entrances for the pigeons to pass in and out. Just under these entrances, inside and out, were placed shelves eight inches wide, on which the birds could perch coming and going or stand and sun themselves.

In front of this house was a "fly" or enclosed space in which the birds could be confined when it was not desirable to allow them to fly abroad. This fly was the width of the house, twelve feet long and six feet high, covered on sides and top with two-inch mesh poultry netting.

In this little establishment were thirty birds and they seemed to be doing perfectly well. The whole cost was not much above \$10 and the owner got a great deal of pleasure from them.

In building a pigeon house care should be taken that rats and mice can be kept out, for they do much damage. They not only eat the feed of the pigeons but they destroy eggs and young birds.

The nests should be fastened to the walls of the

sides and should be so arranged that two nests are provided for each pair, as the hen lays while her young are yet in the nest. These nests should be about a foot wide by eighteen inches long. This will make room for two nests and a narrow division board should be placed half-way between the two sides so as to make room for them.

It is best to use earthen nest-pans, which may be bought of any poultry-supply house. The nesting material may be rather short straw. This may be thrown on the floor for the birds to pick up, or it may be put in the nests allowing them to arrange it to suit themselves.

Pigeons require a variety of grains. Good sound red wheat, kaffir corn, sorghum seed, oats, Canada peas, buckwheat, millet and occasionally a little hemp and rape seed should be given. Too much hemp seed is not good, but a little is a treat for the birds. Canary seed is very good but rather costly feed. A little of it should be fed for sake of variety.

Use only the best and soundest feed as pigeons will not do so well on poor feed of any kind. If hoppers are used, a different kind of grain should be kept in each hopper allowing the birds to select for themselves.

Beware of mites. These little pests are dreadfully destructive in the pigeon house and should be kept down by using lice killers in liquid and powder form. Clean out the nets after each hatch and furnish new nesting material.

Pigeons lay but two eggs and these hatch in eighteen days. The hen and cock both sit. The hen sits from about four in the afternoon until ten the next day when she leaves the nest, the cock taking her place.

About the time the eggs are due to hatch, the grain eaten by the parents begins partially to digest in their crops, forming a milky fluid known as "pigeon's milk." This is fed to the young by the parents, who thrust their beaks into the mouths of the young and by a sort of convulsive jerking movement pump the "milk" into their crops.

Young pigeons grow with surprising rapidity and when just ready to leave the nest are known as squabs. It is at this age that they are heavier than they ever will be again and are considered a great delicacy in the cities. The writer does not happen to relish this delicacy, in which he agrees with a good many who breed pigeons. I prefer them at a later date when they are fully matured, at which time they make delicious potpies or a delicate morsel when prepared like quail on toast. Many times in the city, pigeon on toast is served for quail without the consumer being any wiser.

Pigeons are not very subject to disease. "Going light" is a disease which sometimes afflicts these birds and, so far, I have not had any success in trying to cure it. Sometimes a cure is affected by putting the bird into a rather warm room, the warmer the better, and feeding it liberally, giving it cod-liver oil in capsules once a day.

It is a good plan to leave some rusty bits of iron in the drinking vessel, the iron being a good tonic for the birds. If cleanliness is observed, pure water furnished and no grain fed that is not at least six months old, the birds will usually do very well. Sharp grit, ground bone or shells, and salt should be supplied. If possible give the birds a chance to fly at liberty at least part of every day. This lets them out into the sunshine and pure air and gives them the healthful exercise which is natural and necessary for their well-being.

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

"F-i-l-t-h spells failure" says Commercial Poultry. Correctly defined it means laziness.

Franklane L. Sewell is taking a vacation in Europe, where he will remain during the summer.

The good poultryman works on the eight-hour system—eight hours before noon and eight hours after.

It isn't too early to begin preparing for winter. The flock of hens that are fully provided for is the one that is profitable.

We are quite proud of our record this year. From four settings of eggs we got two chickens. One of these was drowned.

If anyone knows to a certainty that feeding yellow corn makes white fowls creamy, we would like to have his experience; but we do not want any guess work about it.

Some people seem to labor under the impression that utility fowls are entirely different from Standard stock. Until this error is eliminated from the minds of the people, we shall have more mongrels than are absolutely necessary in this country.

Fanciers who have high-class stock do not often make cutting remarks to those who are not breeding to quite so high an ideal, but when they do they hurt the business. The better way is to encourage the man who has started right and by example show him how he might do much better.

Say the average incubator hatch is only 50 per cent of the fertile eggs. Isn't it better to waste a few eggs than to bother with a lot of hens that do not understand good plain English and always do just the thing they are not wanted to do? Better 50 per cent hatches with incubators than 100 per cent with hens.

A good friend warns us that we may hurt our advertising patronage if we tell too much truth about the poultry business. This shows that he is a little in the dark about the poultry business. If it could not stand up under the exact truth, we would join out with a get-rich-quick scheme instead of wasting our energies trying to think of things with which to fill these columns.

A few years ago one H. B. Tams created a sensation by coming over to this country as poultry manager for one of the Vanderbilts, and during the absence of his employer selling all his fowls and going back to England with the money. The other day Tams committed suicide in a dingy little public house in England. Older poultry breeders will remember Tams very well.

Every time we go "down East," we wonder why all those unused farms less than an hour's ride from Boston are allowed to remain idle, when they would make such good poultry farms. If we had nothing else to do, we would not be afraid to try poultry keeping on one of them. No mud, plenty of young birches for shade, protection by the hills, market next door and good people all around. New England poultrymen do not take advantage of their circumstances.

¶ A friend from Dillsburg, Pennsylvania, writes us a lecture in which he does not hesitate to use strong terms denouncing us for saying a word about the express companies a few months since. We are just as glad to hear from him as we are from those who wrote saying we had said the right thing. Overmuch praise is not good for most people and as we count ourself as belonging to that particular crowd. We are ready to grant that express companies do not appear to be doing business simply for the health of their stockholders and officials. We have no doubt they could cut rates 50 per cent and still earn tolerable dividends. This is aside from the question, however. The question is: Do they charge more than their service is worth to us? Do they charge so much that we cannot pay their charges and still live? It does not seem so, for we continue to buy and sell poultry and eggs. The express companies might point out, if compelled to defend themselves, that we sell for \$2, \$3, \$5, or \$10 a setting eggs that but for the express companies we would be compelled to send to the corner grocery and trade for tea, sugar and calico on the basis of 10 cents a dozen. The man who buys our high-priced eggs does so in the full knowledge that as commodities they are worth just as much as they will bring for food, but he expects to get good stock which he can sell to some one for a price commensurate with the price he pays for eggs. If the express company adds half a dollar or a whole "plunk" to the cost by charging more than it might for transporting them it might put in the plea that its particular overcharge was not more than that made by the seller of eggs, in proportion to actual cost. As a matter of fact the express companies do allow us to do business, when they might charge us twice as much as they do and ask what we were going to do about it. As long as Tom Platt is alive and able to hold two such desirable jobs as president of the United States express company and senator from New York, we cannot hope for a parcels post; and just so long, and possibly much longer, we must use the express companies. Then, dear friends and brethren, why should we set up such a commotion? Why protest so loudly that he who might possibly buy poultry and eggs fails to do so because he fears the express company would practically confiscate his property by charging him such rates for its services that he cannot make a profit? Whenever we have in our career come to a place where effort was useless, we have calmly sat down in the shade and let time go on without rending the atmosphere and making our neighbors unhappy by protesting in a loud and unmusical tone of voice. Once Tom Platt is gathered to his fathers, we shall be as ready as anyone to beat the tomtom of protest until the great and glorious congress of the United States will give us a parcels post in order to induce us to keep still, if for no other reason. While "Me Too" Platt survives—and holds two jobs—we feel that our time will be better spent by going down to the railway station at Peotone and watching the cars go by.

¶ We fairly may conclude that at last white-winged peace has settled in the midst of the editors of poultry publications in this country. The last trumpet has been sounded, the last of the wordy battles of a warfare which has been the cause of much shedding of ink and much wear and tear on typewriters has been fought. The casualties were fewer than those on a Japanese warship during a fight with the Russians, but the brethren had a lot of fun while it lasted. The vocabularies of most of them were strained to the limit and it was no doubt due to an exhaustion of the dictionary that the late unpleasantness has run down the gamut of sound from a cyclonic roar to a gentle sound as of the murmuring of rose winds to the flowers of June. Hereafter we may look for peace. No more will the brethren say things about each other, no more will pages which might have been given over to paid advertisements be wasted in setting forth uncomplimentary opinions, no more will personal reflections that give forth a ruddy light illumine the pages of poultry literature in this country. Hereafter motives will not be questioned nor will personalities make it impossible for three poultry editors to get together without at least three of them holding a grudge against the other two. This is as it should be. "How sweet for brothers to dwell in unity." How much good may be done by pulling together instead of pulling each other to pieces. Vinegar and caustic and the acrid alkali of anger have disappeared from the pages of the poultry press, and all and several we who sit at the fount of wisdom and gather the words of poultry knowledge from the ends of the earth may at last put all our legs under the same table and break bread together without a single shin being slyly kicked during the progress of the feast. This is the clear sunshine after the storm. The air is filled with the vivifying ozone of friendship. We all are ready to rise as one man and declare the poultry industry is in better condition today than ever it was before, and do our utmost to make it better tomorrow than it is today. Let us remember the words of the poet: "Our little pens were never made to scratch each other's I's"

News and Notes

Better a tree top with health than a filthy house with sure death to follow.

More than one-third of all the chickens in the Dominion of Canada are Plymouth Rocks.

Canadian hens lay an average of 91 eggs in a year, while those of the United States lay about 65.

Who is he that passeth by plainly showing that tired feeling? He is the man who took up poultry keeping because it was a light, easy business.

Preparations are being made to make the Hagerstown show such a one as will do honor to the late John L. Cost, who for many years was its superintendent.

We would like to own a flock of great auks. A single egg from one of these birds sold for \$1000 in London the other day. Now is the time to begin breeding auks.

Lice promote indigestion; indigestion brings on liver complaint; liver complaint is usually fatal. To prevent liver complaint give the poultry house a few doses of lice killer.

Here are some figures to think about: Petaluma, California, shipped to San Francisco in one year, 3,483,321 dozens of eggs for which \$913,075.44 were received. This amounts to \$2,500 for every day in the year. The most surprising thing about this story is that it is absolutely true and that the demand was not nearly satisfied.

The Lewis & Clark exposition will pay charges on poultry shown at Portland this fall, we understand. Prizes ranging from \$5 to \$1.50 will be paid on single entries and from \$10 to \$2.50 on breeding pens. Those interested should write for particulars to Elmer Dixon, Oregon City, Oregon, or W. D. Wisdom, Lewis & Clark exposition, Portland, Oregon.

If you are not absolutely certain which of your hens are among the best layers, you have not got fairly started on the road to success. We have no sympathy for the man who breeds solely for show qualities. What the great public wants and needs is fowls which are of high quality and great productiveness, and the man who breeds for the show room alone does not often produce this kind. "Talking out of meeting," did you say? Sure. Telling the truth, however.

We never worried much about the receipts and disbursements of the cooping committee at the St. Louis World's Fair. We have steadfastly given our sympathies to the committee, individually and severally. Henry Steinmesch has made his report showing that the receipts amounted to \$7,662 and the disbursements for coops, cartage, freight, feed, attendance, traveling expenses, etc. amounted to \$6,233.10, leaving a balance of \$1,429.90, out of which must come compensation for Mr. Steinmesch, Mr. Fishel and Mr. McGrew, with the traveling and hotel expenses of the latter two. If the committee is willing to call it even, we are. We wouldn't do the work, take the abuse and bear the burdens these three gentlemen assumed for twice what they are likely to get out of it.

Some of the Advantages of Capons

IN a recent number of *POULTRY* we published an article on capons. This article attracted a great deal of attention among our readers and we have had numerous requests for information concerning capon rearing. From a bulletin of the South Carolina experiment station we extract the following interesting observations as brought out from actual practice at that station, one of the few in this country where poultry is given particular attention.

In any market where capons are known, they will bring from 4 to 6 cents a pound more than ordinary poultry. At the same time they grow much faster and become much larger in a given length of time than the male just as the ox makes increased size over the bull. The usual gain over the male at eight months is from two to four pounds, where the large breeds are used. The average male at eight months will weigh six pounds and bring 7 cents a pound, the capon of

the same age will weigh eight pounds and sell for about 11 cents a pound.

Besides furnishing an abundance of food, capons are very useful in taking care of young chickens. They take them without any trouble and care for them just as well, and we think better, than hens. They are always glad to take chickens, as neither hens nor roosters will have anything to do with them and they like company. They will scratch for chickens and feed them in the daytime and hover them at night and in every way take as good care of them as a hen, staying with them longer than a hen would. As soon as one brood is large enough, it can be taken away and another substituted. Capons never molt as do other fowls and their plumage becomes very long, affording ample protection for the chicks.

Owing to their long plumage, they can take care of many more chicks than can an ordinary hen. They are especially valuable in taking care of

chicks hatched by artificial means. The great trouble connected with artificial incubation is taking care of the chicks after they are hatched and raising them to maturity. It is not only a great deal less trouble to take care of incubator chicks with capons but a larger percentage of them are saved.

When meat alone is desired the large breeds, as Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans, are best; but for caring for chicks we recommend Leghorns, and Games. The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Dorkings occupy the middle ground and are useful for either.

The best age to caponize is from three to five months. The operation is very simple and anyone can soon learn to become an expert caponizer. The best set of tools can be bought for \$2.50, with full directions for using them. Any poultry supply house or incubator manufacturer will supply the tools.

Crowding in Poultry Yards a Mistake

ONE of the most serious mistakes a beginner can make is to undertake to keep more fowls than the limits of his yards will carry with profit. I say this is a beginners mistake for the experienced poultryman learns before he has been long in the business that he can not make money if he over crowds his yards.

It is a great temptation to keep all the nice chicks hatched, even if there are twice as many as the yards should carry. The beginner is likely to fool himself by promising himself that he will use extra pains to keep the houses cleaned and the yard free from filth, but this is hard to do when they are crowded with fowls. The mere fact of crowding so many living bodies in a limited space makes for disease and disaster. Men, animals and fowls all require a certain liberty of action to mature perfectly and without this become diseased or fail to make normal growth and development.

The poultryman should not compromise with himself in this matter. If he has room for fifty fowls he should not keep more under any circum-

stances. Many beginners start with only room enough for a limited flock. When the hatching season comes on they set eggs by the score, and it is not long before they have five times as many chicks as can live and thrive in the room at their disposal. Every day these chicks become larger and require more room for their proper development. They may seem to do well for a time but after a while they will stop growing rapidly or begin to die of some disease and continue to die until very often there is abundant room for survivors.

Sometimes the birds have what seems to be plenty of room and grow to full size without showing any serious defects from the crowded condition of their quarters. I have in mind a case of of this kind where the birds did not show any symptoms of disease for several years. Then they began to die in an unaccountable way and the owner discovered when it was too late that he had crowded the constitutional vigor out of his stock and was obliged to cut down the number kept.

Except where birds can have full liberty is is not wise to keep above twenty-five in a single flock. I have known twice this number of some of the small breeds to be kept and their health maintained, but I believe these birds did not profit their owner as much as a smaller flock would, while the expense for feed was much greater.

One hundred hens to the acre is enough, and these should be divided into four flocks and the yards so arranged that each flock could have a large run to wander over every two or three days. With an acre of land and 100 hens I would make half the acre into four pens and the other half into two yards. One of these yards I would keep in use while the other was bringing forward a crop of green stuff. I would give each pen a day in the yard in rotation to pasture on some green crop and I would keep one of the yards growing green stuff while the pens were being pastured on the other. This would give each flock of fowls liberty one day in four and give green stuff for all the fowls all through the summer.

Concerning the Ethics of Exhibiting Poultry

ANY ethical rule which does not square with the golden rule of doing as one would be done by, is not worth considering. This rule should apply in the show room, because under it every one would have an equal chance for a just adjudication of the prizes, merit being the only criterion by which the judge would be guided.

The game of showing poultry is essentially a pastime for gentleman and, it goes without saying it should be conducted on honor. We would gladly believe that shows are conducted in this day, but truth compels us to say that things are done and passed by in the show room which reflect without honor on those who participate.

We believe that less than one in ten of those who show at the poultry shows are actuated by a mere desire to make money. It is a fact that not one in ten comes out even, no matter how many shows they enter or how many prizes they win. We willingly grant that at least nine out of every ten exhibitors are honest and well intentioned in everything which concerns showing their birds, but it is the tenth one who worries secretaries,

destroys the peace of mind of judges and creates a general disturbance.

Let us grant for a moment that showing poultry is a game of chance to some extent. Where birds are closely matched in a competition the judge sometimes makes a mistake. Sometimes the judge acknowledges, afterward, that he has made mistakes, here and there. The owner of the beaten bird should take his defeat with the good grace that marks the real sportsman, who is always prepared to take victory with modesty and defeat with good tempered calmness.

Let every exhibitor remember that each crow thinks its own young the whitest and consider that he is very likely to look upon his own birds with a prejudiced eye in their favor.

Give the judge credit for being honest, though he may be mistaken, and put down defeat to the fortunes of war and the unlucky chances of an uncertain game.

It doesn't do the business any good for a defeated exhibitor to set up a howl that may be heard by every one. Such a proceeding shows

that the disturber is either a mercenary seeker after dollars or a bad loser. In either case the fair-play loving public will not sympathize with him, and he not only puts the business in a bad light before the outside public but he belittles himself in the eyes of his brethren.

It reduces an exhibitors chance of winning for him to undertake to influence the judge in any way. Few have the temerity to seek direct means of reaching a judge but a good many times indirect methods are used, but rarely if ever with good effect.

The whole fraternity knows the ones who lose gracefully and those who "die hard," as the saying has it. The public loves a man who fights to the end by every honorable means and loses gracefully, while it has no respect for the bad loser or the one who wins by underhand means. The public soon learns to which class every habitual exhibitor belongs and makes its estimate accordingly. We submit that the best rule to follow is to enter the best birds one has, keep away from the judges and accept their rewards with cheerfulness.



Lice Can't Live

where there's Death to Lice. Its effect is almost instantaneous because it goes direct through hair or feathers to the skin and immediately stops the ravages of all insect pests.

Lambert's Death to Lice

has proven itself a boon to poultrymen for more than twenty years. That's why it is so universally known and used. Its results are certain—action harmless. It keeps sitting hens free from these pests and makes them contented. Good for hens, horses, hogs, dogs, cattle, sheep, swine or plants. It is cheapest because best. Sample 10 cents; 100 oz., by express \$1.00.

O. K. Stock Food Co.,

D. J. Lambert, V. Pres.

400 Monon Bldg. Chicago

News Concerning Poultrymen

In this department we will publish personal news concerning poultrymen, that is not in the nature of free readers. We shall be glad to receive items of this nature, reserving the privilege of rewriting them or omitting them altogether.

A flood which did damage to the amount of more than \$100,000 almost swamped Ithaca, New York June 21. The shops of the Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., were inundated, but by hard work escaped with but slight loss. H. H. Blackman, secretary and treasurer, remained in the shops until he had to be carried away in a boat, which landed on a hill a mile or two from the shops.

Homer Davenport's pheasant farm at the Lewis & Clark exposition, Portland, Oregon, is attracting a great deal of attention. It may not be generally known that the boyhood home of the great cartoonist was at Silverton, near Portland.

Maurice F. Delano, has severed his connection with Millville Poultry Farm, and will begin business for himself at Suffield, Connecticut. Mr. Delano has bought the entire White Wyandotte stock of Orchard Hill Poultry Farm and will breed at his new location White Wyandottes, White, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks. He will not be ready for business for some months, we understand, from a personal letter from him.

E. W. Hale, better known as "Teddy" has bought the stock and good will of Orchard Hill Farm, from Mr. Childs, and will remove it to Windom, Minn.

We learn with regret that a death in the family of Aug. D. Arnold has made it necessary for him to sell off a part of his poultry.

George G. Bates was recently elected vice-president of a publishing company at Traverse City, Michigan, which is owned by himself and father. Mr. Bates will remain in Chicago as editor and manager of The American Poultry Journal.

H. H. Charles, recently in charge of the business end of the Gem Incubator Company, has severed his relations with that institution to become vice-president and New York manager for White's Class Advertising Company.

C. N. Hansen, Warsaw, Kentucky, announces that he will accept judging appointments for the coming season. He will judge comparison shows only.

The gentlemen named below have been appointed judges for the poultry show at the Lewis & Clark exposition, Portland Oregon, next fall: George D. Holden, Theo. Hewes, E. G. Ladd, C. G. Hines, Ross C. H. Hallock, Thomas Wilkinson, Harry H. Collier and W. W. Browning.

The office of the Industrious Hen has been moved from Madisonville, Tennessee, to Nashville, in the same state.

U. R. Fishel is sending out a fine special sale list in which he offers his breeding stock of this year, which includes his best birds, at attractive prices.

A Few Causes

A few words about the causes of so many failures in raising poultry will not come amiss. One of the prime reasons is because a great number go into the poultry business who have read of the large profits derived from the industry. They also know of those who by hard work and grit have mastered the business, and think they, too, have the brains and ability to do likewise. So pretty soon they invest their money in

poultry, for it looks to them like a get-rich-quick scheme.

Profitable poultry breeding requires the best of judgment and business ability, and the faculty of being able to grasp ideas and successfully combat difficulties that come up from time to time. One who has no patience or good judgment; one who is unwilling to stick to the business and learn to profit by the failures of others had better keep out of the business. Raising poultry is a business the magnitude of which few people comprehend. The poultry industry of the grand old state of Missouri, for the year 1903, earned twenty millions in round numbers. Think of it, twenty million dollars made in one year in one state!

But I started out to tell the reasons why some fail in the business. As I remarked above, some go into chicken raising expecting large profits the first year; when the dimes do not pan out they quit the business, condemning it, and that is the last you hear of them as poultry raisers. One can find ever so many poultry plants idle that have been built and are equipped at great expense, and when you ask the reason of this you are told the business did not pay.

The reason of the failures were lack of knowledge of the proper care and management of chickens and absence of business ability.

People who go into the poultry business should first have a big sign painted reading something like this:

Hard work.
Everlasting diligence.
A determination to win.
Watch the little things.
If I meet with losses I will profit by them.

Grit every day—all day—and still more grit.

It takes all these qualities to win and make the poultry business pay. Without them you had better stay out of it. Do not go into the poultry business—grow into it. Commence at the bottom and grow and climb up with it. Be careful how you buy and what you buy; ascertain that what you buy is what you need.

When you begin to deal with the public sell nothing not exactly as represented and deliver what you sell or a little better. Be honest with yourself and the public. Your business will grow and you will become what you started out to be—a poultry producer.

The poultry business is one that will not be overcrowded and will not be neglected. There are books and books, papers by the score that treat upon all subjects pertaining to our feathered friends, and still we have poultry people who do not know one from the other, or perceive when their chickens are out of condition. Look yourself squarely in the face and see if you are one of this class. It is my belief that ignorance, or rather conceit, wrecks the too wise poultryman. He is too proud to ask advice and prefers to suffer financial loss rather than seek the proper aid when he does not understand some phase of the business. Some are too stingy of their time and money, and do not give proper care and attention to their chickens. Expensive and fancy houses and equipment are not required in this business, but the beginner must remember that knowledge and the coin will be gained by determination and experience.—Colman's Rural World.

Fowls suffer from heat and should be well provided with shade. It is none too early to think how to secure the greatest amount of this for your flock. When they go about with mouths open and wings held out, it is too late to do much for this year, so are apt to postpone it until next. Don't neglect the scratching shed.

LEE'S

LICE KILLER

strongest and best. No handling, dusting, dipping or greasing. No trouble with vermin if you use Lee's—the name insures quality. Price, qt. 35c; ½ gal. 60c; gal. \$1. Sold by dealers in every state.

GERMOZONE

cures Chicken Cholera, Bowel Complaint, Sore head, Roup—the best chicken medicine. Profits are in healthy chicks. Save the chicks—increase your profits. Germozone will do it. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Send for new poultry book containing calendar and egg record and lots of valuable information.

GEO. H. LEE COMPANY
Box 130 Omaha, Neb.

Cyphers Incubator Co.

MAKES

Everything For Poultry-Keeper.

First Quality; Largest Output; Therefore Best Value.

Lice Powder,
Lice Paint,
Fumigating Candles,
Disinfectants,
Egg Preservative,
Chicken Punches,
Chicken Coops,
Portable Poultry Houses,
Brooding House Heaters,
Shipping Coops,
Egg Carriers,
Food and Water Vessels,
Bone Cutters,
Leg Bands,
Egg Testers,
Thermometers,
Poultry Remedies,
Wire Fencing,
Roofing, Etc., Etc.

OUR SPECIALTIES:
THIS MONTH:
Cyphers Chick Food—the Best Made—(Send For Free Sample.) Cyphers Lice Powder.
Cyphers Lice Paint.

Write nearest office for Free Catalogue of all Poultry Supplies.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
New York City, Chicago, Kansas City, Boston, San Francisco.



WELLCOME'S IDEAL

The King of TRAP NESTS

Shows Which Hen Laid the Egg.
Cost small. Circulars free.

F. O. Wellcome, Box P, Yarmouth, Me.
NO FREIGHT

White Holland Turkeys

Breeding stock from prize-winners

Eggs, \$3.50 per 9

Stock after November 1

M. C. Van Winkle, Stone Ridge, N. Y.

Riverside Poultry Farm
Eggs for hatching. 15 yrs breeding noted strains in B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, S. and R. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. White and Brown and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Catalog K free. C. B. Huff, Bridgeville, N. J. Formerly Deleware, N. J.

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, harder and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c, yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm Cook & Sons, Bx 24, Scotch Plains, N. J.

"Little Chicks"

Is the title of a new book which tells how to successfully hatch and raise little chicks. The only book published on the subject. Over 160 pages. Price 50c postpaid. Descriptive circular free. Agents wanted.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co.
Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

PAYNE'S CHICK FEED

Choice selected grains, meat scraps, bone and grit; the best money can buy. Send for sample. Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

HALF PRICE

White Wyandotte Eggs

From Our Best Pens

\$1.00 per 15 \$5.00 per 100

Duston and Mack Strains

We Guarantee 75 per cent Fertility

Hillcrest Poultry Yards

Kramer, Indiana

Single Comb

White Leghorns

Bred True to Standard

Winners at the New York State Fair 1903; Rochester 1903; at the Great Herald Square Show I won 1 and 3 pen, 2 and 3 hen, 2 and 5 pullet, 3 cock and 3 cockerel. Eggs from special matings at \$3 per 15. Incubator eggs from first-class matings \$10 per 100.

Dr. E. Whittier, Kent, N. Y.

A Busy Year

for Old Trusty. Last season was a hummer, but we've got our breath and are going to keep going.

SUMMER PRICES ON OLD TRUSTY

for a few months. It will be a good time to outfit. Same machines, same selling plans.

40 Days Free Trial, 5 Years Guarantee.

Have you ever seen my catalogue? It is Free. INCUBATOR JOHNSON, Clay Center, Neb.

Payne's Alfalfa Meal

Makes hens lay and chicks grow. Send for sample and book, "Poultry Pointers" free. Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Egg Production in Summer Months

While it is true that all poultrymen would rather their hens should rest during the summer than during the winter it would be a very desirable state of affairs if we could induce them to lay with some degree of regularity during the whole year, and any information that will enable us so to care for our flocks that this will be the rule is of great value. Professor Gilbert, of the Ottawa experiment station, is to our mind a safe guide in this matter, as well as any other connected with poultry breeding, and we reprint from the *Prairie Farmer* the following from him:

It is an interesting phase and remarkable instance of the rapidity with which poultry keeping is taking place to find summer egg prices which have usually been 10 and 12 cents per dozen, attaining such values as 18, 20 and 25 cents for the same months. Eggs of the cheaper varieties were certainly to be had at the same time, but the increasing demand was for the better article. To the oft-repeated query, "Why should new-laid eggs be so high at this season?" the reply was almost invariably given by the dealers. "Because they are hard to get," which was doubtless true, but it is not the only reason.

A more likely one is that consumers of the better class have found out, or, are being fast educated to the great difference there is between the clean-looking, new-laid egg, with the delicious flavor it should always have, and the comparatively stale article. It is fast being realized that flavor and appearance can only come from carefully-fed and cleanly-kept fowls. Certainly in both appearance and flavor are the first quality eggs preferable to those laid by hens which have access to filthy substances, dirty water, etc., and deposit their eggs in unclean and ill-smelling nests.

Another reason may be that the more exacting demand for such carefully-selected eggs has resulted in city dealers buying from only reliable persons, who can be depended upon to send only what is wanted. These producers must be near the city market, or railway shipping point. A new laid egg stale quickly and shipments must necessarily be made frequently and in small quantities in order to permit of the choice article being placed, as fast as possible, in the hands of the consumer. And the wide-awake city purveyor finds out the number of hens the producer has, for he knows that no one with a few hens can save up eggs to make a large shipment without having the greater number of them in stale condition. It is all important then that the producer should realize the value of and be guided by the following points:

1. An egg, as soon—after it is laid—as possible should find its way to the consumer.
2. After being taken from the nest, the egg should be kept in a cool, sweet smelling cellar or cupboard, and the flavor so preserved from contamination.
3. The nests in which the eggs are laid should be clean and free from odors.
4. The food of the fowls should be pure and wholesome.
5. It should be a strict rule to have no male bird with the hens which lay eggs for market. The eggs will be unfertilized, which is desirable.
6. For breeding purposes in spring time select a suitable number of the best-shaped, best-laying and largest

hens, and mate with them a male bird of good type and undoubted worth. These should be kept in separate quarters. When all the eggs desired for hatching purposes have been secured, the male bird should be disposed of and the hens kept in the breeding pen for two weeks longer before allowed to run with the others.

Another cause which to a certain extent may be affecting the usual summer supply of eggs, is the practice, becoming rapidly more common, of having fowls molt in July, August or September. And in this connection there is another striking instance of rapid development in improved methods. Hardly had summer molting been shown to be possible and comparatively easy—in the months named—than we had efforts more or less successfully made to shorten the period. The molting season is one of non-production, during which molting hens do not lay. It is advisable then to have the season of non-production at a period at which eggs, heretofore, have been at their lowest value, viz., summer. It is also necessary to have hens molt in summer in order to have eggs in winter. It has been a common practice in past years among farmers, and the practice is yet too frequent, to have their hens lay well in spring time, summer and fall, and molt during winter, the period of high prices. With the adoption of the method of having their hens molt in summer may possibly come a reduced production of eggs at that season and likely an increased output in winter. In report of last year, while referring to the subject, it was remarked "that an increased winter supply of eggs and a less number in summer might result in the evening up of prices." The trend of the markets to-day is towards a much higher summer value. The effect on the winter market of the past two years was not noticeable. Prices rather higher last winter than ever before.

The molting period usually occupies a period of ten to twelve weeks, extending from end of July to end of September. The proprietor of a large poultry plant in the United States, and who was among the first to practice to early molting, claims to secure satisfactory results in eight to ten weeks. His method is to put his fowls at the beginning of July on quarter rations for ten or twelve days, meanwhile keeping them in limited runs. At the end of this time the fowls are allowed full range and their rations increased to usual quantity. Cut bone, or, boiled livers, etc., are fed in liberal quantity two or three times per week.

A correspondent in Nova Scotia thought that with a diet of boiled and crushed beef heads, grain, grit, a free run and access to grass, or vegetables, six weeks should be the outside limit of the molting period.

But developments take place quickly and we now have James Shackleton in his book on "System in Poultry Keeping," making the statement that it is unnecessary that hens should stop laying in order to molt. He says: "Control of season and duration of molt are possible. Perfect health and condition of fowls, freedom from damp and dirt in houses and absence of lice are essential to any control of molting."

Another interesting phase of poultry keeping which, in connection with summer molting, has made itself apparent in recent years is delay in the resumption of egg laying after molting. There seems to be an unnecessary and certainly unprofitable delay in the resumption of laying after the hens have molted and are seemingly in the very best condition. This delay has also noticed in early

pullets, which show every indication of laying, but do not. A cause for this state of affairs is now engaging the attention of the best authorities on winter egg laying. In relation to the subject, the following quotation from an editorial in "Farm Poultry" of November 1 last will be read with interest: "Soon after November 1 letters will begin to come to us from all quarters and the burden of the refrain of all will be, 'Why don't my hens lay?' Each writer will tell how well developed his pullets are, how they have for some time looked as if they ought to lay, how well they are housed, fed and cared for, and how preversely, in spite of all the conditions being right, nature refuses to compel the pullets to produce the proofs of that fact." Perhaps this delay in the resumption of winter laying has been more marked in the present season than in any previous one. While there are doubtless causes, yet not apparent, close observation has shown that any of the following too common practices is deterrent to early winter laying.

1. In the case of pullets, neglect in care or feeding which has resulted in their becoming immature.
2. Moving hens or pullets from place to place when winter egg laying is expected. Put the birds into their winter quarters and let them remain in them undisturbed. A run from pen to limited outside run is beneficial.
3. Overcrowding after being put into winter quarters. This applies to both hens and pullets and is more generally practised than imagined.
4. Unnecessary exposure of pullets or newly molted hens to cold fall rains, or damp quarters.
5. Placing birds suffering from colds in laying pens instead of hospital. Neglected colds generally end in roup.
6. Lice infested fowls which usually is synonymous with filthy quarters.
7. Pullets from constitutionally weak, poor egg laying or slow maturing strains of fowls.
8. A mistaken notion of economy which leads to the feeding—to slow growing pullets—of oats (very often of poor quality) instead of wheat, buckwheat or corn.
9. Hens improperly fed during their molt or allowed to hatch chickens late in the season.
10. Hens which have become overfat from being overfed during, or soon after, molting.

"Late to bed and early to rise is the system by which you will gain a prize"—Australian Hen.

Plaster of Paris scattered over the floors of the poultry houses is a purifying absorbent, preventing the smell which arises from the droppings.

E. S. Comings is visiting with his family and friends in California. After his vacation is finished, we understand he will probably locate at Indianapolis.

Whitewash early and often. Add a pint of kerosene and a gill of crude carbolic acid to each pailful of slaked lime.

The egg-crop in the United States is worth more than the iron or wool produced in any given year.

"Der Gefluegel-Zuechter," the only German poultry paper in this country, has entered its seventeenth year with Henry E. Voght continued as editor and manager. We do not often read the *Gefluegel-Zuechter*, owing to our misfortune in not having thought to have been born in Germany, but we are ready to say it is a good paper and every German who keeps poultry should subscribe for it.

We Offer

Alfalfa Meal , pure Colorado, per 100 lbs.	\$1.50
Cotton Seed Meal , rich in protein, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Kaffir Corn , very choice, per 100 lbs.	1.30
Broken Rice , very fine, per 100 lbs.	1.40
Hen Feed , extra choice, per 100 lbs.	1.75

Beef Scraps, Charcoal, Bone, Wheat Screenings, Barley, Buckwheat, Pea Meal, etc. **Cheap Freight Rates.**

Steinmesch Feed & Poul. Sup. Co.,
309 Market St., St. Louis Mo.

Next month for fall feeding we will offer our

Early Breakfast Mash

absolutely the best mash now offered. **A Forcing Feed—A Fattening Feed—A Conditioning Feed** all in one. Simply regulate the quantity fed. Full directions with each shipment. Sample Free.

"We are purveyors to the American Hen."

Don't Miss This Bargain Sale!

In order to make room for our growing stock we will sell the following:

White Orpingtons

50 one year old hens from our utility pens at **\$1 and \$1.50 each**
50 from our specially mated pens at **\$2 and \$3 each**

These are from our celebrated "John Bull" strain and are rare bargains.

Knowles, Young & Co.
Box B. North Adams, Mich.



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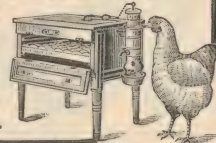
Write today for a **Free copy** of **WABASH Summer Tour Book—1905**, outlining many very attractive summer vacation trips, with rates, etc.

Write us about any tour you may have in contemplation. We shall be glad to assist you.

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. Agent, ST. LOUIS.
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200-EGG INCUBATOR \$12.80

This perfect 200-egg Wooden Hen at **\$12.80** is a startling trade innovation. It will do the work of the most costly hatcher, and always keeps in order. Hatches every fertile egg. Catalogue with fourteen colored views sent **free**. **GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**



PAYNE'S CHICK FEED

None quite so good; sold on its merits. Sample and book, "Poultry Pointers", free.
Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb.

Payne's Alfalmo Poultry Feed
The best that money can buy. Send for sample and book, "Poultry Pointers".
Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.



A White Wyandotte Sale!

WE FIND that we must dispose of at least 500 breeders to make room for the thousand or more chicks growing into prize winners. Here is a chance to get White Wyandottes that are bred right at a price that is right.

The Original World's Best

We have just issued a sale slip describing several lots with prices. Send for it and our catalogue, which tells all. For the remainder of the season we will sell

Eggs \$2.50 per 15

J. C. FISHEL & SON, HOPE, INDIANA.

The youngsters crowd the breeders and the latter will have to leave. This makes a grand chance for anyone to stock up for a very little money. Our birds are all from strains

Half Price Full Value

that compare favorably with the very best in the country and I do not hesitate to guarantee satisfaction in every way. We have

**Barred and White Rocks,
White and Buff Leghorns,
Buff Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks.**

State breed you fancy and number wanted and I will tempt you in price and please you in quality. If you want good birds at the right price address

THEO. F. JAGER, BARNARD, NEW YORK.



Banner Lice and Vermin Killer

The greatest Lice Killer known. Perfectly Harmless to chicks or fowls, but instant death to all kinds of vermin. Never fails. Easily applied.

5 oz. 10c, 15 oz. 25c, 48 oz. 50c, 100 oz. \$1

If sent by mail, add one cent extra for each ounce for postage. Our 212 page Poultry Supply Catalogue FREE. Send for one. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

Coretavis White Rocks

have an unequalled exhibition—trapnest record.

Honors at New England's largest and best shows.

Four generations of 200-egg hens.

For the remainder of this season we will sell eggs from our best pens at \$2 per twelve.

W. G. Cory, Coretavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn.



Are your fowls sick? Are you losing them by dozens? The chances are 'tis Roup. The scourge of the poultry yard.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

placed in the drinking water kills the germs and is guaranteed to cure. We refund your money if it fails. Your druggist or poultry supply dealer has it—if not, post-paid by us in 50 cent and \$1.00 packages. Our book on poultry diseases FREE.

Agents wanted. G. E. CONKEY & CO., Box 20, Cleveland, O.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shell, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for breeding Poultry and Pet Stock. Our Immense Illustrated Free Catalogue gives a complete list. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Sup. Co., W.V. Russ, Prop., Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York.



CHICKS \$8.00 PER HUNDRED

Barred, White and Buff Rocks; White Wyandottes; S. C. B. Leghorns; Buff Orpingtons, etc., from pure bred

C. H. MANLEY, St. Johns, Michigan



THE RUSS Prize Winning Brooder.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

**EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., DEPT. B
26 & 28 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.**

See Last Page for Special Offer on the Standard

Poultry Pointers

Tells how to feed chicks and all fowls, also use of beef scraps, bone, etc. It's free. **Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnum St., Omaha, Neb.**

Crate Fattened Chickens

There are two methods of finishing chickens for market that are practiced in both Canada and the United States. One is to place the chicks in crates and let them feed from a trough in front. The other is to remove the chicks from the crate and feed with a cramming machine. Both are very successful in the hands of experts. It seems to be easier to learn crate fattening than it is to learn the cramming system, although better results are claimed for cramming. We made one test of crate fattening last year. Twenty-four well bred Plymouth Rocks were selected and placed in two crates. These crates were each six feet long, twenty inches high and twenty inches wide with doors at the top and divided into three pens, each containing four cockerels.

The crates are made of one by one inch strips running lengthwise of the crate and one and one half inches apart except the front where the strips are placed perpendicularly and two inches apart to enable the chicks to put their heads out between them to eat. They are fed from a shallow trough set two inches from the front of the crate. The crates are set on saw horses twenty inches from the floor so the droppings can drop through the slatted floor onto sand underneath where they can easily be removed. The crates were placed in an open front shed so the chicks had plenty of fresh air without draught. In cold weather, of course, they should be kept in a fairly warm house.

These chicks were about three months old when the test began and the twenty-four weighed 87.4 pounds. At the end of twenty days they weighed 123.6 pounds, making practically a gain of one and a half pounds each in twenty days. These chicks were fed ground oats (with the courser hulls sifted out) mixed quite wet with buttermilk or skim milk and slightly salted. They were fed three times a day for the first two weeks and twice a day thereafter. Care was taken not to feed too much at once, and they were never fed quite as much as they would eat. They were fed grit and charcoal occasionally and watered twice a day from the trough. It required five and two-thirds pounds of clear ground oats or four pounds of the sifted oats for each pound of gain. With oats at 30 cents a bushel the cost of gain would be five and one-half cents a pound. With chickens worth from ten cents to fifteen cents a pound a good profit can be realized. The quality of the meat is improved very much so an extra price can be secured as soon as people learn what crate fattened chickens are. We would recommend that farmers try this method of fattening so they can realize the highest price and be able to market the extra birds in autumn—Bulletin Minnesota Experiment Station.

Importance of Fresh Air

As the years go by we are continually learning some things that may not be new, but they have a new connection and significance. It has not been many years since poultry houses were made as warm as they could be made where poultrymen had the means. From this to the other extreme this matter has gone until now we have an individual who claims that the cold does no hurt and he has built what he is pleased to call a "fresh air poultry house."

There are those who are glad to hear that fowls are better off when they roost in trees, for this is the very thing that appeals to their management or rather their lack of management. Then, there are those who will supply the very warmest quarters possible to build. We have had these two extremes and likewise all grades of intermediate manage-

ment until the invention of the fresh-air poultry house has put in an appearance.

The owner and inventor of the fresh-air poultry house is manager of a strictly market poultry farm in the vicinity of the large markets of the United States. His houses are built with a hip roof with the long slant of the roof to the front or the south; the eaves of the roof are about four feet from the ground and the peak seven, and the house is eight by twelve feet in dimensions. The south side is left entirely open, only being covered with poultry netting, with an opening for the ingress and egress of the fowls. On either side of the house are located a door and a window which are left open in the summer time. This house is left open at the south, both night and day, winter and summer.

The roof and sides are covered with shingles and there is no moisture on the walls at any time. By this method it is claimed that a house will afford room for twice the number of fowls that a closed house of the same size will accommodate. The fowls are always inured to the cold weather and will be found out on the very worst days in winter appearing to be comfortable.

Where snows are common it is asked if the snow does not blow in. Yes, the snow blows in sometimes when the weather is boisterous, but it is easily swept out and since the roosts are in the remote end from the opening the fowls can roost in a place not reached by snows. The fowls are accustomed to the cold and the snows do not affect them. This is the claim of this fresh air enthusiast.

The Hagerstown Poultry Show

The Golden Jubilee of the Hagerstown poultry show will be celebrated at the great fair at that place October 9-13. At the poultry show a large amount in extra prizes will be given. A magnificent loving cup to be called the John L. Cost memorial cup will be given to the exhibitor showing the best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet of any one breed. J. Scott Bower has been appointed superintendent to succeed the late John L. Cost and is using his best efforts to maintain the standard which has made this show the greatest fall poultry show in this country.

Incubators Brooders Exhibition Coops Shipping Coops Egg Cases

HORALL MFG. CO.

Olney, Illinois.

Homer Pigeons

250 First Class Mated Pairs

There is big money in squabs if you get the right kind of stock. We guarantee our birds to be mated and working when shipped. We have a ready market and will buy all squabs at \$3 per dozen alive. Write us for prices on breeding stock.

PARKSIDE SQUAB CO., 3 Hancock Ave., Freeport, Ill.

Solid Color Buff Leghorns

My Buff Leghorns are all buff, no black wings or tails, just clear, bright, golden buff. I guarantee satisfaction. Stock always for sale. Ask about my winnings.

Ralph Lyons, East Kingston, N. Y.

PAYNE'S CHICK FEED

Contains everything needed by chicks—grain and meat products. Send for sample, **Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnum St., Omaha, Neb.**

Who is Right About the Show System

Phil Feil sends us the following article with a note saying he has also sent it to other poultry publications. When Phil finds fault there is something to find fault about and we publish his protest, without prejudice. We have a very decided opinion concerning this matter, but to express it would be to expose the United States mail to the danger of spontaneous combustion. Brother Feil says: "This subject has confronted nearly every exhibitor of fancy poultry who has ever been in the show room more than once and is undoubtedly the greatest drawback and does more harm than any other thing connected with the show business."

"After twelve years in succession in the show room I am in position to know and have concluded to at least try and find out who is right. And how are we to know? Have we any assurance in the least when we show our birds that they were scored within five or six points of what they should have been and did the best bird win? Emphatically I say no, and nearly every exhibitor will bear me out on this point."

"In the past two years I have had occasion to know and see as well that something is radically wrong, for one week a judge scored a bird 88 points and the following week another would say 95 or 95 1-2. Brother fanciers, do you call that judging or scoring a bird? Are you satisfied with that kind of work? I for one am not. Some one is radically wrong and I want to know who is right. These judges surely have had a cinch on their jobs, if they are allowed to do that kind of work. Surely this cannot do any good nor increase the poultry business or shows. Several breeders have quit their clubs just because there is no system nor uniformity in scoring."

"What do we spend our good money for in sending our birds to the show room, paying railroad fares, hotel expenses, etc.? Just for the honor of saying we had our birds at such a show or scored by such a judge? Well, I am afraid that would not satisfy any breeder as we don't know as much after we get back home as we did before we left, only that our money was gone and that some one else would spend it for us and probably laugh at us because we were too ignorant to see that he placed the card on the other fellow's coop, not the bird. Gentlemen, let us know who is right. I thought I heard some one say the Standard is right. Well, let us see if it is. Some one is abusing it. It disqualifies a Leghorn cockerel in the show room and makes him a world beater as a cock."

"It also punishes a bird's carriage and again allows the judge to cut for shape, giving the boy a whipping because he had got one before of some one else. Well possibly that is right, so I will not say any more on that subject. We have civil laws that are right, but when they are not enforced we might just as well not have them. Of what benefit is any law unless it is enforced? You can go out and kill a man and we all know it is wrong, neither is it law. But as long as nobody says anything it is all right. Just so with judging poultry—only different. Nothing compels our judges to enforce the law; he has it in his own hands, and if you do not like it you can protest. And right here is where you lose your money every time. In case you should see a clean steal and call the judge's attention to it, possibly jack him up a little; or better yet, if you have your card with you, butt in. But if you should remember the conditions you are showing under, you will drop it. Why?

Simply because we protect the judge in our premium list by saying any person butting into the judge's business shall forfeit all rights in the show room and lose his premium money. No, I do not say they are crooked. We have some excellent judges and possibly they are all honest in their opinion, but that does not make his work right because he is honest. There is nothing to compel any judge of poultry from doing just as he likes or pleases, and I believe the judge should have the same restrictions as the exhibitor. Do not tie our hands and feet and then buck and gag us. Put us on the same basis, give us a chance. Is it right that we put up our long green and then let the judgeskin us if he likes? We pay the bill and I think the exhibitor should have something for his money."

"No I am not a chronic kicker on this subject. I have judged poultry in a small way for the past six or eight years visiting from six to ten shows every winter. I visited the Pan-American and St. Louis world's fair poultry shows, am a life member of the American Poultry Association and at present, State Vice-President of the American Buff Rock club. I spent my time and money to attend the A. P. A. meeting at Pittsburgh. No, I am not one of those fellows who don't spend a dollar and only kicks, but I have one coming and so have some of you who will read this. Gentleman and brother fanciers, don't you think it is about time that we kick? The largest class of live stock breeders in the world should not be satisfied with anything and everything. What we need is a uniform system of judging—something to control the judges, saying what he can judge. If he doesn't know anything but dogs, let him judge them. If he only knows a Barred Rock when

he sees it, let him judge Rocks. As it is now any person can judge poultry regardless of his qualifications."

"I have read in the journals that poultry associations make a mistake in selecting their judges. They should employ those whom they know are right. Now don't all speak at once—who is right? How do we know? What authority have we that anyone is right? Something must be done and it will be done. The breeders will not stand for it much longer and they should not have stood for it as long as they have. The old saying is you can fool some of the people all the time, etc."

"You often see in your journals: that such and such a judge gave excellent satisfaction and that there was not a single protest, even at St. Louis. There are reasons for not protesting. In the first place you lose your money every time; second, you do not want to be laughed at because you lost your money. I protested once myself and it cost me just \$2.50 to know, or rather find out, that some people would steal. No, I am not as the other fellow said, talking through my hat, and if you do think so and you can write more intelligently on this subject without losing your job, I shall be pleased to hear from you, or write me personally. Possibly I can tell you something you did not think of."

"What we want is a uniform system of judging—something to say who should or who is competent to judge. Compel him to do the right thing or let him down and out. Place a little of these rules and regulations on him that you put on the exhibitor, compel him to let the best bird win, and skin games and friendship to cease in the show room."

Show Dates Taken for the Next Season

In this column we shall keep standing a list of the dates claimed for poultry shows, giving the town, state, date and name of secretary, until later when full particulars will be given. Secretaries are invited to claim dates. No charge is made for this service.

Detroit, Michigan, January 5-15, 1906, John R. Wood, Secretary.

Polo, Illinois, January 8-13, 1906, J. A. Davison, Secretary.

Risingsun, Ohio, December 5-8, 1905, Merle Rearick, Secretary.

Tacoma, Washington, December 27, 1905, to January 1, 1906, Mrs. C. A. Pratt, Secretary.

Findlay, Ohio, January 9-13, 1906, Clark Parker, Secretary.

East Greenville, Pennsylvania, Dec. 27-30, 1905, C. A. Mack, Secretary.

Fort Wayne, Ind., December 11-16, 1905, Philip A. Heller, Secretary.

Los Angeles, Jan 8-15, 1905, Mrs. O. H. Burbridge, Secretary.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 18-23, 1905, W. S. Trowbridge, Secretary.

Watertown, South Dakota, December 18-22, 1905, Rose E. Sanford, Secretary.

Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 8-12, 1906, George R. Cooper, Secretary.

Garnett, Kansas, November 13-17, 1905, Hattie A. Weld, Secretary.

Fairfield, Iowa, November 28-December 1, 1905, John R. McElderry, Secretary.

Waverly, Iowa, December 5-8, 1905, B. L. Burbank, Secretary.

Lohrville, Iowa, December 12-16, 1905, J. O. Ratcliffe, Secretary.

Iowa Falls, Iowa, December 18-23, 1905, N. S. Curtis, Secretary.

Winfield, Iowa, December 28-30, 1905, A. H. Glass, Secretary.

Waxahachie, Texas, January 2-5, 1906, C. T. Spaulding, Secretary.

Nunda, Illinois, January 16-19, 1906, George H. Prickett, Secretary.

Huron, South Dakota, January 23-27, 1906, E. M. Thomas, Secretary.

Dubuque, Iowa, February 15-20, 1906, C. H. Gregoire, Secretary.

Warsaw, Kentucky, November 23-25, O. A. Bogardus, Secretary.

Cresco, Iowa, January 31, February 3, 1906, John M. Davis, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, January, 17-21, 1906, A. E. Brooks, Secretary.

Holyoke, Massachusetts, November 22-25, George Barnett, Jr., Secretary.

Youngstown, Ohio, December 6-9, Charles E. Watwood, Secretary.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota, January 16-20, 1906, Stacy S. Metcalf, Sec.

Rutherford, New Jersey, December 14-16, E. J. Erwin, Secretary.

Fort Wayne, Indiana, December 11-16, Philip A. Heller, Secretary.

Hagerstown, Maryland, October 9-13, 1905, J. Scott Bower, Superintendent.

Hudson Michigan, January 31-February 3, 1906, H. A. Boies, Secretary.

Care of Chickens in a Village During Summer

After trying several different plans of caring for the old birds through the summer, I believe I have at last hit upon the best way. It should be remembered that the old stock fattens very easily, and when the birds are too fat, they are good subjects for many diseases. I am conducting my poultry business on a town lot, or rather two of them and have five pens. They of course get bare of vegetation in short order as we do not have room to keep a patch of green stuff growing all the time. The yards contain apple trees for shade and the ground is kept soft by spading and with a hand

cultivator, as it keeps the earth fresher and seems cooler. The houses always have plenty of litter on the floor. The first feed in the morning is oats, except occasionally wheat is substituted. Oats are not fattening and I believe are nearly as nutritious as wheat. The old stock should not be fed corn or other fattening food in summer or they will soon become too fat. The morning feed is scattered in the litter and this keeps the birds busy for several hours. Fresh cool water is placed in the drinking fountains in the morning. At noon they are given fresh food either in the form of

lettuce, lawn clover clippings, weeds, beet tops or cabbage, and the water fountains are again rinsed out and supplied with fresh water. In the evening, about 5:00 or 5:30, the fowls are given another feed of either oats or wheat, sometimes a little millet or barley mixed in for a change. Fresh water is again supplied and the hens go to roost happy and healthy. They are frequently given a dust bath in which has been placed lice powder and the house and roosts are kept sprayed with a good solution of liquid lice killer. The dropping boards are kept clean and

freshened. Our old stock with this treatment comes through the summer in good shape for their winter quarters.—American Poultryman.

It is said that a chicken louse hatched today is capable of being a great-grand-papa before the the sun goes down tomorrow. If you catch him in his youth you'll have to hustle.

Alfalfa Poultry Feed

A complete balanced ration—alfalfa meal grains, meat products, etc. Sample free. Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

The Best Short Articles Found in Our Exchanges

Some Good Advice

If you intend to be a fancier, buy fancy stock from a fancier who exhibits; gives it fancy handling, for fancy stock degenerates remarkably fast under scrub conditions. Get into fast company, and if your fancy stock isn't good enough, get some that is; it takes grit, as well as sense to own and show fancy chickens.

The field of poultrydom abounds in possibilities for the seeker after nature's hidden truths; and the student can profitably study poultry life, for, as Darwin would put it, "domestic poultry" can be termed plastic," responding quickly to experiment by giving new forms in both type and plumage; new types are easy to acquire and readily assume what may be considered a fixed type; if one looks back say thirty years, we find that many breeds and varieties which were in a sense Standard, have now ceased to exist, and new breeds have received wide recognition, but have disappeared without leaving but a trace; and even today there are probably a dozen new breeds clamoring for admission to the Standard and public recognition. All these new breeds are the result of experiment in the hands of fanciers, and it does not matter whether the experiment was the fanciful experiment of the dreamer; in either case, if the new variety is an advance on old and known forms, it is a benefit to poultrydom at large, and the maker of an improved type is a benefactor.

The young fancier who is planning to astonish the world and at the same time make the deal remunerative, must remember that this country is inhabited by a very progressive and practical people, and with us fine feathers "do not" make find birds; the new variety, in order to embosom itself in the hearts of our people, must be an advance in practical qualities; the small poultryman will quickly analyze a new type; if it fails at the nest it is doomed, if it wins at the nest and fails at the pan it will have some followers; if, after failing the pan it wins in the oven, it will endure. How many breeds can be said to win at the nest, in the pan, and in the oven? There are very few and there is room for many, and when the wiseacre shakes his head and tells you that the chicken business is overdone, just remember that the same thing was said ten, fifteen, twenty and many more years ago; every year will mark a new generation of successful poultry men and women, and for everyone that wins there will be plenty who drop by the wayside; there is in all paths of life a few that win and many who fail, but our student who is experimenting with the idea of establishing a new type has plenty of material to hand, he does not need to spend his all in fruitless waste, for any chickens will pay for their keep if the owner has just ordinary hen sense.

However, the young fancier is not limited to new types in order to astound the fraternity; some of the older varieties are still a long way removed from the ideal; take for instance the Barred Plymouth Rocks—this is without question the most popular fowl in the States and Canada, still, although the most widely bred, it is the farthest removed from the ideal of all varieties now admitted to the Standard; look over any show secretary's list for the season, you will find more Barred Rocks under ninety, and less over that figure, than in any other class; several reasons might be put forward explaining such an odd situation; in the first place the Standard is very high and emphatic, but at the same time simple to analyze and many breeders seeking

short cuts to the consumation of the deal, introduced outside and foreign blood instead of following the law of selection; there is no question in my mind but that the Barred Rocks would have been much nearer the ideal today had breeders followed the rule of breeding to their best birds every year with the idea of perfecting a single mating; but today there is positive confusion in Barred Rock breeding; the type is irregular; the male line in order to win is altogether antagonistic to the winning female blood; nine out of ten young, or new breeders, try to breed strong birds from one mating, and inside of three years destroy every vestige of value in the original purchase of good stock.

Still the Barred Rock holds both the fanciers and the utility man's affection; a fine specimen always command a good price; their utility characteristics will keep them in the front rank, and some day a strain will be perfected which will score as high as other well established breeds, and the man who establishes that strain from a "single mating" will win a foremost place in the poultry fraternity, and withal will have plenty of coin to jingle in his jeans.—Poultry Topics.

Trees For the Poultry Yard

It is often desirable to have a shade tree in a poultry yard, and in such a case a good tree is the mulberry. It makes ample shade, besides giving fruit in its season which is much enjoyed by poultry. There are several sorts known as everbearing and of these the Downing is best planted at the north and the Hick's at the south. I am not familiar with the Hick's except in a limited way, but as between the Downing and the common European mulberry, I would prefer the European for profusion of fruit. It is the *Morus Alba*, the one desired by those in silk culture and exists in both white fruited and black fruited forms. The fruit of this and other kinds drop day by day as they ripen, keeping up a supply for from four to six weeks, and the fruit is eagerly sought for by fowls. The Downings is ever bearing, is a large, dark red fruit and the last ripening. The everbearing sorts are raised by layering and budding; but the other varieties are readily raised from seeds.—Practical Farmer.

The Best Way to Dress Poultry

"For every bird that takes a prize in a poultry show," says one author, "there are 10,000 valuable only for the market. This, then, should be an important matter for the owners of the 10,000. Before selling the live fowl for dressing, it should have plenty of feed in the fowl but none in the crop. A first class ration for this will be found in cracked corn and cornmeal mixed with clean sand and the whole moistened only sufficiently to hold it together. Twelve hours before killing a fowl should have all it will eat, but no water. If the birds are to be cooped up it will be necessary that they be given plenty of room and air. If kept in a close coop they will steam, become heated and their flesh will put on a red appearance when dressed.

"Attach a stout cord to the ceiling so that a loop will come to the waist. Catch the bird by the feet and thrust them through the loop, where they will be held securely. Take hold of the wings and lock them, bringing one over the other and catching the top of the upper wing under that of the lower. Grasp the head with the left hand and with a sharp knife sever the jugular vein, which is done by sticking the knife down the

throat just behind the head and draw it across with the point slipping along the neck, or backbone. Let the bird bleed for a moment, then place the point of the knife against the roof of the mouth and force it through the brain cavity, turn it three-quarters the way round and then draw the blade directly across the base of the brain, thus severing the spinal cord and thereby destroying the control, which in life, the bird has over its feathers.

"After this operation with both hands the feathers are removed easily and quickly without scalding.

"After a turkey has been slaughtered it should be hung in a cool place for about twelve hours. Chickens, ducks and geese should be immersed in a tub of water as soon as the feathers have been removed and allowed to remain therein for at least an hour, and better two. This will plump them and in the case of the chicken it will make it look bright and clean. After taking out of water they should be hung up in the same manner as the turkey. Never plump a turkey; always plump chickens, ducks and geese. Allow them to hang until every muscle is rigidly set. Never allow them to touch each other or anything that will prevent the free action of the air. Never pack them as long as one drop of water or one degree of animal heat remains in their bodies."—Booklet by T. Vaughn Stapler.

Chasing the Rainbow

There are those who will insist on changing the breed about every season: they never seem to get settled on any particular variety long enough to thoroughly understand its habits, and the result of their efforts with poultry is such as would discourage any poultry raiser—be he amateur or professional.

Many of us remember or will recall the lesson taught in the old Second Reader of our school days in the piece entitled "Stick to Your Bush," how the few of a company of berry pickers had much to show for their labor while the remainder of the company who had run from bush to bush, gleaning only a few from each, and harkening to every beck and call from companions, had failed not only in the amount of fruit plucked, but were weary with the day's experience. The few began to work with a definite aim and that aim was to pick each bush clean of fruit before leaving it to take up work on another. When the results of the day were compared it was easily seen that those who had "Stuck to the Bush" were winners in the race.

This same lesson may be said to apply to the breeding of poultry. There may be some degree of pleasure and more or less of fascination in the constant changing of breeds, but it is very doubtful if the results are such as to warrant the unstable system. Usually such methods are carried on at a loss and the reasons therefore are apparent. Every variety flourishes best under conditions and care best adapted to it and it is in the learning of these conditions and care that success comes to the breeder. We are all desirous of securing the very best results possible from our care of chickens; that is what we are in the business for; some went in for the benefit of their health, but the majority of us have realized long ago that it is not the poultry business that can be run on health alone, and we are of necessity obliged to look to the financial side of the proposition. Hence we must cast about with a view to securing the greatest profit possible from the flocks we keep.

There is much to learn about the

poultry business; in fact, about almost any feature of the poultry work; and there is enough in almost any of the varieties to demand the constant study and application of one for a life time. True, there are those who breed creditably two, three and more varieties. But the question naturally reverts to this: "Do they succeed equally as well with all?" The writer does not call to mind a single instance where this can be said to have been true.

The old maxim, "One thing at a time, and that done well," applies very well to the rearing and breeding of poultry. If there is work enough for the average man during his natural life time in thoroughly mastering all the details of breeding, housing and caring for a single variety of fowls, how futile is the attempt to secure a system where each year sees a new task set before him. The following of such a system is cert in to make of the average keeper, figuratively speaking, "A Jack-of-all-trades and master of none."

There is certainly much more pleasure, as well as profit, in the handling of a single breed for a number of years. Only when we can examine each individual with an eye of an expert and discover all the subtle beauties can we be said to appreciate a good fowl. It takes years of study to know merit when we see it and be able to give it a value with any degree of accuracy. We might well emulate the example of the most successful poultrymen of this and other countries, in sticking to one breed until we really do something with it.—Nebraska Farmer.

Summer Care of Chicks

From this time on success depends mainly on plenty of feed and exercise if the chicks have been brought to the present time in safety and good condition—which is assuming a good deal, for the number of chicks that are killed directly or are stunted and diseased by improper conditions during the first few weeks of their lives always passes belief. This subject, especially as applied to brooder chicks, is much the most difficult one that poultrymen have to meet.

The question of what to feed and how to feed it is not now of as much importance as to see that the chickens get enough of whatever is fed. There are about as many different feeds and feeding methods as there are feeders. Whether success is secured on account of the method or in spite of it, it all goes to show that no method and no feed has a monopoly of success. You may feed what you please and get good results, if other conditions are right. Remember, I said "good" results. To get something better than good is simply a matter of better methods, and the best results are not got by going it blind. Here, after the chicks are three or four weeks old, we feed three times a day, giving a mash in the morning, cornmeal, bran, and a little oil meal and animal meal, cracked corn at noon and chick feed or mixed grains at night. We could feed corn in the morning, corn at noon and corn at night and thousands of chicks have to live without animal food or mashes, but, other things being equal, they are not as thrifty and they do not grow as fast as they do on a ration which they like better and which is better adapted to their needs. We feed for results and it takes a long time to arrive on an all-corn diet.

Nevertheless, chickens on the farm seldom get much but corn, and they do vastly better than some very carefully fed youngsters that do not have sufficient exercise. Among brooder chicks

especially idleness causes more deaths and produces more scrub stock than most other causes combined—always excepting the matter of temperature, which hardly enters into the problem at this season. Even hen brooded chicks are very often ruined by being coddled and yarded, while the brooder chicks frequently have to be compelled to keep moving. A healthy vigorous chick should be on the go from morning till night and there is trouble brewing in every bunch huddling in sunny spots or loafing under the hover.

Hen and brooder chicks alike must have room from now on. It is more important even than feed. No chicken was ever brought to maturity in prime condition in a yard. They must have fields and grass, shade and pure water and after that plenty of feed and meat scrap in a self-feeder, if it isn't fed in a mash, and small colony houses, when the brood coops become too small; having these there is no reason why young chicks should not grow finely all through the season.

Under these conditions over feeding is a myth. The more they eat the better. A flock of hustlers can be fed half a dozen times a day or have feed before them all the time and they will only grow the faster for it; while a flock of idlers on three feeds a day will mope and die with all the symptoms of over feeding.

But it is a mistake to assume that because the chickens are not doing well now something in their present treatment is at fault. The trouble goes farther back in nearly all cases, and no subsequent care can save them from the effects of the blunders you made in hatching them or caring for them in the first three weeks.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Pigeons Require Salt

For some reason salt seems to be an absolute necessity for pigeons. It may be given in the form of cod fish, rock

salt or common ground salt. Care must be taken, however, in giving the birds the ground salt the first time, for those not accustomed to its use will eat entirely too much for their own good, in fact, they sometimes eat so much of it that it kills them. Give only a small quantity the first day, a little more the next day, and still more the next until they do not touch it at all, then place a small box of it before them, to peck at when they wish. I never had a bird die after I once got them used to it. The main danger is in giving them too much at a time. Another excellent way to give salt is to procure the fine table salt and take a small basinful and wet it just enough to dampen it, then place this in a hot oven and bake for about an hour. You will then have a hard cake which can be broken in lumps and placed in the lofts. It is somewhat softer than rock salt but no danger need be feared of them getting too much.—The Record.

Summer Troubles

Damp weather and high weeds are responsible for many epidemics of chickenpox. Chickens show on the head and underside of wings little pox sores which are round or oblong and yellowish. Sometimes these spread until they cover nearly the entire head and face and the chicken is a repulsive sight. These may result in blindness. Chickens should be kept out of the damp. Rub the affected parts with carbolated vaseline twice daily. Soft food should be fed, and meat in some form. Disinfect the premises against contagion by a five per cent solution of carbolic acid.

Asthenia, or "going light," always accompanies the housing of chicks of fry size in close, filthy coops. Often the same coop must answer for the flock of half-grown chicks that was used by the mother hen with her babies. This is neglected with the pressure of summer work, becomes filthy with droppings,

the chickens crowd together, and trouble results.

Frequently the older chicks are neglected and underfed on the ground that they are on the range and can pick up enough food, and every half-fed chick invites disease. A chicken with asthenia droops, the face is yellow, feathers rough and at the last the wings droop until they touch the ground. Picking it up there is nothing but a study in anatomy.

There is no cure for this state of affairs; avoid it by proper care all along the line.

Bowel trouble is almost sure to follow the practice of giving milk and water from the same fountain on the theory that all the hen wants is a drink, and that either is satisfactory. If the fountain was scalded after having contained milk, and sunned frequently, there would be no harm aside from depriving the fowls of the water for which milk is at no time a substitute, but we have seen fowls watered in a pan sour with milk from the day before, and in a fountain the sides of which were covered with stale curd. While watering the chickens is a chore which children can attend to part of the time, they should never be given the sole charge of it unless it is wished to invite trouble.—Wallace's Farmer.

Value of Feed

We too often figure on the use of certain kinds of feed for feeding poultry without thinking what such feed costs. In some localities and in some years it is easy to use a kind of feed that will be productive of growth or of eggs and the cost for the feed exceeds that of the income from the gain in flesh or eggs.

For some years wheat has been comparatively cheap and it has made up a large portion of the feed employed by most poultrymen. When wheat was selling at fifty cents per bushel one could easily figure on its being a great portion of the ration, but since it has reached a

price more than double we will have to begin to figure on some substitute or get better prices for our products. Barley is about the same food value for poultry and the price is much lower. It may be well to figure this in selecting and preparing rations for poultry.

Analysis shows that buckwheat is but little inferior to wheat as a poultry food. In fact 115 pounds of buckwheat is said to be equal to 100 pounds of wheat. A balanced ration is composed of a certain amount of nitrogenous elements and a certain amount of carbohydrates and the ratio is about 1 to 5. Oats come very near being a balanced ration, but a hen knows absolutely nothing about balancing her ration. When at large, with access to many kinds of feed she will take that which is most palatable which is largely corn.

There is another feed that may be expensive for one and another may find it very cheap. We refer to cut bone or meat scraps. In some localities butchers like to get rid of such scraps at a nominal price, and again they are unobtainable. To go to the expense of shipping such a feed in from a distance, paying well for it may be the most expensive thing to do. Therefore those who feed cut bones must be in a position to obtain it at satisfactory prices and have them fresh all the time. Spoiled meat is no more good for poultry than it is for the owner of poultry.

Find a good ration that can be obtained at a reasonable price and note results. Only that which can be fed at a profit should be accepted.—Homestead

"Far away birds have fine feathers," says the old saying. This is the kind of birds we hear about at poultry shows from the fellow who could have carried away all the blue ribbons and specials if he had thought it worth while to go out some dark night and pick a few of his birds off the perch and bring them along with him.

Poultry's Classified Advertisements

Faverolles

Faverolles, "The King of Utility Fowls", winter layers, grow more rapidly than any other fowl known. Reach broiler size when eight weeks old. I have the best strains of all varieties of Faverolles imported direct from Europe by myself: English Salmon Faverolles, French Salmon Faverolles, Ermine, Black, Red, Spangled and Blue Faverolles. Eggs for hatching, best pens \$6 for 15 eggs, other good pens \$5 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. Descriptive circular for stamp. See my winnings at World's Fair, etc. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y. tf

Faverolles from Fern Hill Poultry Yards are direct from imported stock and are sure of winning in the coming shows. Promises to be the king of winter layers. Send for catalogue. C. S. Hanna, West Hebron, N. Y. 12

Lakenvelders

Lakenvelders—I purchased in 1904 the entire flock of international winners owned by The Countess of Craven. These birds are famous in Europe as well as America and have won more prizes and produced more prize winners than any flock of Lakenvelders in existence. Eggs for hatching from this strain, \$10 for 15 eggs. Lakenvelder eggs from other strains, \$6 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. See my winnings at World's Fair, Herald Sq., Madison Sq., etc. Descriptive circular for stamp. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y. tf

Buff Leghorns

Jones Bros. Buff Leghorns are the world's best layers. Eggs 15, \$2.00. 30, \$3.50. W. B. Jones, Farmville, Virginia. 10

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

Relyea's Bargain Sale of Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Breeders, \$1 and \$2 each. I won 21 regular special prizes on 23 entries, 4 shows. Eggs, \$1 and \$2 per 15. L. S. Relyea, Voorheesville, N. Y. 10

White Leghorns

Little Chicks just hatched from pure bred White Leghorns, only \$8.00 per hundred for balance of season. Toledo Poultry Yards, Toledo, Ohio. 11

Game Bantams

Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa., breeds all varieties of Game Bantams to the highest possible standard. If you don't believe it, look up the awards at the great shows. Stock always for sale. Eggs in season. 11

In order to encourage the small breeder by giving him an opportunity to advertise his stock at small cost, we have made the rate for Classified Advertisements in POULTRY only 2 cents a word. If only one variety is advertised, the advertisement will be classified under the name of the variety. Where more than one breed is advertised, the advertisement will be put under the head "Several Breeds". Pet stock, supplies, etc. will be put under the head "Miscellaneous". In counting words in an advertisement every initial and number, including name and address, will be counted as a word. Cash must accompany all orders. Short paid advertisements will be cut down to the number of words paid for, if this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement.

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

Single Combed Buff and Black Orpingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Buff Orpingtons since 1898. Dr. Paul Kyle, Kyle Institute, Flushing, L. I.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Barred Rocks. A few cockerels for sale at \$1.50. H. N. Hutchinson, 2238 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois. 10

White Plymouth Rocks

200 eggs in 230 consecutive days. That's a Coretavis White Rock! Winners at New England's largest and best shows. Unequaled exhibition and persistent laying strain. Booklets free. Coretavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn. 3

S. L. Boyce of Crook, Osage Co., Mo., has the best utility White Plymouth Rock line-bred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him. tf

Plymouth Rocks—More Than One Variety

Plymouth Rocks. Barred and White. Ringlet and Fishels strain. You should know the best. Write me your wants. Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards, Hopkinsville, Kentucky., C. L. Daniel, Proprietor.

Bantams

Light Brahma Bantams, "World Beaters." More firsts at the World's Fair and Madison Square Garden than all my competitors combined. Orr's Light Brahma Bantams are unequaled. History proves it. D. Lincoln Orr, Box 4, Orr's Mills, N. Y. tf

Rhode Island Reds

Hansen's Rhode Island Reds, winners at World's Fair, Chicago, New York and many other big shows. We have the quality. C. N. Hanson, Warsaw, Kentucky. tf

De Wolf Farm, Pappoosequaw, Bristol, R. I. Standard bred stock; Single and Rose Comb. Booklet free. 12

White Wyandottes

White Wyandottes, Reliance strain. Never unplaced in any class. Satisfaction guaranteed or birds taken back and money refunded. You run no risk. D. Lincoln Orr, Box 4, Orr's Mills, New York. tf

For sale after June 15. Pen Ideal White Wyandottes—10 one-year-old hens and cock. Heavy laying strain. \$30.00. Get detailed description. N. A. King, Box P, Mifflintown, Pa. 10

Prize winning White Wyandottes. Twelve prizes last winter. Breeders for sale now. Young stock later. Rockwell Kempton, North Adams, Mich. 12

Great Sacrifice Sale. To make room for 200 young chicks, I will sell all my White Wyandotte breeders cheap. Ira B. Sleet, Warsaw, Kentucky. 1

I breed only White Wyandottes, fine stock. Eggs only \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. A. B. Hallock, Box L, Peotone, Ill. 10

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

World's Fair Prize Winners. Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Cream of Standard line breeding. Breeding and exhibition birds always on hand. Eggs from my choicest prize winners \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30, \$6 for 45. Every setting guaranteed. S. J. Sorensen, Ravine Poultry Yards, Appleton, Wisconsin. tf

Pigeons

Mated Jumbo Homers, guaranteed. 95 cents pair. Produce heavy squabs. Fancy pigeons, all breeds, cheap. Force squab breeding, tell male from female, improved nests, etc., 35 cents, circular free. Breeders wanted everywhere. Ferd. Sudow, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 11

Pigeons? Thousands of them, all kinds, prices free. Illustrated, descriptive book tells all you want to know, one dime. Wm. A. Bartlett & Co., Box 28, Jacksonville, Ill. tf

Jersey strain Homer pigeons always please. Now is the time to order youngsters. Circular free. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J. 12

Several Breeds

66 premiums at one show—Twenty varieties: Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, Leghorns, Langshans, Cochins, Brahmas, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2 setting. All infertile eggs replaced free. Enterprise Poultry Farm, Watertown, S. D. 10

Light Brahmas: Cochins: White, Black, Buff, Partridge; Brown Leghorns; Spanish; Black Langshans; Houdans; Buff Orpingtons; Cornish Indian Games; Toulouse Geese. Send for a 24-page catalogue. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn. 3

Point Pleasant Poultry Farm, prize winners at Madison Square and Herald Square: Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs \$2 per setting. A. W. Silkworth, Prop., P.O. Box 225, Mattituck, L. I.

Miscellaneous

All breeds of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, cavies, dogs, cats and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B, 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City. tf

Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Monthly. Up to date. Best published. 10 cents per year, for 30 days only. Regular price 50 cents. Midwest Fancier, Dept. P., Kansas City Mo. 10

TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

POULTRY A Magazine For All Poultrymen.

Published monthly by Poultry Publishing Co.

Volume One PEOTONE, ILLINOIS, JULY, 1905 Number Ten

One dollar per year in advance. Ten cents per copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents per year. Subscriptions will begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and post office plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly each month. When you request change of address, give the old as well as the new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

PE-O-TONE

Peotone is a word of three syllables, divided as indicated above. The accent is on the O which is given its full sound. The E in the first syllable is long.

When the Illinois Central railroad was laid out, more than fifty years ago, there were but very few towns along the whole line. As a consequence the railroad was laid out across the prairie in a straight line for miles at a stretch. There are thirty miles on the stretch on which Peotone is located without a curve or deviation from a straight line.

At convenient distances the engineers in charge of the work of surveying the Central lines indicated town sites and to these gave names, selecting for this purpose Indian names or terms. For instance Monee, the town next north of Peotone was named for a daughter of the Indian chief who was given a reservation in that neighborhood. The next town south is Manteno, the origin of the name not being known to us.

When they came to select a name for Peotone they tried to find one which would meet their views of the adjacent country and finally selected Pe-o-tone as being best fitted for this purpose, the meaning being "a good place to come." The name is taken from the Indian language and subsequent events have proven that it was well chosen, for here on the fertile prairies has grown up the pleasantest town on the line of the Illinois Central railroad between Chicago and Cairo.

A Good Chance to Make Money

During the summer there are a large number of young people of both sexes in this country who are seeking some way to make money with which to pay school expenses during the coming school year. Soliciting subscriptions for a really meritorious publication in an honorable and dignified way to earn money, for every subscriber secured for such a publication is benefitted by reading it and learning from it. POULTRY has been welcomed in so many thousand homes in this and other countries that we feel it needs only to be introduced in other thousands to receive as warm a welcome. We are ready to pay a liberal price to those who will take up this work. We do not expect to make a profit on this introductory work, but look to profits in the future to reimburse us for any loss we may experience in getting our magazine before the people. We shall be glad to hear from students, male or female, or any others who need light honorable and profitable work.

Pictures that Count

A gentleman who has had long experience in the publishing business congratulated us the other day on the fact that we had never published a picture in POULTRY which did not count for something. Because we determined from the start to make our illustrations mean something we have been obliged to decline to publish a good many pictures offered to us. We do not charge a fee for publishing photographs, and feel at perfect liberty to decide whether we shall publish any par-

ticular one. We are always glad to use good pictures, but can not promise to use any particular one. We have seen pictures of prize winning birds that were so badly posed or so imperfectly photographed that to publish them would have been a direct damage to the owner. If our friends will send us photographs of their birds or their poultry houses we shall be pleased to use them if we can. If they are not available we will return them at once.

About Contributions

A good many would-be writers send us contributions which we cannot use because they do not contain information of the kind we want. We do not want poetry, nor funny stories unless they are of high order. Neither do we want instructions concerning the care of poultry from those who merely rehash what they have read in other publications. Of statistics we have all that are going as we get all these direct, being in touch with most of the sources from which these figures come. We do not expect much that is absolutely new, for Solomon declared a truth when he said "there is nothing new under the sun." Old things said in a new way is all that we can expect in these days, and if we get articles of this kind we shall be glad to use them as soon as we can find room for them.

The Cover Picture this Month

The picture of the front cover is of an old-fashioned dove cote in Peotone. One time these were quite common in country places but of late years they are rarely seen. The difficulties of taking such a picture are never fully realized until one tries it. It may interest our readers to know that the original picture from which the engraving was made was but one and one-half by two inches in size. Sometime we are going to tell our readers how we take almost any little picture and enlarge it, often taking a picture not more than two inches high and making a half page engraving from it.

A Dollar a Year

One of our enterprising contemporaries has suggested that all the publishers of poultry journals get together and discuss the matter of making the subscription rate one dollar a year. This is a matter which does not interest us very much just at this time, as we have made the price of POULTRY one dollar without waiting for the action of the others. To us it seems to be a matter of giving the dollar's worth. If we give our readers a magazine of high class in every particular which is really worth a dollar a year we will get that price without objection from those who appreciate a publication of this kind. The general public is always willing to pay full value for everything it buys. So far the increased price of POULTRY has not brought us a single protest and has made no perceptible difference in our subscription department, as we get as many subscriptions at the present price as we did at the old one. This is the only criterion by which we are able to judge the feelings of the public in this matter, and so far we are perfectly satisfied,

Getting Behind the Procession

Ever since we began to do business for ourselves we have tried to keep up with the procession, but for the past three or four months we have been obliged to fall back in the matter of getting POULTRY out on time. It began with the Chicago strike when we had our engravings held up for ten days. This put us behind in getting moved from Freeport at the time we had planned to get away. Once our office was moved we had our fixtures to put in place and had to do the work ourselves because it was impossible to secure help in as lively a town as Peotone, where a man cannot stop on the street without being asked if he wants a job. This delayed us still further until we began to understand how hard it is to catch up once one has lost step and fallen behind in any work he has to do. We are putting in our besticks to get back to schedule time and hope our readers will appreciate the fact and be patient until we get into our own building, the work on which has been inaugurated. The architect is now working out the plans and by September 1, we hope to be able to have our own plant in operation and be independent of contract work of all kinds. Until then we shall not be able to show what we can do in the way of publishing an artistic magazine. Once we get in a position to take all the time necessary to do the best work we will furnish our readers with a magazine equal in workmanship to any magazine in this or any other country.

Pigeon Articles

We want articles relating to pigeons of all kinds and for all purposes. We would like to be able to take a high place in the matter of breeding strictly fancy pigeons, for this is a branch of the industry which is assuming astonishing proportions. Rich men and poor who feel the need of relaxation from their ordinary labors can find amusement, instruction and profit in breeding fancy pigeons of all kinds. A few years ago we used to spend hours in our pigeon loft merely watching our pigeons and getting intimately acquainted with them. Our Pouters, Tumblers, Carriers and Homers were a source of perpetual interest and we never had a dull minute as long as we kept these interesting birds. As to squab breeding we desire to get at the exact truth. There is more swindling being done in the squab business these days than in any other branch of the poultry business. Any one who advertises squab breeders in POULTRY will be required to satisfy us that he can deliver the goods he advertises and will do so every time he makes a sale. We have refused to accept advertising of this kind from firms against which there were charges of crookedness and have told them why their business was refused. This will be our policy in every case. Honest breeders will not object to such a course and our readers will benefit by it, although it will cost us some business which otherwise we could get very easily. We must look to pigeon fanciers to help us in the new departure, and we believe they will see that it is to their interest to do so.

A NEW DEPARTMENT



SINCE we started in the publishing business we have received thousands of catalogues and circulars to say nothing of cards, envelopes and letter heads and judging from the quality of most of them we have concluded that the POULTRY-MEN OF THIS COUNTRY ARE NOT GETTING THE QUALITY OF PRINTING TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, so after much thought and discussion we have decided to open a catalogue department and do printing for poultrymen as it should be done. We have installed a printing plant that is modern in every particular and no plant is in a position to do better work than we turn out. We have an almost unlimited number of cuts and photo engravings and our experience in the advertising line enables us to write, plan and illustrate catalogues and circulars to the very best advantage and when we give you an estimate you may feel satisfied that the price quoted you is for the best work that experience can produce.

Good Printing For Poultry- men

Good printing is as necessary as good stock in building up a large poultry business. A cheap, poorly printed and poorly illustrated catalogue or price list gives a poor impression and in most cases loses the sale for you, especially if it is received the same time a nice, cleanly printed one comes from some other poultryman.

Good Printed Matter Brings Big Business.

We are prepared to do the "Big Business" kind of printing and do it at such a price that will make you a regular patron of our press. We do not want to do the other kind of work so please do not ask us for estimates when you want to use cheap paper and cuts.

We can't make friends by doing this kind of work.

We are ready to figure on the largest catalogue or an order for 100 cards. We make a specialty of letter heads and envelopes and quote the following prices:

1000 Letter Heads, printed in one color, ruled or unruled No. 1 rag paper, tabbed	\$3.00	1000 Full Rag XXX Envelopes, printed in one color, packed 500 in box	\$2.50
1000 Note Heads, printed in one color, same quality as letter heads, tabbed,	\$2.50	Round or Square Cornered Cards, any regular size, translucent, per 1000	\$2.25

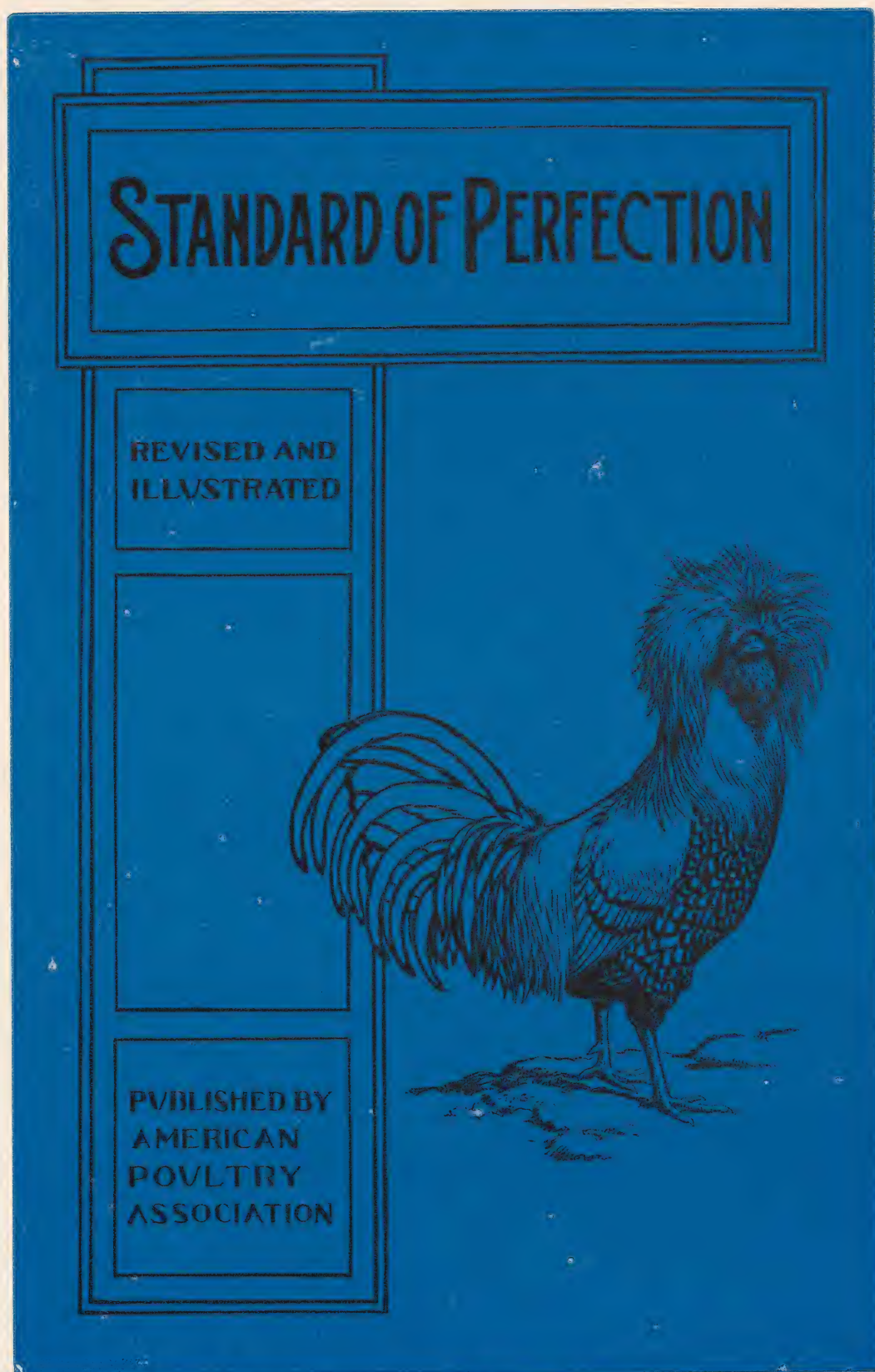
Remember these prices are for the best that can be produced. Modern faces of type and latest styles of composition. Let us give you an estimate on your next lot of printing and see how little more, if any, a really good job of printing costs.

Poultry Publishing Company, Peotone, Illinois.

This Magazine is a sample of our work.

We can do just as well for you.

Special Summer Offer



The New Standard of Perfection has been promised us about August 1, 1905. Take advantage of our Special Summer Offer and be one of the first to receive a copy. You'll not regret it.

We have a positive promise that the New Illustrated Standard of Perfection will be issued August 1. Every poultry breeder should have it for it contains more information about judging pure-bred poultry than any other work ever published. It will contain illustrations of every class of fowls, by the best artists. This book will contain about 400 large pages printed on fine paper. The price to every one is **\$1.50** per copy but we will give it free to any one who will send us subscriptions to the amount of **\$3.** Get up a club and get the New Illustrated Standard free, or we will send you **POULTRY** one year and a copy of the Standard for **\$2.**

POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PEOTONE, ILLINOIS.

POULTRY



TEN CENTS A COPY

AUGUST 1905

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Poultry Publishing Company, Peotone, Illinois

We Offer

Alfalfa Meal , pure Colorado, per 100 lbs.	\$1.50
Cotton Seed Meal , rich in protein, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Kaffir Corn , very choice, per 100 lbs.	1.30
Broken Rice , very fine, per 100 lbs.	1.40
Hen Feed , extra choice, per 100 lbs.	1.75

Beef Scraps, Charcoal, Bone, Wheat Screenings, Barley, Buckwheat, Pea Meal, etc. **Cheap Freight Rates.**

Steinmesch Feed & Poul. Sup. Co.,
309 Market St., St. Louis Mo.

Next month for fall feeding we will offer our

Early Breakfast Mash

absolutely the best mash now offered
A Forcing Feed—A Fattening Feed
—A Conditioning Feed all in one.
Simply regulate the quantity fed.
Full directions with each shipment.
Sample Free.

"We are purveyors to the American Hen."

Don't Miss This Bargain Sale!

In order to make room for our growing stock we will sell the following:

White Orpingtons

50 one year old hens from our utility pens at \$1 and \$1.50 each
50 from our specially mated pens at \$2 and \$3 each

These are from our celebrated 'John Bull' strain and are rare bargains.

Knowles, Young & Co.
Box B. North Adams, Mich.

HALLOCK'S White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York
Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Av.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Clearing Sale Buff Plymouth Rocks

If you are looking for a bargain in

Write C. L. Stanley for his price on a
Cock-bird, Trio or Pen.

ROOSEVELT POULTRY YARDS
Port Huron, Michigan

An Opportunity To Secure High Class White Rock Hens

at a bargain is now offered. We must sell fifty of our this year's breeders to make room for growing chicks. Write quick. Our stock and prices are sure to please. Circular free.

SASS BROS., ANCONA, ILL.

ORR'S WYANDOTTES ORPINGTONS

All Standard Varieties of both Breeds.
Birds old or young \$2 each, \$5 per trio.
Fine Collie Puppies \$10 each.

ORR'S LICE KILLER IS BEST. \$1 GAL.
T. E. Orr, Box 202, Beaver, Pa.

Poultry Pointers

Tells how to feed chicks and all fowls, also use of beef scraps, bone, etc. It's free.
Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnum St., Omaha, Neb.

If You Want To Win Buy

your **Exhibition Birds** where you know there is plenty of quality. I have something like **Five Hundred** early hatched chicks that are the best I ever reared. They are ready for shipment and can sure land the ribbons for you.

Fishel's White Ply Rocks



"May F" Winner of First and Special,
St. Louis World's Fair.

never fail to win the lion's share, no matter where shown. At the **Great St. Louis World's Fair** they won **17 Prizes** being double the amount of prizes won by any other two exhibitors, and they were all there, North, East, South and West. For the past ten years **Fishel White Plymouth Rocks** have won at Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, New York, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Atlanta, Dallas. The Great Crystal Palace and Dairy Shows, England, etc. They are justly called

"The Best in the World"

Have you a copy of my New 48-page Catalogue? The most elaborate Poultry Catalogue ever issued. Send three two-cent stamps for a copy. Worth dollars to anyone interested in poultry. My **Special Sale List** is **FREE** and should be in the hands of every one wanting White Rocks. Bargains you cannot afford to miss.

U. R. FISHEL,
BOX P, HOPE, IND.

Fox Terriers
For Sale

WILLIAM COOK & SONS Originators

of all the Orpington fowls and ducks. The largest and most successful breeders, exhibitors, exporters and importers of prize poultry in the world. Winners of more than 7,650 cups and prizes.
Send for our illustrated catalogue. The finest ever produced, 80 pages. 10c for postage.

For the Best Orpingtons

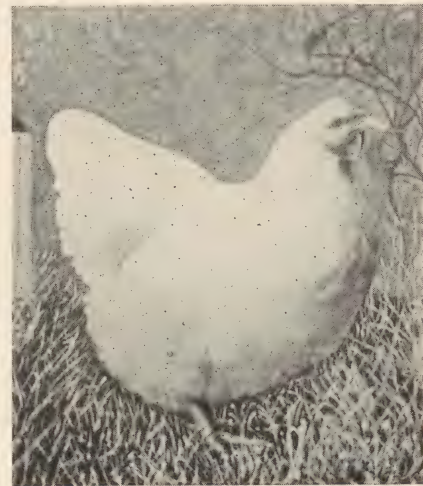
any of the ten varieties, you must go to their originators. This season's winnings—only exhibited three times—7 firsts, 5 seconds, World's Fair; 16 firsts, 14 seconds, Herald Square; 15 firsts, 13 seconds at Madison Square.

For \$10 you can get a setting of eggs from above winners—the finest in existence. Other eggs from grand stock \$5 per setting. Buff and White Orpington utility stock \$2.50. All clear eggs replaced if return express is paid. Over 3000 young breeding stock for sale. Write requirements, advice free,

Inspection Cordially Invited

Trains met. Orpington Poultry Journal, single copies 5 cents, yearly 60 cents.

Wm Cook & Sons, Bx 15, Scotch Plains, N.J.



A White Wyandotte Sale!

WE FIND that we must dispose of at least 500 breeders to make room for the thousand or more chicks growing into prize winners. Here is a chance to get White Wyandottes that are bred right at a price that is right.

The Original World's Best

We have just issued a sale slip describing several lots with prices. Send for it and our catalogue, which tells all. For the remainder of the season we will sell

Eggs \$2.50 per 15

J. C. FISHEL & SON, HOPE, INDIANA.

Cyphers Incubator Co.

The World's Headquarters For
Poultry Supplies and Foods.

Among the more than 60 articles contained in our Free Poultry Supply Catalogue are:



Chicken Coops,
Portable Poultry Houses,
Shipping Coops,
Egg Carriers,
Food and Water Vessels,
Bone Cutters,
Feed Cookers,
Lice Powder,
Lice Paint,
Fumigating Candles,
Disinfectants,
Egg Preservative,
Chicken Punches,
Leg Bands,
Egg Testers,
Poultry Remedies,
Wire Fencing,
Roofing.

Our Specialties This Month:

Cyphers Lice Powder, Cyphers Lice Paint, the most effective pest destroyers known.
Cyphers Forcing Food, the best for Developing Broilers, Roasters and Show Birds.

Our 1905 catalogue consists of 228 pages. Illustrates and describes the complete line of **Cyphers Standard Incubators and Brooders.**

Will Be Sent Free, postpaid, to every reader who sends his name and the names and addresses of two acquaintances who keep poultry.

**We Manufacture
Everything Required In
Poultry Keeping.**

ADDRESS NEAREST OFFICE.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
New York City, Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., Boston, Mass., San Francisco, Cal.

HALF PRICE

White Wyandotte Eggs

From Our Best Pens

\$1.00 per 15 **\$5.00 per 100**

Duston and Mack Strains

We Guarantee 75 per cent Fertility

Hillcrest Poultry Yards
Kramer, Indiana

Single Comb White Leghorns

Bred True to Standard

Winners at the New York State Fair 1903; Rochester 1903; at the **Great Herald Square Show** I won 1 and 3 pen, 2 and 3 hen, 2 and 5 pullet, 3 cock and 3 cockerel. Eggs from special matings at \$3 per 15. Incubator eggs from first-class matings \$10 per 100.

Dr. E. Whittier, Kent, N. Y.

The Watchung Orpington Poultry Farm

White & Goodacre, Props.

Breeders and exporters of

Orpingtons

Catalogue of our winnings now ready. It describes our stock and gives our prices on eggs and fowls. Fine illustrations and other useful information.

Watchung Orpington Poultry Farm
Watchung P. O., New Jersey.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR ALL POULTRYMEN
One Dollar a Year
Ten Cents a Copy

POULTRY

Entered as second-class matter May 23, 1905 at the post office at Peotone, Illinois, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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White Wyandotte Hen and Chicks Owned by Louis E. Stassen.

Photo by Purvis



THE next meeting of the American Poultry Association will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio. This city is centrally situated, and the attendance should be large and representative. The business that probably will come before the meeting will be of first importance. The new Standard will have been issued long enough for every one to have had an opportunity to examine it, and the committee which has had the publication in charge will ask to be discharged from further duty in this connection.

Of new business there is much that should have been arranged for, which it is now too late to take up. The fundamental law of the Association is archaic and not suited to the needs of the present day. It should be so changed as to give the Association control of poultry shows and judges. Provisions should be made to promote and stimulate the production of fowls with greater capacity for egg-production, still insisting on pure blood. The office of secretary and treasurer should be held by different men, in order to still further safeguard the interests of the Association. The executive committee should be reduced in number, to the end that it may be increased in effectiveness.

These are a few of the things that should be taken up and discussed, and arrangements should be made that the necessary changes may be inaugurated at the next meeting after the one at Cincinnati.

The time of the annual meetings should be changed. Holding them in connection with a poultry show is a serious detriment to the meetings. The members naturally desire to visit the show, and those who are in attendance, and interest in the sessions of the Association is lessened. The annual meetings should be held in midsummer, at some place where the members would have no outside attractions to distract attention. The special meeting at Pittsburgh showed that the members will attend a meeting that is not held in connection with a show, and that every one attends every session of the meetings under such circumstances. A meeting held in midsummer, at the time the president assumes his office, would come when poultrymen are more fully at liberty than at any other time in the year. They could attend the meeting and take time to deliberate on all matters which might come before it.

The selection of officers at Cincinnati is one of the most important matters that will come before the meeting. Without reflecting in any manner on the present officers, it needs to be said that those selected at Cincinnati should be such as will do things. He is not a good officer of any association who lacks initiative and the faculty of so controlling affairs that every year sees an advance made. If the American Poultry Association has advanced in any way during the last fifteen years, we would be glad to have time, place and circumstance pointed out to us.

The rule of electing the president from the state in which the meeting is held is an absurd, illogical and injurious one. It has given us sticks for president more than once. We have had presidents who never made a single move in any direction, and whose term of office resulted in nothing. The Association would have been as well off had it elected a wooden Indian cigar store sign for president as to have elected some of the presidents

who have held office within the last seven or eight years. In fact, the wooden Indian would have been preferable, as it would have saved something in the way of salary and expenses—for Bridge to have appropriated.

It is useless to undertake to deny the fact that the Association is in bad odor just at this time. There is a general impression abroad that it is in the hands of a ring, and it must be admitted that this impression is well founded. When men predict what will be done and what will not be done, and their predictions are verified at subsequent meetings, one does not need to be a clairvoyant to understand that there is an African in the fuel stored for future use.

That some radical action must be taken is acknowledged by every one who has studied the situation, and it is to be hoped that a halt will be called at Cincinnati and a campaign inaugurated which will result in clearing the atmosphere and placing the Association in a better light before the outside public. It is hard to be obliged to say these things, but the truth must be told sooner or later, for until we acknowledge the disease we shall not be able to apply the cure. There is work enough cut out for the Cincinnati meeting to occupy all the time that will be given to it, even if the sessions are much more deliberate than have been those of the recent past.

AS A prophet we are a failure. In the matter of making predictions, we freely acknowledge that we do not know any more than the forecast official of the weather bureau.

Only four short weeks ago we predicted peace among the editorial brethren of the poultry press. The prediction was based upon our earnest desire for the state for which we hoped. Our faith was strong, because of the deceitful calm before the storm. We were betrayed by the lull in the wind—editorial wind—which should have warned us that cyclonic disturbances were likely.

Beginning on the west coast, the storm broke over the poultry association at Los Angeles, and Kruckerburg drops into Shakespearean invective while discussing the trouble in the City of Angels because of a split among the poultrymen. He names names and says things to the extent of two pages or more, which are calculated to raise goose-pimples on the flesh of the unrighteous, gently knocking a contemporary, which is, we understand, contrary to the rules of the game.

From Los Angeles the cloud lifted and sailed in a northeast by east direction until it struck St. Paul; and Brother Rankin, in the guise of a storm-center, flays Brother Schureman and hangs the trophy of his keen-edged pen on his outer walls, just to show what he can do when he gets started. Brother Rankin has never been accused of carrying concealed weapons, but there is reason to believe, from a perusal of the current number of his magazine, that he is rather "well heeled" and has his spurs in good condition when occasion to use them arrives. Two more pages are sacrificed in this outbreak of the prevailing epidemic.

After passing St. Paul the storm cloud took a southeast direction, passing Chicago with but a very slight disturbance in the vicinity of Brother Heck's office, passing on until it reached Springfield, Ohio, where Brother Trafford assumed the rôle of storm-king and, with the delicate touch of

a blacksmith who undertakes to weld the hair-spring of a lady's watch with a sledge-hammer, essays the task of adjusting Brother Curtis until he will properly fit and smoothly work with the present arrangement of the machinery of the universe, as seen from the Springfield cross-roads, at the junction of which Brother Trafford has set up his editorial tripod and from which he dispenses his oracles.

These things are like the measles. We never have them but once, and until we do have them we are subject to exposure and an outbreak of the disease at the most unlooked-for times.

Some of us are immune. Hewes, Curtis and the writer have been the subjects of rather bad attacks in the past. Being the first victims, naturally we had the disease in its worst form. It is a wonder that we all recovered; but now that we have, we are able to sit back and observe with much quiet enjoyment the course of the disease in other members of our editorial family.

It resembles in some ways the performances of the howling dervishes. One member of the band starts in to "take a whirl." Presently another jumps in and then another, until every one is trying a spin on his own account. In the meantime the first one has grown weary and drops out to watch the others, until at last all of the band, tired of making so many motions and not getting any farther down the pike, cease their gyrations and all go home in good fellowship, each feeling that he has done his part and is entitled to sit down in restful peace. We have often thought we would like to have the private opinion of Brother DePuy concerning the whole performance. We believe it would be worth printing.

LOG-ROLLING time is at hand. The annual pow-wow of the American Poultry Association is less than six months away and some offices are to be open for new occupants or for a renewal of lease to the present tenants. The office of president of the Association carries with it the tempting salary of \$100 in current coin of the realm, payment of necessary expenses and an opportunity of doing nothing to earn a cent during the whole year. If we understand the meaning of the word "sine-cure," the office of president of the American Poultry Association is it. It is not a part of the necessary qualifications of the offices that the incumbent shall not have any outward symptoms of ordinary intelligence, but it is not at all necessary that he shall have. Occasionally a president of the Association has presumed on his office and assumed to hold some authority, and in every case has promptly been "called down" by those who have held more conservative views. The president who thinks he knows what he wants to do is invariably shown that he was not elected for that purpose, and invited, in language more or less figurative and explicit, to go 'way back and sit down. Or, by way of variation, he is occasionally denounced as a tyrant, officious meddler, fool or rascal.

Most of those who have been elected president of the Association in recent years have understood the situation and have quietly pursued their usual callings without trying to let the poultry public become suspicious that they were still on earth. Naturally such an office is much sought after. In the wisdom of the Association



it has been used as a compliment by bestowing it on some member of the fraternity in the state in which the annual meetings have been held.

An effort to continue this course is now under way, while another faction, holding different views concerning the duties that devolve on the incumbent of this office, are looking about them for a man who will make a real, live president and change the order of things to such purpose that poultrymen generally will desire to affiliate themselves with the Association, placing it where its founders hoped it would be placed, in order that it may perform the work which it was originally intended to do.

There is a considerable number of the members of the Association who are weary of ring rule and who would like to see a real live man, with real red blood in his veins, elected to the office of president. "Link" Orr and "Fred" Kimmey know what happens to this sort of men when elected to this office, yet they cannot very deeply regret that they once held the office, for the administration of both of them shines brightly as compared with that of any of their forbears for fifteen years ago, with one or two exceptions.

The office of secretary in the American Poultry Association cannot, in strict truth, be said to be an honorary position. Connected with it there is as much work as one man should do and as much salary as one average office-boy is paid. Besides this, the duty of the secretary includes responsibility for a sum of money, not, as a rule, noted for its large size, but for this reason more needful of careful guarding. The secretaries of the past have, with two notable exceptions, escaped from the office with unspotted reputations as far as things financial were concerned. One Walter Elliott, it was alleged, indulged deeply in cuspidors and carpets for office use, and one Bridge was said to have had some difficulty in making a plain statement as to the use to which he put several thousand dollars. That the large and liberal minded control the affairs of the Association has amply been proven by the fact that neither of these gentlemen has ever been asked to make an accounting, which shows that the secretary who is strictly honest does not live up to his opportunities in the collection of the dross the common people value so highly, which goes so far in settling the question of what we shall eat and what we shall drink, and wherewithal we shall be clothed.

As the constitution of the Association is now interpreted, the secretary-treasurer is the "whole works." He buys, sells, and does the business of the Association without consulting with or accounting to any one until the end of his term. This makes the office the highest in the gift of the Association. It is an office which is much sought after, although to one who has never had any longing for official honors, it is hard to understand why this should be the case.

We understand that East, West and Mid-west will offer sacrifices on the altar of this position, and it will probably be the foci of the disturbances at the Cincinnati meeting.

To become a member of the executive committee, it is only necessary to be a member of the Association in some states, while in others it is necessary to have "influence." The office itself

means nothing. The executive committee of the American Poultry Association is allowed to inject itself into affairs just once in a year. It may vote its individual preferences for the place of holding the annual meeting. It is also allowed to vote on the admission of new members, but this is purely formal, as there is not a case of record, since Jacobs undertook to break in, where a candidate has been rejected, and Jacobs finally got in.

The finance committee is another purely ornamental adjunct to the Association. Its duties consist of discovering a defalcation after it has happened. It has no more to do with the finances of the Association in a general way than it has with the rule for extracting the cube root.

The cup committee is also a part of the organization. Senator Nichols would tell the inquirer that its duty consists of buying the cups offered by the Association and paying for them. This was not the original intent of those who brought it into being, but was a development of the régime of the late lamented B—, the unspeakable, of fragrant and costly memory. Since he was decapitated at Buffalo his rule has been abrogated, but we have heard little of the committee.

For all these various offices the contest is open to those who have paid their dues and are in good and regular standing. The life members are perpetually menaced with the danger of being elected to one or the other of them, while the Shannon Amendments may escape by failing to pay their dues at the proper time.

Much good white paper is being wasted in telling what ought to be done that the Association may be saved. Why should it be saved? What would be lost if it were not saved? Not a thing that makes for the benefit of the poultry industry. Poultrymen would breed poultry and the public would buy it just the same, at as good prices and with as much satisfaction. There would be a recognized standard and recognized breeds just as there now are, just as standards and breeds are recognized in other countries. The Association is undoubtedly useful. It serves as an excuse for a lot of good fellows to get together and have a good time, and is a first-class advertisement for at least one man at a time.

What the Association might be is another story. It might do a lot of good and be a potent factor in the march of progress. If it were not a political plaything for a machine, it might be something besides a fruitful subject on which to write fulminations which do not make pleasant reading and are not pleasant to be called upon to write.

THE poultry manager of one of our experiment stations, whose name, for obvious reasons, we withhold, says in a personal letter: "All is not pleasant sailing in my department. Poultry keeping—that is, profitable poultry keeping—is not easy. That you know. Many of our scientific heads look with mild complacency upon poultry, and so long as they get the eggs and superior quality of poultry, think nothing about the skill and experience required to get them."

This is not alone true of experiment stations. Ignorance in high places concerning the poultry industry is so common that we have a fashion of being surprised when any department of government, state or national, expresses any interest in it whatever.

Beginning with the national government, the department of agriculture pays very little attention to poultry. The "Year Book," issued by the department last year, has less than twenty lines of the whole book devoted to poultry, and in these it is mentioned in the most incidental manner, while page after page is devoted to matters which the great common people are not interested in and from which no public benefit can possibly be derived.

The several state governments are just as indifferent. But half a dozen of our states have allowed their experiment stations to devote some attention to poultry breeding. New York, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Utah, Montana and Minnesota, have poultry establishments connected with their experiment stations, but in some of these, we have reason to think, the higher officials look upon dabbling in poultry as rather small business and, as our friend writes, view it with the complacency of indifference, caring nothing about the skill required to produce high quality in eggs or poultry.

Not long ago the head of the experiment station in one of our greatest poultry states wrote us asking where he could get perfectly fresh eggs for his own use. It did not seem to occur to him that the great public domain over which he presides could possibly be used for the purpose of keeping a few chickens; as well as cattle, horses, sheep and dairy cows.

The three greatest poultry states, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois do not appropriate a cent for the purpose of experimenting in poultry breeding. Two or three times the legislature of Illinois has been prevailed upon to put an appropriation for poultry experiments in the general appropriation bill, but in every case the governor has cut it out as being a waste of money, before signing the bill.

Poultry breeders, being honest, do not understand the machinery of politics well enough to acquire the pull it is necessary to have before getting recognition from the powers that be. They do not understand the value of working together in order to force the government to pay some attention to the poultry industry, which is ten times more valuable than many of the things for which money is wasted without stint.

Our friend concludes by saying, "Things will come right in the end." To our mind this shows sublime faith in the capacity of government officials to perceive that which is just before them.

ABOUT this time in the year we begin to get hen stories through the daily press. These stories are wild and weird, and do credit to the powers of imagination possessed by the gentlemen who must fill space every day in the year, whether there is anything to say or the reverse.

Among the latest of these is one which stands out among its fellows like the traditional sore thumb. One relates that while a gentleman was dining in a restaurant in a Colorado town, he bit on something in an egg which broke a tooth for him. Examining it, he found a nugget of gold worth enough to buy several teeth. The originator of this anecdote accounts for the presence of the nugget by saying the man who fed the hen that laid the egg forgot to screen the grain he fed to her through the bottom of a cane seat chair.

The Wonderful Mechanism of an Egg

AN EGG is one of the most complicated creations with which we have to do. This is true of its make-up as well as of its power to produce a living bird. In construction the egg is beautifully adapted to the treatment it is likely to receive from those who handle it and is able to withstand quite severe shocks without injury to its vitality or structure.

Every one who has operated an incubator remembers the injunction to keep the larger end highest which is almost always found in the book of instructions. The egg is pointed at one end and in the bowl like nest the smaller end naturally drops toward the center and lower part of the nest.

An egg shell is composed of very fragile material and has very few of the elements of strength in it, yet it is comparatively unlikely to break on account of its shape. At the same time the chick inside is able to break its way out because from the inside the shell is very easily broken with slight use of force.

Just inside the hard shell is found soft membranous linings, each composed of strong fibers

laced transversely, so as to give them great elasticity and strong powers of resistance. These linings separate at the large end, one following the shell and the other kept away from it by the air it contains. This is the air sac or space of which so much is heard in discussing artificial incubation.

Inside this lining is the white, composed of various mineral salts and almost pure albumen. When a fresh egg is broken the white appears to be homogenous, but if the egg is hard boiled it will be easy to peel off layer after layer of the white which shows that this part of an egg is made up of a number of layers, each distinct and separate from the others.

Suspended in the white is the yolk, composed largely of mineral salts and fat. The oil from the yolks of eggs is highly valued in many parts of the country on account of its healing and soothing qualities. The yolk is also built in layers. It is prevented from becoming displaced by a perfect contrivance. Surrounding the yolk is a transparent membrane which holds it together and from this a membranous cord, perfectly transparent,

however, extends in each direction until it reaches and is firmly attached to the inside lining of the shell at the end of the egg. This cord is curiously twisted and serves as a spiral spring to hold the yolk in its place in the center of the egg and to protect it from sudden jars, which might rupture the sac in which it is enclosed.

On one side of the yolk of a fresh egg will be found a whitish spot. This is the balance which always keeps the contents of the egg the same side up. If we turn an egg it will be but a few moments until the contents are the same side up that they were at first. This arrangement is so placed that the germ of a fertile egg is always on the top side of the contents of the egg shell. This causes the germ to always lie next to the hen when she is sitting, thus getting all the heat that the hen's body generates.

The construction of the egg is one of the finest bits of nature's handiwork, and when we consider that the smallest humming bird's egg is as complicated as the largest egg of an ostrich, we see how wonderfully well adapted to its use an egg has been made.

The Benefits of Making Haste Slowly

VERY often the beginner, and quite often the more experienced poultry breeder, becomes anxious to get on too rapidly. They desire to receive returns for their labors, which is very commendable, and they allow this to interfere with their judgment to the extent that they do not cull closely enough.

Every breeder of Standard poultry should remember that it is not the low-scoring specimens that make his reputation, but the ones which are above the average. It is better to base one's reputation on one bird good enough to win in Chicago or New York than on one hundred that are just good enough to miss winning anywhere.

The man who breeds birds which are almost good enough to win, but never quite good enough to take down the prizes in hot competition, is the one who never gets anywhere. The breeder who sells stock with which the buyer never gets a prize is not the one to whom buyers will flock with money in their hands, asking him to take what he thinks he ought to have in payment for his stock.

Winning once does not make a permanent reputation, although some breeders seem to think it

does. Any of us would rather buy of the New York winner last winter than of the winner who won five years ago and who has not exhibited since.

The consistent winner is the one of whom the public is going to buy, provided he takes proper means to acquaint the public with the facts in the case. The man who is afraid he will get a cull in his breeding flock will make more rapid progress than the one who is afraid he will make the mistake of rejecting a bird that might possibly have won at some little show.

Those who have ambition to shine as breeders of high-class poultry have only one road to follow. That is the straight way to excellence and high quality, the shortest cut to which is the severest kind of culling.

When culling for yourself do not give your birds the benefit of the doubt. If you have any doubts about the merit of a bird, reject it. Begin by selecting out those which have no possible chance of maturing into quality enough to give them a place in the breeding yard, and sell them in the market for food purposes. Then select out the poorest of the remainder and put them in your

utility flock, ready to raise utility birds. Then go through them again and select out the poorest and put them by themselves. From the remainder select your breeding stock for next season and give them the best possible care, in order that they may have whatever advantage their breeding gives them with the added advantages of extra care.

By the time all this culling has been done, the breeder who does it will probably feel that he is left a small chance to take his place among the great breeders very soon, but he will be making haste, for every time he sells a setting of eggs he will be adding to his reputation and every time his stock is shown he will become better known as one who understands his business and is among those who are coming.

It is better to take two good prizes in one of the national shows than to win a trunkful of ribbons at the small ones. He who can advertise winnings in Chicago or New York, secures the confidence of buyers and can ask much larger prices than can be asked by the man who wins at a little show. Really making haste slowly in this way is the quickest way to get to the front.

The Advantages of Specializing

THERE are a few poultry breeders in this country who have amassed a comfortable amount of money while keeping a large number of varieties of fowls, but these are exceptions to the general rule that the specialist finds more profitable customers than does the keeper of many sorts.

Those who desire to get the very best usually apply to a specialist because they think the man who keeps but one variety and gives that his whole attention is likely to be able to breed the best. Another reason that favors the specialist is that buyers conclude he allows his birds to have their liberty and that this is likely to produce better stock and more fertile eggs.

The specialist is also in a better position to get orders from new customers each year because he

soon becomes identified with the variety he keeps. Whenever a beginner makes a selection and gets ready to buy stock or eggs he soon learns the names of specialists, and is likely to apply to one of them rather than to some one who breed a number of varieties.

It is reasonable to feel that the specialist is better posted about his favorite variety than is the general breeder about each one of his several varieties.

I think it is safe to say that while the specialist has fewer chances to find customers than the general breeder he is able to obtain larger prices.

Among those who have become eminent as specialist poultrymen might be mentioned J. Y. Bicknell who was once the best known breeder of

Black Javas and Philander Williams who made his reputation from his Light Brahmas. Newton Adams was at one time so closely connected with Dark Brahmas that to speak his name was to bring this variety to mind. Say Fishel and we think of White Plymouth Rocks, and the mention of Bradley brings Barred Rocks to mind. So we might name breeders by the score. Hallock, Van Dreser, Wyckoff, Roots, Cook, Willett, and a long list who are best known as breeders of one variety although a number of these are now keeping more than one.

The specialist has many things in his favor, as he is able to put his whole mind to the improvement of one variety and thus make a name and valuable reputation in the shortest possible time.

Squab Breeding For Poultrymen



IT IS a fact that squab breeding in a small way is a safe proposition for most poultrymen, in country, village or city. Rightly done, which is mostly a matter of starting right, it involves little extra work. From an experi-

ence extending from boyhood up to the present time, with chickens and pigeons, both of which I can point out with pardonable pride as being a success, I would say Homers kept in connection with chickens are only one-tenth the fuss and bother of the latter. They are an extremely hardy and independent race, will use the same grit and and shell boxes and water dishes supplied for the chickens and will even feed with them.

They need have no nests made, no eggs gathered, marked and set, no breeding pen and, wonderful relief, no trap nests to keep the pedigrees absolutely straight. They have no diseases and none die if rightly kept, which means simply kept. They are always at work and are good up to even ten years of age. Lice don't bother them, neither does heat or cold. All they ask is a chance to fly every day in their characteristically vigorous fashion.

The average poultryman can have plenty of squabs for his home table—and they are fine eating—the year around and occasionally some to sell or give to his rich friends and never miss the time and feed spent on his pigeons.

When I say pigeons are a safe proposition for the poultryman I mean those who will buy nothing but Homers of a good flying strain and who have, or readily can add, a second story to their poultry houses. Or a liberal sized scratching shed or a vacant compartment in their home can be used as a home for the pigeons. By preference I would recommend the second floor loft, but this is not essential.

To allow pigeons to occupy the poultry house roosting room is not advisable for several reasons, the principal one being that such rooms are shut up too tightly during the winter for Homers, for chickens too, if the truth be admitted.

The beginner needs good Homers to begin with for they are the only pigeons that can be given full liberty with entire safety against loss from straying or becoming nuisances in the gardens and fields of the neighbors.

Where can one buy good Homers? From thousands of breeders, scattered all over this country, who are keeping and breeding their birds for flying or racing purposes. The National Association of Homing Pigeon Fanciers annually puts out above 50,000 registered bands and the National Federation as many more. This gives one some idea of the enormous number of Homers raised each year not for squabs primarily. However, none or few of this vast number of Homer fanciers advertise, at least outside the Homing Pigeon

W. THEO. WITTMAN

papers, which is to be regretted, as most of the Homer traffickers, in it for squab breeding, are fanciers only by courtesy, being in the business only because they hope to sell cheap stock at the price of good birds.

I would strongly advise that no birds be purchased unless they wear the band of one of the clubs mentioned above. Of course the band is no guarantee that the bird is a good one, but it is a guarantee the owner or breeder is interested for it requires attention to band youngsters at the age of from eight to fourteen days. The seamless

November, for market eggs? No, or only rarely, for the man who will grin and keep them to that age will keep them a little longer and skim the creamy profits himself.

The "mated bird" shouting is the latest wrinkle in the squab business. It is a delusion and a snare; a scheme to get more dollars for birds already priced away beyond their real value.

First of all there is no such thing as "guaranteed all mated birds." Suppose I have twenty-five pairs all mated and breeding and sell them to you. Some have eggs, some are driving and some have young. I break this all up, crate them and they make the railroad trip, ending up in a strange loft, with a new attendant with different methods of feeding and care. Do you think these birds will stay

married under such circumstances? I know for a positive fact they will not. The money you have paid out for mated birds has vanished.

The squab business as a business is no sinecure. Few have the particular knack or capacity to make it a success or to stick to it long enough to make it a success. The difference between a few Homers for pleasure and profit and the squab business as a commercial venture is as far apart as if they were separated by a great gulf.

The worst phase of the matter is the large volume of get-rich-quick literature put out by certain parties. "Get rich quick." That's it. That's what catches the "suckers." This is real reason why the bait of "all mated and ready-to-breed birds,"

bought in hundreds or even thousands of pairs is so greedily swallowed.

I strongly advise such poultrymen as have been dreaming of sudden wealth by way of the squab business to get rid of such notions. This should not stand in the way of keeping them in the notion of adding, as a start, a few pairs of good young Homers to the poultry establishment.

(Editor's note—Mr. Wittman may be relied on in everything he says. His experience is of the most practical kind and we have known him as a breeder of Homers of high quality for several years. The advice he gives is such as beginners need. Get young stock of good breeding, and start in a small way. This is good advice and those who follow it can not go wrong.)



Pigeon House With Fly.

Courtesy Elmhurst Squab Farm.

band is also a guarantee against age misrepresentations.

Having found your breeder, buy nothing but young birds, birds so young that they are still "squeakers," and from parents only which have had full liberty. Avoid buying birds from confined parent stock, especially from stock which has been confined for several generations, if you would avoid failure.

I insist that you buy "squeakers" for two vital reasons. Such only can with safety be given freedom when moved to your place. Secondly, you cannot buy young, mated, ready-to-breed good Homers in large numbers at any reasonable price. Think it out, ye poultrymen. Can you buy in quantities, early hatched desirable pullets in October and

Breeding For A Laying Type

"IF WE begin to breed for a laying type only we will spoil the shape of a good many breeds," said a poultryman to us one time, as we were discussing the question of breeding for the best results.

It strikes us that such an argument is not a very logical one for a poultryman to make, especi-

ally for one who breeds an all-round breed, such as our friend kept.

If the accepted type of hens is not the one found in the best layers, there is something wrong with the Standard. If we cannot have typical hens as type is now understood, and at the same time have hens that will lay the greatest number

for eggs possible for the breed, we should shift our ideals and reform our practise so as to be able to combine beauty with utility, for as long as eggs bring 20 cents a dozen in summer, and twice as much in winter, a large majority of those interested in poultry will choose the best layers, if they are able to do so, without regard to shape of body or color of plumage.

If all the chicks hatched should happen to develop into 95-point birds for a few years the price of pure-bred poultry would be that made by the market man. As there is no hope that more than one or two in 100 of our best strains of fowls will ever reach ninety-five points and not more than ten in 100 will reach even ninety points, the price of high-scoring birds will no doubt remain at least as high as at present, while the large majority which must pay as egg-producers, if ever, will be valued by the number of eggs they pro-

duce and the price that can be secured for them in the market place.

No one will contradict this, with any hope of making a good argument, and while conditions remain as they are we must look to egg-production as one of the great essentials to be eagerly sought after and steadily kept in view all the time.

The only way by which great egg production can be achieved is by adopting a system which will point out to us the best layers. From these we will be able to select the most prolific for breeders and thus make progress toward ideal shape combined with strong productive capacity.

This will be slow work. It is not often that the highest scoring hen in a flock will prove to be the best layer. Very often the finest hen is finest simply because she keeps in condition through non production of eggs. It is regrettable that this is true, but the fact remains that it is and we must

reconcile ourselves to facts.

The trap nest combined with pure blood in the hens we keep will put us in a position to progress in every desirable direction. This is the only way by which we can make the improvements in our poultry which will make for greater intrinsic value.

There always will be breeders who being fanciers only will not care to work for egg production. So also there always will be those who value egg production above type. It is hardly probable that the fancier who seeks ideal shape would object to high production, nor is it likely that the egg farmer will ever object to Standard shape and color. When we get a hen which meets the requirements of both we will have the one which will bring the highest price. It seems plain that we should breed for layers as well as standard requirements.

Remarkable Egg Yields of Ducks

OUR contemporary, "The Australian Hen," inaugurated a duck laying competition a year ago which has just been finished, which shows some remarkable records in the way of egg-production. Through the courtesy of A. A. Dunncliffe, Sydney, New South Wales, we are able to give the final report of this competition and commend it to our readers who are interested in ducks. We have made no change in the report further than to change the values from English money to American.

The inter-state duck-laying competition, organized by the proprietors of the "Australian Hen" and conducted by Mr. A. Beattie at Blackwall, concluded its 12 months' run on June 30. The test proved highly successful and afforded an interesting and instructive demonstration of the laying capacity of ducks. The work of the leading pens is a veritable eye-opener to almost everybody, and one valuable result of the competition should be a stimulus to duck-keeping for egg-production.

Some records have been established. The totals of the first and second pens exceed the previous best record (1313 eggs by Mr. G. Leven's White Leghorns in the late Dookie Victoria, competition) in any contest to date, while A. Snell's total of 175 in December is a record for any month in any test.

J. Ahern scored the prize for greatest value

\$30.06 in the year, A. T. Davenport being second with \$29.80. The latter was first for greatest aggregate weight of eggs in the year, and also won the prize for the best pen from a standard point of view. It is noteworthy that Davenport's Indian runners laid about seven times their weight in eggs during the year, their eggs at the close averaging the great weight of 37 ounces to the dozen.

The yards were in a well-sheltered spot, and were 15x40 feet in dimension. The houses were wire-netting enclosures, 6x15 feet, roofed with elastin. The 3 feet palings of the fences formed shelters on two sides to the houses, which were erected in corners.

The cost of feed was \$160.22, average \$1.32 per duck. The eggs realized \$299.04, or \$2.64 per duck, leaving a balance of \$1.32 per head on the average.

The competition, for one thing, showed that swimming water is not necessary for laying ducks—that is, at least, when infertile eggs are the desideratum. The feeding was on plain, simple lines. Night and morning the ducks were fed all they would eat of mash composed of two parts middlings and one part each of bran and steamed alfalfa chaff, mixed with boiling soup made of livers or fresh meat scraps. At midday, vegetable

garden waste was given as green feed. Grit and fresh drinking water were always available.

The following are the final totals, the average weight of the eggs per dozen being given in ounces in parentheses:—

J. Ahern, Arncliffe; Buff Orpingtons (32.5)	1326
A. T. Davenport, Yarraweeyah (V.) I. R. (33.5)	1315
A. Snell, Bunbury (W. A.) I. Runners (30.3)	1232
H. Fleming, Willoughby; I. Runners (31.5)	1132
Woodward Bros., Ballarat; I. Runners (34)	1061
Mrs. Fitzsimons, Gordon; I. Runners (33.5)	1013
G. Mudie, St. Ives; Blue Japanese (32)	894
A. J. Dixon, Pittsworth (Q.); I. Runners (31)	851
A. T. Hopkins, Islington; I. Runners (33.5)	791
Mrs. M. Alston, Sutherland; Rouens (27)	745
S. A. Leviek, Cundletown; I. Runners (32.3)	697
Penglas Bros., Hallet (S. A.); Pekins (34)	646
J. Kluge, Lyndock (S. A.); I. Runners (32.6)	647
Burrawong Farm, Woy Woy; Buff Orps (31)	640
Mrs. Kerr, Hurstville; Muscovies (35.5)	505
D. Settree, Davis Town; Muscovies (38)	501
J. Seltz, Blackburn (Vic); Pekins (32)	495
L. Tiejak, Bondi; Muscovies (40)	383
Mrs. Winterbottom, Botany Muscovies (36)	319

The monthly totals of the winning pen were: 37, 149, 158, 154, 126, 90, 27, 35, 119, 155, 144 and 139; while the second pen put out 12, 124, 130, 116, 146, 143, 96, 14, 33, 147, 164 and 140.

Look For Largest Net Profits

KARL WINTER

IN KEEPING poultry we must look to net profits instead of the number of eggs produced, the cost of keeping or other unreliable indications of the profits on our business.

This fact was forcibly brought to my mind while studying Bulletin 92, issued by the Utah experiment station. In this bulletin is a table showing the number of eggs produced by a considerable number of hens, the cost of feeding and the value of the eggs. This table is very instructive and I am going to make some extracts from it without wearying my readers with a long array of figures.

A pen of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns figured in these experiments. It cost 66 cents to keep one of these pullets a year and the average egg-production was 160, worth \$1.96. This shows a profit above feed of \$1.30 for each of these pullets. Two other pens of the same variety made showings not

quite so good. I have taken this pen because its egg production was the highest.

There were three pens of White Plymouth Rocks in the same experiment. The best record made by any of these pens 176 eggs for each pullet in a year, worth \$2.14. These pullets ate feed worth \$1.21 each, leaving a profit above the cost of feed 93 cents each.

It cost \$1.03 to keep a White Wyandotte hen in a pen which averaged 166 eggs, worth \$2.11, leaving a profit of \$1.08 for each hen.

In this particular case the experiment shows that the feed that would keep 100 Rose Comb Brown Leghorns would keep just 50.4 White Plymouth Rocks. Or to put it in another way, the feed that would produce 16,000 eggs, if fed to Rose Comb

Brown Leghorns, would produce 8,870 eggs if fed to White Plymouth Rocks.

These results are just what the table shows and as Mr. Dryden had charge of the experiment no one will feel inclined to say that he was likely to be prejudiced in favor of any particular breed.

This agrees with results in Australia as published in POULTRY, and I give the figures merely to show that mere egg-production is not all that should be considered when we are looking for the best breed for money making.

At a later time I shall try to give some more instructive figures from the same bulletin. We all know Mr. Dryden is a very practical poultry breeder and is not given to publishing results which do not make for something. The method of feeding and caring for the fowls he experimented with is worth studying and I hope his conclusions will be given the widest publicity.

The Laying Competition In Australia



FROM our very bright and interesting contemporary on the other side of the earth, The Australian Hen, we extract the following facts concerning the several competitions now in progress in Australia. Notwithstanding that some American poultry publications affect to see nothing of importance in laying competitions they seem to us to be of great importance not only from the results in the production of eggs but from the information to be derived from them concerning the methods of caring and feeding for the birds entered.

The competition now under way at Hawkesbury Agricultural College, the one in which the American hens figured last year, is progressing favorably. At the end of the second month a pen of White Leghorns was ahead with a record of 208 eggs. This was followed by six pens of Silver Wyandottes with records running from 154 to 190 eggs for the two months. Then comes a pen of Black Orpingtons, followed by another pen of Silver Wyandottes.

This competition attracted so many entries that an overflow competition was arranged in which fifty pens are entered, making 150 pens in the entire competition. In the overflow competition, a pen of Black Orpingtons leads and second and third places are also held by the same variety. These pens hold records of from 230 to 292 eggs. After these comes a pen of White Leghorns with a record of 210 eggs, followed by Black Orpingtons with 200 eggs and Minorcas with 200.

A very interesting competition has just ended at Dookie Agricultural College, Victoria. This is remarkable on account of the high average production. The report furnished by the Australian Hen shows the average production 172 eggs per hen for the whole number entered. It should be remembered that there are six hens in each pen, the number selected in all Australian competitions. Thirty-seven pens were entered in this competition, all but six of which made a record of above 150 eggs average for each hen. The highest record, 1313 eggs in a year, was made by a pen of White Leghorns. The next highest went to a pen of Minorcas, which is credited with 1254 eggs. Then follows a pen of Black Orpingtons with 1228; a pen of Pile Leghorns, 1218; a pen of White Leghorns, 1212; a pen of Langshans, 1210; a pen of Golden Wyandottes, 1203. No other pens made a record of 200 eggs, average.

In connection with this report comes a very clear account of the kind of houses used, the method of feeding and weather conditions.

The yards had an easterly slope. It should be remembered that the coldest winds of Australia blow from the south and that in other respects the south conforms to northern conditions in this country, the south side of the fence being the shaded one. On account of hot winds, the yards were protected by slab fences and some shade was provided in the yards.

Each pen was 25 by 62 1-2 feet, the enclosing fences being seven feet high. The houses, made of common boards were four feet square by three and one-half feet high. The front faced east and was slatted. Beneath each house was a scratching pen. The nests were placed at the north side and covered by a hinged board, placed horizontally to facilitate gathering the eggs. The houses were regularly sprayed with insecticides. The floors were covered with sawdust and the houses were cleaned twice a week.

Fresh water was supplied every day and on extra hot days twice. Shell grit was the principal form of the grit used. Litter in the form of straw was also used, among which grain was thrown to induce the fowls to take exercise and prevent the birds from eating too rapidly. Another object was to have the straw keep the earth cool by acting as a mulch, as the nature of the soil was such that it baked very hard and reflected the heat rapidly.

The birds were fed on plain wholesome feed. No attempt was made to determine what each bird ate but the average was about six ounces daily. It was noticed that the Hamburgs and Campines were the smallest eaters. Leghorns ate a moderate quantity, while Minorcas and Langshans were greedy eaters, as also were Black Orpingtons which put on fat very readily if not closely watched. Wyandottes ate less than Orpingtons, but put on fat readily.

For a period of four months there was no green feed in the pens, therefore all the green stuff had to be furnished the birds during the greater part of the year. Everything fed to the birds was made as appetizing as possible, for that goes to make digestion easy. The mixing trough was kept clean and all the feed prepared so as to be sweet and wholesome. An occasional dose of Epsom salts was given the fowls, with a little sulphur in the spring and at molting time, when the weather permitted.

The whole of the feed given was divided as follows: Wheaten chaff—which means chopped green wheat—one part; meat scrap, one part; bran, two parts; middlings, five parts; wheat eight parts. The green stuff, meat scrap, bran and middlings were mixed with five parts of water, all by weight.

It will be noticed that the Victorian manager did not feed corn at all, and it will be remembered that in the New South Wales competition the manager gave corn great credit. This is the difference between the two divisions of the Australian Commonwealth.

The nutritive ratio of the above ration is given at 1:4.19, not far from the accepted standard of 1:4.5 for laying hens.

Consider the record made by the six White Leghorn hens on this ration. They weighed about four and one-fourth pounds each, gaining about one pound each during the year. They started in at six months of age and ate about 100 pounds of feed each. From this and the water and shell they consumed, they each manufactured 219 eggs each, weighing twenty-eight pounds, added the one pound in weight and produced about 50 pounds of excellent fertilizer. Besides

this they furnished themselves with a new suit of feathers. The manager says they gave not only food for the body but food for reflection also.

The highest temperature was 111 degrees in the shade in January and the lowest 32 degrees in the shade in August. During December and January the temperature in the open sunlight ran up to one hundred and seventy degrees. This shows that the temperatures in Victoria are about the same as in Florida in this country, or of a large part of California. The rainfall ran from one-fourth of an inch to two and four-fifths of an inch for the several months, the total for the year being almost exactly twenty-two and one-half inches, indicating a very small rainfall judged by the standards of this country.

The Australian Hen is conducting a competition of its own. This is a duck-laying competition and a most interesting one it is. Nine pens of Indian Runners, four of Muscovys, two of Buff Orpingtons, two of Pekins, one of Rouens and a pen of blue Japanese ducks are entered. Eleven months of the year had elapsed at the last report which has reached us. A pen of Buff Orpington was in the lead with a record of 1187 eggs. These were followed by a pen of Indian Runners with a record of 1175 eggs. Two other pens of the same breed had made records of 1113 and 1059 eggs, respectively. This is certainly a great record, viewed from the standards of this country.

South Australia has just completed a competition at the Roseworthy Agricultural college which was not at all satisfactory to the contestants. The returns show an average egg-production of 117 eggs per hen. Why this should be so low is hard to understand, unless it is the difference in strains and that other states in the Commonwealth have better laying strains. The winning pen made a good record. This pen was White Leghorns and its record was 1251 eggs for the year. This was closely followed by a pen of the same variety which is credited with 1020 eggs. Then there is a drop to 956 eggs credited to a pen of Silver Wyandottes, the lowest record being by a pen of Minorcas which has a credit of only 316 eggs.

The system of feeding was almost exactly the same as the one which produced such good results at Hawkesbury, and the only conclusion that seems tenable is that the hens were not as good layers.

Queensland and New Zealand have each a laying competition in progress, but these have none gone far enough to make the reports valuable or interesting. We shall keep our readers informed as to results as the competitions proceed, giving such information as may lead to better methods in this country.

Those Good Breeders

I WANT to put in a plea for the good breeders of this year. Just now the papers are full of advertisements offering "the breeding stock of this year in order to make room for young stock." It seems to me this is not the best plan to follow. I have no objection to the sale of the poorer breeders from the pens used this year, but in every pen there are two or three hens of good quality which have shown the power to stamp their good points on their progeny. Among the chicks will be some which are known to be the product of certain hens, because of a family resemblance which is very apparent. If hens which have shown this prepotency

are good ones, it is a pity to sell them on the chance of finding just as good ones in the pullets of this year. They should be kept and bred another year, until it is known whether the young stock will breed as well as the old birds.

Another argument in favor of keeping the old hens until they have become entirely useless is that the eggs from old hens usually hatch better and produce stronger chicks than eggs from pullets. A poultryman who has a really good hen can afford to keep her if she lays no more than a dozen eggs a year. No one would want to keep a hen which would not make a better record than this even in

her third year, but after she has proved to be a good layer while young she will pay her way as long as she produces a single setting of eggs.

I have known Leghorn hens to lay quite well in summer after they were five or six years old, and these were willingly kept because they had proved the quality of their progeny.

A hen may seem perfectly matured when a year old but the fact remains that a large percentage of them are not, this being proved by the size of eggs they produce. Until a hen produces eggs of the average size of the breed to which she belongs, she is not matured up to the point where she is capable of giving us the strongest and best chicks.

Take the case of a hen which proves to be a good layer, the eggs of which are a little larger than the average. It is from such hens that we must breed our large-egg strains, and the time will come when size will count in the general egg market as it now does in the family trade. The poultryman who can furnish the trade with eggs that will average two and one-fourth ounces, will soon find that it already makes a difference in price whether eggs are large or small. With the standard weight calling for two ounces, eggs that weigh less are looked upon with suspicion while those that weigh more are gladly taken at a premium. This is now true of the family trade and

soon will be true of the general trade. All of the big egg-farmers know that their trade would soon find fault if all their eggs were small and would gladly furnish eggs all of which were large. When we find a hen that always lays a large egg, we should hold onto her assuming she has other good points, which may be assumed of any hen that has been considered good enough to put in a breeding pen.

I think it would be well for some of us to think this matter over and deliberately decide whether we should sell the old hens to make room, or sell some of the untried pullets and retain the old ones a year longer.

Egg-farming as a Business

THE business of carrying on a farm with the view to producing eggs as the principal crop is yet in its infancy in this country. A few such farms there are, but they are so rare that about nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand poultrymen have never had an opportunity to visit one of them.

It has been my good fortune to visit just four such places, all located in the state of New York. Two of these were undoubtedly successful and the proprietors were making money. One was apparently not very prosperous and the other had just begun to do business, but has since been made successful.

The proprietors of each of these places was asked how many eggs his hens produced in a year and not one of them was prepared to give a direct answer by stating even approximately the number. One guessed that his hens laid about 150 eggs each, another named a larger number, but a few questions showed he was guessing also, and another said he hadn't time to give close attention. He sold his eggs at 50 per cent above the market price and a good many for hatching, and knew he was making money, but did not know what it cost to keep a hen a year, or how many eggs his hens averaged.

Over in Rhode Island I found a man who, while he did not make a business of egg-farming, depended on eggs for the money made on his farm and he was able to give some definite information. It cost him from 80 cents to one dollar a year to keep a hen, according to the price of grain, and

his hens laid nearly 170 eggs each, averaging the flock. These eggs were sold for close to 25 cents a dozen, averaging the price the year through.

Outside the experiments made at a few of the experiment stations, there is no reliable data as to cost of keeping a hen and the number of eggs which average hens produce.

Isolated experiences go to show that it is comparatively easy to feed an average flock of pure-bred hens so as to induce them to produce ten dozen eggs each in a year, and a little more care will raise this two dozen more.

It is comparatively easy to arrive at the cost of keeping a hen a year, and it is safe to say that one dollar will keep her in luxury on the average farm.

At a cost of one dollar a year for feed, a hen should be well enough fed to produce 150 eggs. These are worth at ordinary market prices \$2.25, leaving a profit of \$1.25 if our estimates are correct.

Assuming that a flock is kept rather better than usual, it is within bounds to say that the profits above feed cost will approximate one dollar for each hen. At the common market price that hen will be worth fifty cents. Probably it costs not far from fifty cents to raise a hen to laying age.

One thousand hens could comfortably be kept on five acres of land, without taking extraordinary pains to prevent disease. Five acres of land contains more than 200,000 square feet and each of a thousand hens would have more than 200 square feet of room on such an egg-farm, a piece twelve and one-half by sixteen feet, which would be ample

room. Such a farm, properly managed, would supply some grain and all the green feed the hens would need in summer.

Buildings for 1000 hens would cost probably \$500, although make-shift houses could be built for less. An investment of \$1,500 would pay for the land, buildings and stock for a thousand-hen farm, from which the owner could reasonably expect to receive \$1,000 profit annually above cost of feed. There would be money from young chickens and from the sale of fowls besides the egg-money.

The man who has \$1,500 and desires to go into egg-farming has an opportunity to work for himself and get a salary of \$1,000 a year, under ordinary average conditions. The interest on his investment would be less than the value of the droppings which could be sold for fertilizing.

The right man, one who has a real capacity for the poultry business, would take such a plant and make twice as much as we have here allowed him, because he would work for a family trade and for a trade in eggs for hatching and in breeding stock.

As a plain business proposition, egg-farming does not appeal to those who want to get rich quick on small capital; but as an investment for a man who has a little money and is willing to work, there is abundant opportunity to begin with as little as \$500 and build up a business which will keep a man and his family in comfort, giving them all the necessities of life and a good many of the comforts and luxuries, all the time being his own master and working for himself.

Evil Effects of Over-crowding Poultry

OVER-crowding is the rock on which many a beginner is wrecked. It is the one thing which must be closely watched and carefully avoided. No living thing can do its best and reach the most perfect development, or retain the highest degree of health, while it is crowded.

The yard which gave plenty of room to one hundred chicks a few weeks ago is not now large enough for twenty; but very often the original number, less those which have fallen by the way, is found in such a yard.

A lot of little chicks seemingly do well when crowded together but after a time some of them cease to grow, others die of obscure diseases and the flock is rapidly decimated, while the owner bewails his hard luck and denounces the poultry business. All the time the fault is his own, and through ignorance or stupidity he has been attempting the impossible.

It is quite possible to keep laying hens in a house where they seem to be healthy and vigorous, but at the same time they do not lay. They

are crowded just enough to prevent them from laying, but not quite enough to produce disease which is plainly apparent.

Many a time a poultryman would make money with half the number he is keeping at a loss.

Numbers do not count on the balance sheet as does individual performances. If we keep 100 hens in a yard only large enough for fifty, the chances are that we get about as many eggs as we should expect to get from fifty.

Hens are not particular as to surroundings, but nature has set the limit to the number that can be kept together and we can not greatly exceed this limit without suffering the consequences.

It is much better to keep twenty-five hens, each of which returns a good profit, than 500 each of which is kept at ever so small a loss.

My experience is that the poultry house should have about four square feet for each hen. A room eight by twelve feet will accommodate twenty-five hens very nicely. A yard attached to this room should be twelve by sixty feet and as

much larger as possible. With this much room flock of hens, properly attended, should reach the limit of productiveness.

I have kept thirty-five Leghorn hens in a house eight by ten feet, to which was attached a yard sixteen by sixty-five feet, and had them do excellent work; but they lacked nothing in the way of care, having every possible attention and every day in the year the best feed that could be bought. Their house was cleaned almost every day and fresh straw was kept on the floor. Water was given two or three times a day and feed three times always, with occasional tidbits between.

If this flock had been kept for commercial purposes too much time was given it, but as it was simply a diversion, time was not considered. I have never been satisfied with the result, good as it was, for I have always suspected I had about ten more hens in that pen than I should have had.

It is much better to err on the right side and keep a few less than might be kept in a house than to keep too many.

DOMESTICATED SWANS



CONSIDERING their beauty, interest and commercial value, it is surprising that swans are not kept upon all estates which boast of ponds or suitable streams. It is probable that this neglect is due to the fact

that the young cygnets are as susceptible to cold and wet as young pheasants, so that in a very wet spring few of the young birds left to the care of parents will survive; but brooder reared swans do well and as a pair is worth upwards of fifty dollars, they pay to raise whenever environment warrants the attempt.

The young male swan of the white variety gradually turns from the sooty gray which characterizes it when hatched to a bluish gray, with neck and under surface of the body lighter in shading. By autumn it is as large as the old birds and the upper part of the body is a uniform grayish brown. These gray shades do not disappear until the second autumn molt and the birds are not white until two years old. In the third year they are fully matured and continue to breed for more than half a century.

During the winter a family stays together but with the approach of the breeding season the old birds drive the young away to take up new haunts. Each pair has its own district in the pond, lake or stream and allows no intrusion of

Wenonah Stevens Abbott

others, though (a strange exception to this law) two females have been known to hatch and rear young from the same nest, sitting by turns and not quarreling.

Swans mate for life and the pair work together in gathering material for the nest, which is always placed near the water. The female does the actual building, sitting on the spot which has been selected and rearing the walls about her. She stretches out her neck and gathers in all portable stuff within reach and, like the duck, continues to add to the nest throughout the period of incubation, so that the size is often doubled in the two months that she sets. The nests are sometimes nearly three feet in diameter and about the same in height.

The female lays from six to eight eggs, which are a dull greenish white, about four inches long and slightly more than half as wide. If the male bird is young, practically all eggs will be found fertile.

The cob, (as the adult male is called) is very pugnacious during the breeding season and has been known to break the bones of a man who walked too near the nest. The female is less quarrelsome while incubating but a dangerous

foe when her young are molested, her strength being sufficient to enable her to drown a fox which menaces her little ones.

Both parent birds are careful and faithful and, when the cygnets make their early trips to water, one of the old birds will lower a portion of its body below the surface that the young may get upon its back and rest; but when the young are in the downy stage it is usually safer to entrust them to artificial raising.

All mature swans are hardy and stand severe winters if provided with a small shed with southern exposure to protect them from heavy storms. The female swims deeper in water, because she has less lung capacity and is less buoyant. Her neck is more slender, the berry at the base of her bill is smaller and she weighs less than her mate, who not infrequently tips the scales at twenty pounds and is five feet in length with an eight-foot wing expanse.

The food of swans consists of aquatic insects, water plants and soft roots, their long necks enabling them to seek these at a great depth. They also eat grain and bread and (very rarely) small fish.

Aside from selling for breeding purposes, the swan has commercial value.

Though the flesh of adult birds is dark and poorly flavored, that of year-old cygnets is fit for an epicure. Swansdown always commands a

Swans, Pelicans, Wild Geese and Ducks in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Photo by Purvis



ready sale. It is made from the breast skin, the birds being skinned as soon as possible after death, feathers removed and down left. No quills are so good as those of swan feathers, for those are naturally very elastic and are therefore much in demand by artists, who also use them as handles for camel-hair brushes. These quills are most excellent tubes in which to enclose messages

entrusted to carrier pigeons. Such a tube, when corked, is light, dry and protects the thin paper on which the message is written from any serious damage.

The mute swans are most commonly domesticated in this country and they have been known to live a hundred years, the female remaining a good breeder to the last. The American swan,

also pure white in plumage, breeds well in high northern regions and on the Pacific coast; the Becrocks are smaller than other white varieties. Hoopers or Whistling swans are a large breed but rarely domesticated in the States. The common Black swan originally came from Australia. Its plumage is deep black except for a few white feathers in the wing.

A Pennsylvania Poultry Orchard

IN THIS number of POULTRY will be found an illustration taken in the peach orchard of our friend W. Theo. Wittman. Mr. Wittman, as is well known, is a breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorn and Silver Plymouth Rocks. He is connected with the business department of a daily newspaper and this requires unremitting attention. Notwithstanding being engaged in a business which requires close and constant attention our friend manages to make a very nice income from his poultry and to rear some fine Homers as well. Besides all this he is likely to make a name as the producer of fine fruit.

The poultry "farm" shown in the illustration is an ideal town poultry establishment. The peach orchard is four years old. In size it is just 50x120 feet. Last year from this orchard Mr. Wittman gathered eighty-five bushels of the finest peaches that could be found. Here is an object lesson for those who are thinking of entering the poultry business. Without interfering with his regular business, Mr. Wittman has made a name to be envied as a poultry breeder and has developed a talent for fruit growing which would secure him a good living in that business alone. He has combined three separate occupations and has made every one of them profitable. He might drop his newspaper business altogether and still make a good living from his poultry, and have the income from his peach trees as a dividend on his investment.

I would like to impress on the minds of those who think poultry keeping a short and easy way to wealth with the truth of the old saying: "There

is no excellence without great labor." There is no easy way to wealth or competence. The poultryman must expect to work. Unless he starts out with this truth firmly fixed in his mind he will surely be disappointed before he has secured success.

The question with a great many who are thinking of taking up poultry breeding is how much land is absolutely necessary to make it successful as an occupation from which to derive a livelihood.

The answer to this question must always depend on the man. If Mr. Wittman were to be left dependent on his poultry and his 50x120 feet orchard he no doubt could make a comfortable living for himself and his family. He has made more in one year from his poultry alone than a great many clerks, artisans or even professional men make from their work. Another man on the same place might not make enough to pay expenses.

Take a man who is not too wise to learn, and who is willing to be taught, and he should be able to make a very comfortable living from five acres, devoted to poultry, small fruits and gardening, if he is willing to work steadily and put in long hours, at a sort of labor that is not by any means the hardest a man could engage in.

On such a plant a cow could be kept, a garden which would furnish a plentiful supply of vegetables for a family the year through, could be cultivated and after a year or two small fruits for home use and to sell. Corn could be raised, but small grains would be out of the question unless an intensive

system were followed and the fowls kept yarded three or four months in the year.

Berries and grapes, apples, plums, pears and peaches could all find a place in such a poultry plant, the fruit trees occupying the same land that would be used for yards, with benefit to both fowls and trees.

Grapes and berries would need protection from the fowls during a part of the year, but usually only while the fruit was growing. If asked to give an estimate as to the revenue that might be expected from such a plant we would say that after the first three or four years the land should yield \$400 or \$500 a year and the hens clear a profit of at least \$1 each. Five hundred hens easily could be kept on five acres operated under the fruit and poultry plan. Considering the benefit a family would derive from producing milk, butter, vegetables, poultry and eggs at home, it is safe to say that a five-acre poultry farm, properly managed, should yield a revenue equivalent to an income of of \$1000 a year from a salaried position in a city. This is not holding out the promise of great wealth to the clerk or shop worker, but it is showing him how he can make an honest living and be his own boss, as independent as a king in his castle, which is worth a great deal to anyone who has been for years subject to the beck and nod of someone who paid him a stated wage for his services. To be able to sit under ones own "vine and fig tree" is worth a great deal to the average American and the poultry and fruit business promises this with the investment of less capital than any other business would require.

Dominiques -- America's Oldest Breed

WITHOUT doubt the Rose Combed Dominique is the oldest of the American breeds, by a great many years. Writers who have been in the habit of guessing and calling their guesses facts, have asserted the name came from the Island of Dominique, but there is not the least historical information on which to found such a statement. It is not at all probable that we got this breed from any foreign country.

The dominique or cuckoo color is rather a favorite freak of nature as witness several varieties of wild birds which show barred feathers in certain parts of their plumage. It is a well known fact that crossing white with black fowls often produces birds of this color and the tendency of both Dominiques and Barred Plymouth Rocks is to revert to black or white as witness the White Plymouth Rocks and the trouble taken by breeders a few years ago to secure strains which would not produce black pullets. Only a few years ago black pullets from Barred Plymouth Rock eggs were not very uncommon and to this day females without black feathers here and there are very rare.

It is very probable that the Dominique is an

evolution rather than the result of premeditated effort. They were known as long ago as immediately after the Revolutionary war and probably were common before that time in certain parts of the east.

If we are to judge from the shape of this breed it is descended from Hamburg stock, the size indicating admixture with larger breeds. The flowing tail, the full round breast and the number of eggs produced by good specimens, together with the close rose comb are all evidence of Hamburg blood.

The Dominiques are remarkably precocious, the pullets laying at a very early age. The eggs are not as large as those of some other breeds but they are produced in large numbers. The hens are fine sitters and good mothers. They are low in the leg, some of them a few years ago having been so short in the shank as almost to deserve the name of creepers. The breast is full and round the carriage proud, the cocks having very full tails and sickle feathers. The color is that of the better known Barred Plymouth Rocks, excepting it is more inclined to become muddy, lacking that clear silvery white in the light bars and that sharp

differentiation of the colors which has been bred into the best Barred Plymouth Rocks.

The cocks weigh eight and one-half pounds according to the Standard, but in real life rarely attain this weight without special forcing. If bred to weigh one pound less they would be easier to breed and the breed would do itself greater justice.

Being almost as hardy as a turkey or guinea fowl, the Dominique is well fitted to become a very useful farm fowl.

It is doubtful whether it ever again becomes very popular, unless special means are taken to bring it forward. It is rarely seen at even the largest shows and seems likely, as is the case with Jersey Blues and Mottled Javas, to disappear altogether within a few years.

The fleeting fancies of American poultry breeders rarely return to a breed which has once lost public esteem. No doubt the cause of this is the large number of new breeds and varieties—often of more than doubtful merit—which are brought forward as models of poultry perfection by the commercial aims of the age, which often leads all of us astray by holding out the glittering lure of dollars easily earned.

INSTRUCTIONS IN POULTRY RAISING

In this department questions concerning poultry breeding and poultry keeping will be answered for any of our subscribers free of charge. We can not undertake to answer questions by mail, as our time is too fully occupied to do this. Do not think you are imposing on us by asking questions to be answered in this department, for we are only too glad to assist our readers in any possible way. Your question may be similar to one that someone else has been thinking of asking and the answer may help a great many others.

NUMBER TEN

BEFORE cold and disagreeable weather comes on every poultry keeper should arrange his houses and yards so as to secure the greatest degree of comfort for his fowls during the trying months of winter.

The yards should be so arranged that water will never stand on the surface and should be so well drained that the soil will dry out quickly even after long continued wet weather.

It does not matter so much where the yards are located if they are properly arranged. From choice almost anyone would select high ground which slopes to the south or east more or less steeply, but this is not always available and each one must do the best he can in the situation he has at his disposal. It is not a great task to fill in a yard which is situated on level ground, so as to assure a dry surface at all times. When this is done the filling should be sand if it can be had at reasonable cost. The next best material is clay which can be compacted so as to present a hard, impervious surface into which water does not easily penetrate. It is an exceptional location where ordinary drainage can not be so arranged as to prevent the accumulation of water in large enough quantities to make trouble for more than a day or two.

At times in the spring when the ground is frozen, and the surface begins to thaw, there is likely to be a few days when it will be rather disagreeable underfoot in the poultry yard, which does not slope very decidedly in some direction, but this is soon over with if proper precautions have been taken before bad weather sets in.

If the north and west sides of the poultry yard can be protected by locating near a building so much the better. If this is not practicable the north side and a portion of the west side, extending from the northwest corner, should be protected by a tight fence four or more feet high. This will give a sunny corner for brighter days, when high winds are blowing cold from the north or west, and will enable the poultryman to let his hens out a good many days when otherwise they would need to be kept in confinement.

The winter yard need not be as large as it would be for summer use, as the hens will use it only for exercise and as a place where they can stand in the sun during bright weather.

The sleeping quarters should be carefully considered. If the hens can be kept comfortable during the night in winter they will get along nicely in the daytime, without special care being taken to keep them comfortable as they will take enough exercise to keep them so except when exposed to very severe weather.

It requires but very little extra work to make a perfectly comfortable sleeping room for fowls. One of the most comfortable we ever saw was used in a house that seemed to be very shabbily

built. In this house a flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks was kept the year round, and was comfortable every day in the year, although the state in which they were kept has very severe winters.

For winter use a temporary partition was set up at each end of the perches, reaching from the floor to the eave. Over this was hinged a platform, made of light pine lumber, which extended from the eave to the front of the perches. To this was fastened a curtain of ordinary coarse loose woven burlap. At night this platform was let down so as to rest on the temporary partitions, the curtain dropping to the floor in front of the perches. In the morning the curtain was turned back over the top of the platform and the platform itself was raised to the roof and held there by two hooks, such as are found anywhere and are used as gate and barn door fastenings.

This arrangement prevented the hens from getting on top of the platform in the day time and at night made a close box in which they were shut.

The texture of the burlap was such as to allow ventilation without creating drafts and the warm air inside rising to the top of the enclosed space escaped slowly through the meshes of the curtain, while fresh air was drawn in at the bottom. No matter how cold the night the hens were perfectly warm in this roosting place.

This flock was allowed to run out of doors without any protection during nearly every day in the winter. When the weather was stormy or exceedingly cold the whole flock was confined to the house, sometimes for three or four days in succession, yet the production of eggs was very satisfactory.

The so-called "fresh air" poultry houses are being earnestly boomed just at this time, but it is too early to advise their use by every one. They must be tried in various localities and under all circumstances before we can determine just how far we shall be able to go in this direction.

The best house of this sort we have ever seen was built facing the south, and three-fourths of the south side was open, this opening covered with heavy sheeting. Such an opening was found to give plenty of light no matter how dark the day might be, and it also allowed the heat from the sun to enter and warm the house in the coldest weather. Even when the sun did not actually shine one could feel the heat inside this muslin window. This arrangement gave perfect ventilation as the air passed through the cloth quite freely, but not in such a way as to create the least draft. Leghorns were kept in the house without showing a touch of frost.

Ventilation has always been the hard point to get perfect. If a poultry house is made tight the vapor from the fowls condenses on the sides of the room and in cold weather crystalizes, and at all times makes the house damp and unhealthy.

The cloth front just described overcomes this difficulty perfectly.

Another plan is the straw loft first used by a New York poultryman. This house is made square with a peaked roof, the loft being under the roof, above the square of the house. Strips are laid on the joists so as to leave an inch between them and over these straw is placed to the depth of a foot or more. Openings are left in the ends of the house near the peak of the roof. These may be closed by a door but are left open all the year except when driving rains makes it necessary to close them to keep the rain from wetting the straw.

Such a house is never damp inside, as the straw

absorbs the moisture and the wind blowing through the doors in the loft carries it away.

The pipe ventilator has not been found useful, nor is it safe, as it must be carefully constructed in order to prevent the formation of drafts.

Whatever style of house is adopted it should be so made that no drafts can enter through cracks and holes in the sides as these produce colds, rous, catarrhal diseases and lead to disastrous losses.

We incline to a simply constructed house. It is all very well if one desires to make an ornamental appearance on the outside of a poultry house, but the inside should be severely plain and easy to clean.

Nest boxes, grit boxes, dust boxes, perches, dropping boards and every other inside accessory should be so made that they easily may be taken out when it is necessary to clean the house, white-wash it or attack lice and mites.

This gives an opportunity to clean the inside appliances out of doors, where the light is good and perfect work can be done, and at the same time get at every part of the floor, walls and ceilings without having anything to interfere with freedom of movement.

There is about an equal division of opinion concerning the best kind of floors. Some contend for a floor of hard packed earth while others think nothing so good as the wooden floor. If the surrounding land is dry and naturally drained we have found the earthen floor to answer every purpose. Unless one can be sure of having a dry earthen floor it is much better to put down a regular flooring. In such cases it is well to put the floor far enough from the ground to prevent rats from burrowing beneath it and establishing themselves in quarters where it will be hard to dislodge them.

The material of which poultry houses are built need not be the costliest. Lumber that is free from loose knots is good enough. The sides should be matched lumber, or it should be ordinary weather boarding lined inside with a good building paper of some kind.

If appearances are not of first importance a good house may be made of dressed lumber, covered with some of the best roofing papers, which are freely advertised in the poultry publications. The roof may be of the same material.

We built a poultry house of rough lumber covered with a good roofing paper, cleated every eight inches with battens, such as are used for barns and outbuildings. Roof and sides were treated alike and after the building was finished the whole was painted with thick iron clad paint, the battens on the sides, window and door frames were afterward painted white. This made a very nice appearing house and has answered every purpose for five or six years, being as good now as it was the day it was built.

Questions Answered

A. F. D., Brussels, Missouri, asks: Are single combed chickens ever hatched from eggs of pure-bred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns?

Quite frequently. Even single combed Hamburgs are hatched, and the Hamburgs are the oldest rose combs we have any knowledge of. The Rose Comb Brown Leghorns are a comparatively new variety and single combs are not at all uncommon.

Mrs. H. F. B., Griswold, Iowa, wants to know how to feed and care for 250 chicks which are in a yard one and one-half rods wide and seven rods long.

This question was at the bottom of a letter relating to other business and was held in another department

until too late for a prompt reply. We are afraid it is too late to give advice for the first thing that should have been done would have been to have taken about 200 of those chicks and put them in some other place. There are five times as many chicks as should be in such a yard and we would not undertake to advise about their care for it is not to be expected that they would do well when crowded so closely. Not more than twenty-five chicks should be kept in one flock. We would like to know how those chicks came on.

J. F. W., New Orleans, Louisiana, writes what kind of fowls would you call these: They are all black with slate colored legs and the feathers stick out from the body?

They are Frizzlies, as you guess, and are an old breed. The Japanese are credited with originating them.

Mrs. E. R. P., Peotone, Illinois, asks about black-head in turkeys, spotted liver and yellow excretions.

All these are symptoms of the same dreaded disease,

black-head, which promises, if it is not stayed, to destroy the turkey industry of this country. In another place in this number Professor Cooper Curtice, biologist of the Rhode Island experiment station, tells our readers all that is known about curing this disease, which is nothing.

G. E. P., State Hospital, Morganton, North Carolina, writes to say that he set eighty-seven turkey eggs at the same time. One turkey came out in four weeks and the remainder lingered along five, six or seven weeks before hatching. He asks why this happened.

We don't know. It sounds like a dream to us.

He also wants to know if a Holland Tom bred to bronze hens will produce white turkeys and if a Bronze Tom bred to white hens will produce Bronze turkeys. They will not.

Again our friend wants to know if how often the male running with hens should be changed to prevent inbreeding?

Every year.

Regarding the turkeys our friend writes about we would like to know more. It seems impossible that eggs should be seven weeks in hatching. We hope to have further particulars.

D. G. L., Camden, New Jersey, says he bought sixteen eggs, all laid the same day by the hens in one yard and from these got sixteen chickens. He wants to know if he could breed a cockerel from these chicks to the pullets without danger of too close breeding. As the chicks are from eggs laid in one day by hens in the same yard none of them could be closer than half brothers and sisters to all the others and there would be no objection to breeding them together, except that we do not consider it a good plan to breed pullets to a cockerel. We would prefer to buy a cock of the same strain and use him in place of a cockerel. If you can buy the sire of the pullets it would not be a bad plan to use him with them next year. We believe in inbreeding, along very close lines. This is what perfects strains.

The Other Side of the Question

E. P. ROGERS

NOT ALL of your readers are advocates of the American Red movement, and would probably be interested in part of the other side of the question. The ratio of Rose Comb Rhode Island Red breeders to American Red breeders—according to the petitions presented from each side at the Pittsburgh meeting—is about 400 to 125, in the order named. Some histories of the origin of Reds say there were no Pea Combs in their ancestors, others say there were. At any rate experience proves that a cross of Rose and Single Combs, with this breed, will throw some Pea Combs. Away back in the early fifties when the farmers of Little Compton, Rhode Island, were making this breed, it stands to reason that they would not pay as much attention to comb when shape, color and egg-production were first considerations, as the present-day fancier would. One legend says that one of the ancestors of Reds was a cross between a Chittagong male and Light Brahma female, hence the Pea Comb.

During the years from 1897 to 1901, not breeding for show purposes, I had in my flock all three varieties of comb—Single, Rose and Pea. Male birds of the best type and color, regardless of comb, and females that had size and were good layers were selected for breeders, and I have had all three varieties of combs in the same pen. From corresponding with breeders of Reds in the East I find there were plenty of them that did the same thing. Thus it is shown that the genuine Rhode Island Red of today is a descendant from stock that had all these different varieties of combs.

The Buckeyes, a breed that was admitted to the Standard at Minneapolis, are nothing but a Pea Comb bred with smut—that is the way to get them dark red—with a smutty or slate undercolor. Although I have long since discarded the Pea Combs, and am not personally interested in them, yet I

think it was a rank injustice to the Pea Comb Red Club to admit them as Buckeyes.

The Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are descendants from the same ancestors, and from the same line of blood; they have the same type and the same color, and from eight years experience in this climate (Nebraska) one variety is as hardy as the other, will withstand the cold fully as well and there is no difference in their laying qualities, all are practically the same except shape of comb, and these different varieties are bred to satisfy a demand—it is purely a matter of taste which kind of combs are bred for, they are the same otherwise.

Mr. Editor, in your article in July number—and that is what incited this—you say the American Reds were legally admitted and illegally thrown out. Why? Where are your new breed characteristics?

The first prize Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerel at three of our largest shows last winter—Detroit, Chicago and Toledo—had no black in wings and nearly all red sickle feathers. I have seen single comb cockerels in the show room that scored as high as 93 1-2 with absolutely no black in wings, and another with the proper black in this section that scored but 91 1-4; the third Rose Comb Cockerel at Toledo—I raised this bird myself—had a slate barring in undercolor, and if he had had a Pea Comb, he would have been a Buckeye, pure and simple. Thus you can see that a Rhode Island Red could be exhibited as a Buckeye if you put a Pea Comb on him; or as an American Red, if you put a Rose Comb on him. Whether the females have a ticking in hackle or not; whether they have black in wings or not;

whether a clean or smutty undercolor; or whether they have red or black tail, they are Rhode Island Reds just the same. I have a letter from one of the oldest and most prominent judges in the middle west saying that he would give the award, other things being equal, to a Red with a red tail and solid red wing flights. Again I say they are all the same type. I am not personally interested in Rose Combs either, having discarded them for Single Combs, but I have had them all and the only real difference in the three varieties is the comb. They are all Rhode Island Reds and with a blood line behind them longer than our old Plymouth Rocks or popular Wyandottes.

As to their vitality side, that speaks for itself, and is not the object of this article. What I wish to point out, is, according to my knowledge, both the Buckeyes and American Reds were illegally admitted to the Standard, because they have no new characteristics. The Standard of the Rhode Island Red Club, of America makes no mention of shade of red in the male. They may be light, medium or dark, and whatever shade of red they are bred for, you cannot get far enough away from their present-day characteristics as to call them a new breed or entitles them to a new name in the American Standard of Perfection.

[Editor's Note. Barring a few inaccuracies this very fairly presents the other side of the question. As Mr. Rogers does not breed Rose Combs, he is naturally outside the domain of those particularly interested. We would like to know where he heard of 400 Rose Comb breeders protesting. We have kept in rather close touch with this movement and had not heard of it before. Four hundred Rhode Island Red breeders were alleged to have protested but not all of them were Rose Comb breeders. Later we shall have something further to say on this subject.]

The Language of Pigeons—R. S. McCook

NOW that POULTRY has so kindly decided to give pigeons a show in its columns I feel that it would be a good idea to correct the paragraph in pigeons under the heading of "The Language of Domestic Fowls" by H. N. Carew in the May edition of POULTRY. The statement which I refer to is: "Pigeons have very limited powers of talking, using but few sounds and those for love-making."

While I do not claim to have had much experience with pigeons, I will say that while I have kept them I have found that they use their power of speech for at least three different expressions:

fear, love and to challenge another to battle. I might add that he orders another bird which has ventured too near his nest, away in much the same manner as a man would a trespasser on his property.

I do not want anyone to think that I intend to say that Mr. Carew is altogether wrong for he is not, but then go into your own loft and stick your finger at a cranky sitting hen, and she will in a good many cases slap you with her wing or give you a peck, at the same time emitting a note of alarm or anger, as much as to say: "be careful or you will get hurt." Again watch the cocks fight-

ing and I am sure you will admit that their coos are taunts, threats and challenges.

We can not understand the language of birds anymore than we do of a Chinaman. If we could, I have no doubt that it would be interesting to listen to them awhile. The different varieties of pigeons have a great many different sounding coos. Mr. Carew also says that a person can not learn much by studying the languages of birds. This is true only to a certain extent. If we study the pigeon language, we find that the coos which all sound alike to us on first hearing them, have a great many different meanings.

Funny Facts About Poultry Breeding



IT IS a curious fact that those who have no experience in breeding poultry have an unlimited capacity to accept big stories concerning the profits of the business. We have never encouraged the dissemination of overstatements about poultry keeping, for the reason that we have always believed the truth to be good enough to encourage anyone with the liking for poultry to take it up.

It requires a peculiar talent to make money out of poultry as an exclusive business, and very few people in this country depend entirely on poultry for their entire living. On the other hand poultry in connection with fruit growing, farming, dairying or gardening can be made very profitable. On quite a large number of farms the money derived from the poultry kept on them is the largest part of the income, because the products of the farm are used to feed the poultry and this in turn is sold for money. This sort of poultry farming is the kind that pays large dividends.

A few who own land near the large cities depend on poultry keeping for their income, but these are situated where circumstances are exceptionally favorable.

We do not hesitate to say that a man who has a little land can make a better living by keeping poultry, as a source of the larger part of his income, than by devoting his holding to any other purpose. In short poultry keeping brings the best results when it is combined with some other occupation.

Telling the truth need not deter any one from taking up poultry. It is the most profitable business that can be engaged in, for any one who has land, but the land should be used for some other purpose as well as for poultry.

A contributor to our contemporary "Poultry", London, Eng'and, puts the truth in a very humorous way and we have extracted from his remarks the following:

"Despite the spread of Christianity, the habit of money-making continues to increase with alarming rapidity. They say that the habit originated in America, and I am quite willing to believe this, for I was reading the other day an American publication called "Ten Thousand Dollars a Year from Six Hens." This was written by a genius who lived in the same house with a person who knew a man whose uncle kept fowl, and so he was not talking through his hat, as the poet would say. However, when I got inside the book I was somewhat disappointed. The author acknowledged he had never made quite as much as ten thousand dollars in a year from six hens, but he saw no earthly reason why other people should not do it and as a guarantee of good faith, and by way of giving a little premium away with the book as a

souvenir, he mentioned a few necessities, such as food, water, perches, and nest boxes, without which the six hens would not be very comfortable. I understand the book sold so well that another man who saw it on a bookstall went straight off to the nearest poulterers for a few dead chickens and some feathers, by way of local color, and wrote a book called "Twenty Thousand Dollars a Year from Five and a Half Hens," which went through numberless editions, and made the fortunes of several publishing firms. Later, I am told that an opposition firm has commissioned a well-known war correspondent to write a book called "Fifty Thousand Dollars a Year from One Hen and a Rabbit," promising a record sale and a public monument upon his death. The war correspondent declared that he had never seen a fowl

literature and old furniture would turn up their noses at a stale egg or an ancient hen. Where's the consistency? But as I was going to say, the competition in imaginative poultry literature seems likely to spread to England. It is very hard for a truthful writer to get a book published nowadays. I know a man who wrote a very sensible book showing how he made \$2.50 a year profit on each of his laying hens, and the publisher refused to look at it in its present form, but undertook to make it a success if the writer would change the \$2.50 to \$50. Of course, the public is to blame. It likes to hear about the money it ought to make and might make, and evidently it prefers a bookful of cheerful lies to a volume of sad and sober truths.

I know a shoemaker in a small way of business who is convinced that if his wife would only let

him give up his shop and take a bit of land in the country, he could make a fat living out of a few utility hens. He has got a colored picture of a Game cock stuck up at the back of his shop, and he reckons he has studied this sufficiently to know the anatomy of any fowl he comes across. Then I have known dozens of young men who would have been ornaments to such businesses as hot-cross bun making or rainbow painting, but who perversely imagined that a fortune on a large scale awaited them on some small patch of land that would accommodate a few reasonably behaved hens. I say reasonably behaved because a person like this does not want to be out feeding them every few hours. It interferes with other matters, not to speak of running to considerable expense. As one or two people have pointed out to me, there are quite



A Portion of Theo. Wittman's Poultry Orchard.

Silver Plymouth Rocks.

in real life, but it was pointed out that he had a generous fund of imagination to draw upon, and the proof reader could fill in what was necessary.

"Now where is this sort of thing going to stop? The public appreciates it. It evidently feels itself flattered at being supposed to be able to do wonders, even if it knows it can't, and so I expect the next development will be the publication of a monumental work entitled, "How to Make a Million a Year by Letting Fowls Alone." It is also becoming very evident that popular novelists and poets will make more butter to their bread by giving up trashy love stories and odes to spring (not wet springs of course), and turning out poultry books with some big figures on the cover to catch the public eye, and it is morally certain that if the Bard of Avon had been living in America at the present day he would never have turned his attention to silly ghost stories such as "Hamlet" when there was an opportunity of lining his pocket by editing a poultry book with a healthy title. This statement may shock some people who admire Shakespeare's works; but there's no accounting for tastes. The very people who dote on old

a number of petty little drawbacks to poultry farming which those who are interested in popularizing the industry should endeavor to have done away with.

It is a pretty serious matter for a young man who has just gone into poultry-farming and bought a new hammock on the strength of it, to discover he has to keep waking up every few hours to see whether the birds are thirsty. But it is even worse to estimate that an ordinary hen should lay 250 eggs a year, and run up a wine bill on the strength of the estimated production of 10,000 hens, and then find the wretched birds can't count properly, and lay only fifty eggs instead of 250. It is also a piece of cheek for grain dealers to charge high prices for wheat and barley when the stuff grows wild in the fields, and, on the whole, these little failings will play the very old gentleman with the industry, and drive out many who would have been pleased to make money.

"It is many years ago since the idea got about that there was money in poultry-farming, but up to the present no one seems to have discovered a reliable way of getting it out. The poultry-keeping

experiences of our venerable ancestor Adam are not recorded, but there is no reason to believe that he did any better than his enlightened progeny, while it is pretty certain that the most rainy season on record upset all plans and calculations of our first and greatest zoologist, Noah. King Solomon presumably kept peafowl more in nature of a hobby than for making profit, and it is much to be feared that the ancient Britons found the plague of vermin of the mastodon and behemoth's order go sadly against the business. For a little time during the Roman invasion there appeared to be some possibility of making money out of poultry farming, as, owing to the sporting proclivities of the Romans there was a strong demand for fighting cocks, and the commission agent of Leadenhall Market had a standing contract with Julius Caesar to supply anything with fight in it, from a Game bantam to a Christian martyr.

But when the Romans went home the boom vanished, and not even the Norman invasion and the adoption of French methods could put the industry on a sound footing. In fact, the people didn't take kindly to the crested and feather-legged French breeds at all until William the Conqueror passed a law decreeing that every poultry farmer who didn't keep Houdans and Faverolles should lose his head, not to speak of his life.

"When the country got tired of fighting and settled down to peace, poultry farming revived a little, and in the days of Henry the Eighth there were some fairly good seasons, though occasionally a person who had given an order for a hundred spring chickens to celebrate somebody's birthday would hurriedly countermand the order on account of being called away to be executed. A few years later the Government woke up to the necessity of

assisting the industry, and sent Sir Walter Raleigh to America to discover White Wyandottes, trap-nests, and tobacco. As time was short he did the most important thing first, discovered the tobacco, and left the other things for a later generation. And, after all, I don't see how a respectable poultry farm could possibly be run without tobacco. I once tried to run a poultry farm without it for two days, and it nearly killed me, so I think we ought to consider Sir Walter Raleigh one of the best friends the poultry industry has ever had."

Under all this flippancy there is a vein of sober truth as every one who has had large experience knows. What we need is more truth and less theory. When we secure this the poultry business will become greater than it is now and will continue to increase in importance as compared with other industries.

Incubator Manufacturer's Meeting

THE third annual meeting of the Incubator Manufacturers' Association of America was held at Indianapolis, July, 19-20, with a large attendance of representative incubator manufacturers.

President A. F. Cooper occupied the chair. On account of sickness in his family the secretary, J. S. Gilcrest, could not be in attendance and M. O. Adams, was appointed secretary pro tem.

The meeting opened with an address from President Cooper followed by reading of the minutes after which the various committees reported.

The committee on freight rates reported that it had been found quite possible to secure from the railways a considerable concession in rates, thus saving a large sum to purchasers. Previous to the organization of this association incubators had been classed at first class rates without hope of reduction. The association expects to secure other concessions in the interests of purchasers.

Mr. John W. Myers delivered an excellent address on adjusting difficulties and misunderstandings whenever they come up between the manufacturer and purchaser. His views were in perfect harmony with all who were present. The disposition of the manufacturer is to be entirely just and dispose of all such matters in an equitable and satisfactory manner. Every manufacturer of incubators has the interests of his patrons at heart.

Mr. Milton O. Adams delivered an address on

the subject of feeding hens for fertile eggs, emphasizing the necessity of incubator operators using the utmost pains in handling breeding stock, to the end that the highest possible degree of fertility may be secured in eggs produced for hatching purposes. The members of the association united in agreeing that the chief source of all incubator troubles lay in the use of eggs that have not properly been fertilized.

Mr. James Homan delivered an address on incubator advertising which besides being full of instruction for the manufacturer also brought to mind the relation between the poultry press and association.

There was a general discussion regarding the importance of every manufacturer becoming a member of the association, as it is necessary to have the support of all in order to accomplish the great work mapped out. Some have misconstrued the publicity heretofore given the association and have misinterpreted the motives which brought it into existence. The sole motive that impelled the founders of it was to bring about a more harmonious condition between the manufacturers. The incubator business is no longer a dollar business but a million-dollar industry. The poultry press is organized, the representative poultry breeders have the American Poultry Association, and almost every breed of fowls has its special association. States, counties and communities all recognize the importance of organizing to further the poultry industry in their territory, and it fol-

lows that incubator manufacturers can band together for their mutual benefit. It is not the intention to dictate prices or say to any manufacturer in what territory he shall operate, or assume any authority of this kind.

It was at one time reported that an incubator trust was to be organized. Nothing of this kind is contemplated. The incubator industry is not in the hands of those who would be in favor of anything of this kind.

While the principal point in view at the time the association was organized was to help the consumer, yet there are many things which it may do to help the manufacturer. The incubator industry has attained to such proportions as to be worthy of the most earnest support of all who are engaged in it and it is only by the closest organization that many of the benefits hoped for may be secured.

At the election of officers the following named gentlemen were elected to the offices indicated: President, James Homan, Springfield, Ohio; Vice-president, L. A. Banta, Ligonier, Indiana; Treasurer J. W. Myers, Quincy, Illinois; Secretary, Milton O. Adams, Hiawatha, Kansas.

As the retiring president, A. E. Cooper, is no longer actively interested in the incubator business, which renders him ineligible for office, he was made an honorary member in recognition of his valuable services to the association. The members of the association were royally entertained by The Inland Poultry Journal and The Fanciers' Gazette, both of Indianapolis.

Some Little Things Often Neglected

POULTRY keeping is a business which requires attention to so many little things that some of them are often neglected. I want to call attention to some of these things and to say that while some of them are not seemingly of great importance, neglect of any of them may lead to very serious consequences.

The water supply is often neglected. The feeder is in a hurry. He sees that water still remains in the drinking vessels and thinks it will do until another time. Pure water is as essential to health as pure feed and fresh air. The evil effects of drinking impure water may not show at once or may produce results which are not attributed to this cause but the bad effects are certain and damage will follow if poultry is allowed to drink it.

As long as lice and mites do not get thick enough to begin to disturb those who go into the

poultry house they are not likely to be disturbed. There may be uncounted thousands of them hidden in the cracks and crevices about the house before one is seen, as they are night workers and hide by day. The war against these pests should be started at the beginning of the season, whether they are seen or not, and should be kept up until cold weather comes.

Cleaning the poultry house is often put off from day to day until foul odors poison the air and breed the germs of deadly disease. The rank ammoniacal odors from fermenting droppings are the forerunners of serious diseases of the mucous membranes and many a case of canker or roup might be traced to filthy houses.

The soil in the yards is sometimes neglected until it is unfit for a place where poultry congregates. It does not take long for a small flock of poultry

to defile quite a large run. Feed is often thrown into the yard for the fowls and, if these are filthy, the feed is contaminated and disease is thereby invited.

Poultry yards should be so arranged that green stuff could be grown in them if possible. If this can not be done the soil should be spaded over every few days or the surface soil should be carted off and clean soil put in its place.

Strict attention to these little details, as well as all others requires work, but I assume that the poultryman desires to do his whole duty by his birds. If this is the case, labor will not stand in the way of doing the things that need to be done. The man who is just keeping poultry without caring to improve it, or maintain it at the highest degree of health and productiveness is not the one for whom this is written.

WINTER EGG PRODUCTION



THE market poultryman seeks to promote egg-production in winter because at that time prices are better than during the other seasons. To secure eggs at this season the poultryman must so feed his hens that they will lay out of the season natural to them. The wild hen laid a few eggs in the spring and was non-productive the remainder of the year. The domestic hen of today lays anywhere from 6 to 250, according to her individual capacity to produce eggs. Almost every one who has used a trap nest has discovered wide variations in the productive capacity of his hens, even when all of them were of the same strain and closely related.

The most accurate general returns that we can find give the average egg-production of the hens of this country as being something near five dozen a year for each hen. Assuming that half the hens lay fewer than sixty eggs and the other half more, it is plain that if we could discover which of them fall below the average we could soon increase the average, and that by selecting the best for a series of years, we could in the end double, triple or quadruple the average as it now stands.

One fact which is given very little attention is true of all life, whether animal or vegetable. That is that certain nutritive elements, of which a very small quantity is used, are just as necessary as those of which comparatively large quantities are required. For instance silica is necessary to the growth of wheat straw or the outer hard shell of the stalks of corn, cane and other similar plants. It is also the element which gives glossiness to the plumage of birds, the gloss coming from the shining atoms of the mineral. Without silica wheat and corn could not make a perfect growth nor could the plumage of fowls be perfected. It requires but a very small quantity of silica for plants or birds, but that small quantity is absolutely necessary. Animals and plants require phosphorus, iron, sulphur and several other mineral elements in small quantities. No one should make the mistake of thinking these are unimportant for they are of first importance to the well being of our birds. To be sure we need not worry much about them for grains contain, sulphur, phosphorus, iron and other mineral necessities, but for hens laying heavily they do not contain enough.

From what has recently been published on the subject of minerals in their relations to nutrition, it may be gathered that this part of the necessary feed for the production of eggs should not be neglected. I am confident that many times the non-production of eggs in winter is due to the lack of these elements in which grain feed is deficient.

While the production of eggs no doubt depends on the individual characteristic of the hen, and one hen will naturally produce many more eggs in a year than another, it is still true that we may feed our hens in such manner as to induce them to lay more eggs than they would had we not taken extra care of them.

If we desire to promote the production of eggs during the winter, we must begin early in the season. The pullets should be liberally fed on such a ration as will induce the perfection of bodily maturity. Such a ration will give the bird a vigorous body, able to endure the strain of elaborating from her feed and producing many eggs.

Every living animal requires first a certain quantity of feed to keep life going. There is a constant waste from the rejection of inert matter, which has served its purpose, from the system and

this must be replaced every day in the year. Then there is the energy required to maintain animal heat, which requires feed for the heat of the body is maintained by burning feed. This quantity of feed is called the "food of maintenance."

After this quantity is supplied the remainder goes to adding to the weight of the birds, by filling out their muscles, or storing fat in the body, or the production of eggs. Further than this some of the feed may actually be wasted and pass with the excretions without having ever served any useful purpose. It is probable that waste of this kind is constantly going on for we rarely feed a ration which is so absolutely balanced that it contains every element in proper proportion, and unless we do this some of the elements are wasted.

So difficult is it to arrive at absolute conditions concerning nutrition that the very best information we have has been derived from experiments from which conclusions are deduced by indirect methods. However, it has been found in practice that the food tables may be depended on in compounding rations to produce profitable results and that is the point to be considered, so it matters but little whether we understand exactly what occurs during the process of elaboration from feed into nutritive compounds, which are changed into blood and used for the support of the several parts of the body or the production of eggs.

If we feed our pullets a ration which will best promote egg-production we shall also feed them that which goes to the building up of their bodies so as to make them vigorous and healthy. This is true because the egg contains all the elements of nutrition for a perfect chick, and is probably the best example of a perfectly balanced food product we can find in nature.

In order to know what to feed we must experiment for ourselves or adopt the simpler and easier way of relying on the experience of others who have been successful. If we do this we find that a ration composed of one part protein to four or four and one-half parts of carbohydrates has been found to produce good results. It should be remembered that a "ration" is feed enough for a whole day, otherwise a mixture of such feeds as should be used in one day.

Before we can figure rations we must know something of the chemical constitution of the feeds at our command in order to be able to mix them so as to secure the proper nutritive ratio. From the best analyses obtainable I have made the following table. In this table instead of giving fats in each different kind of feed I have multiplied the fat by 2.4 and added it to the carbohydrates, as authorities agree that one pound of fat in feed stuffs is worth 2.4 pounds of carbohydrates. By adding them together we arrive at the same results and simplify the table.

Analysis of Common Feeds

	Protein	Carbohydrates
Corn,	10.3	82.4
Wheat,	11.9	77.
Oats,	11.8	71.7
Barley,	12.4	74.1
Buckwheat,	10.	69.8
Kaffir corn,	9.9	82.1
Wheat bran,	16.1	65.3
Wheat middlings,	15.6	70.
Clover meal,	12.3	45.
Alfalfa meal,	14.3	48.
Oil meal,	33.2	45.6
Dried blood,	22.3	6.
Meat scrap,	66.	32.1

In the above table only the digestible protein and carbohydrates are given, as these are all the feed we can get any good from, except the mineral matter which is always present in all feeds. I make this explanation because the figures do not agree with other tables which have been published in which the whole content of these two elements are given. The figures in the table represent the number of pounds of the two elements which are present in 100 pounds of feed as it is generally found, the analyses used being the average of a large number.

To determine the nutritive ratio of a feed we divide the carbohydrates by the protein, and the result gives the ratio. For instance corn has 82.4 pounds of carbohydrates and 10.3 pounds of protein in each 100 pounds. Dividing the carbohydrates by the protein we find the quotient to be exactly eight. This shows that corn has eight times as much carbohydrates as protein or that the nutritive ratio of corn is 1:8. As we desire a ration which has a ratio of 1:4.5, we see at once that corn has a preponderance of carbohydrates. This is called a "wide" ration. Meat scrap is given in the table as having sixty-six pounds of protein and 32.1 pounds of carbohydrates in each 100 pounds. Dividing as before we find the quotient to be approximately 0.486 or 1:0.486, not quite one-half pound of carbohydrates to one pound of protein, a very large preponderance of protein. This is called a "narrow" ration. With these two feeds alone we might mix a ration which would be exactly balanced, but it would have two faults. It would be greatly concentrated and not have the bulk necessary for the best results, and it would lack that variety which is also necessary. We must make feed palatable if we would have it digested thoroughly and produce the results we seek. In order to secure a ration properly balanced we must do some guessing for there is no rule by which several kinds of feed may be mixed so as to determine in advance the nutritive ratio. This is one of the things that must be worked out by guess and changed about until we strike the proper mixture. Let us try a mixture:

Clover meal, 1 part.
Meat scrap, 1 part.
Bran, 2 parts.
Middlings, 5 parts.
Corn, 8 parts.

Here we have seventeen parts, each of which to make it much easier we will call 100 pounds, although pounds or ounces would do equally as well.

Assuming, then, that there are 100 pounds in each part and taking the analyses as they appear in the table given above we find that we have 1700 pounds of feed, which contains 271 pounds of digestible protein and 1217 pounds of digestible carbohydrates. Following the rule given above, dividing the number of pounds of carbohydrates by the number of pounds of protein, we have as the quotient almost exactly 4.5 giving us a ration with the nutritive ratio of 1:4.5, just what we were looking for.

The best way to feed this mixture would be to make the clover meal, bran, middlings and meat scrap into a mash and feed at one time in the day and feed the corn at another time. It will be noticed that there are eight pounds of corn for nine pounds of all the other feeds. In order to feed the mixture so as to preserve the nutritive ratio we should feed eight pounds of corn in the same time we were feeding nine pounds of all the

other feeds. This will be easy to do after a little observation.

Suppose the feeder desires to feed whole wheat, barley, kaffir corn or oats instead of corn. This easily could be done. All these grains are nearer a balanced ration than corn and it would require slightly less of any of them to balance the ration. To do this however would be reducing the bulk and not fill up the fowls enough to satisfy them. To overcome this objection add a little more clover meal to the mash, making it more bulky but less nutritious.

As to results: It is within my knowledge that a

flock of hens fed on a ration approximately the same as the one given above has produced an average of more than 170 eggs each during a year.

In connection with the above feed, pure water and grit should be given regularly. If the mash is salted about as it would be for human use it will assist digestion and promote the health of the fowls.

If green stuff is abundant or easy to secure the clover meal may be omitted but a much larger quantity of green stuff should be used, as cabbage, lettuce, fresh cut grass and similar green, stuff is largely water. The fowls will eat large

quantities of these and drink less water if any of them are substituted for the clover meal. I have written clover meal in this article but cut clover is just as good. It will be observed from consulting the table that alfalfa meal is considerably richer in protein than clover meal, and if this is used it will increase the value of the ration by this difference in the protein content.

A study of the table given above will show just what value to put on any of the common feeds to be found in this country and each one will be able to vary the mixture to suit his surroundings and at the same time secure a balanced ration.

Keeping Poultry According to Books

MOST of us hold prejudices against one thing or another for which we have no good reason. We simply do not like this, that or the other thing and do not undertake to analyze our reason for such a state of mind.

When farming, stock keeping, poultry raising and other kindred industries began to attract enough attention from men of scientific attainments to induce them to undertake the task of lifting them from guess work vocations to a place requiring skilled and educated men in their operation, the ignorant and uneducated formed the fashion of laughing at "book farming", just as their ancestors of a generation or two back had laughed at "book larnin" of all kinds.

Laughter and scorn have always been the principal weapons of ignorance. The man who lacks education or skill along any line very often ridicules the things in which he is lacking in order to make it appear that he is superior and holds the things he laughs at in small esteem.

There is still left in us some of the old leaven of the intolerance which grows out of ignorance. We are all of us more or less likely to laugh to scorn the things we do not understand and for that reason do not value.

The poultry business has been greatly handicapped by this sort of indifference. Too many people assume that the books, papers and magazines published in the interests of the poultry business are simply put forth to line the pockets of the publishers and that the matter they contain is the work of theorists who have never had any practical experience.

We do not need to go far abroad to find people who are rather proud of the fact that they do not know one breed of fowls from another, being inclined to boast of this lack of knowledge as if it were meritorious instead of discreditable.

There is no earthly reason why we should not be willing to take instructions from the printed page. Very few men who never saw a fowl would, having never had any experience, begin by accepting the dictum of some one who had gone over the ground before us. To get a start we have all been obliged to call on the information acquired by others, who got started by going to those who had gone before them.

Now it does not matter in the least whether we go to a neighbor and talk poultry breeding over with him or get our information from some neighbor who lives two or three states away or possibly on the other side of the earth. The only difference is that the first gives us information by word of mouth and the other from the pages of a book or magazine.

If the one is as reliable as the other the information they give is exactly the same value. There is usually this difference: The man who talks, often says things he does not mean exactly, while the one who writes sets his words down more deliberately and with greater care, knowing he may be called upon to substantiate them some time.

Those who are giving all or the larger part of their time to the problems of poultry breeding, are very likely to discover new facts, or improve old methods, because from constant thinking along one line their minds go out and study every phase

and side issue that happens to attract them.

It would be impossible to convey valuable information to the whole world by word of mouth, while through the wide reaching circle of readers, who look to the poultry publications, such information may soon be spread to the most remote places on earth where interest in poultry is manifested. These words will be read by people in every civilized nation on earth, and what our contributors say in these pages reach those interested in poultry everywhere that poultry is found and bred with care and forethought.

There was a time when some poultry publications were edited by those who knew little about the practical end of the business. Now the poultry editor who has not been through the work of breeding fowls from beginning to end is rare. A poultry publication which did not furnish perfectly reliable information would soon lose its reputation and influence and cease to exist.

Poultry keeping by the book is perfectly feasible and modern publications go into details so minutely that any one may, without danger of suffering loss, take up the business and successfully carry it out in every detail through studying what is printed concerning it.

Mere causal reading of poultry literature is not enough. Every part of it that particularly interests the beginner should be carefully studied until it is firmly fixed in the mind. Make it a study as you would study a school book and the information will do you as much good as it would were it given you orally by the most expert poultryman in the land.

The Best Way To Feed Poultry

RECENTLY some publications which should know better have been advocating a system of feeding which, if generally adopted, would lead to trouble. These publications have been advising that poultrymen put all sorts of feed in self-feeding hoppers, where the fowls can get at them at any time, allowing the hens to select the kinds of feed that suit them best. It is asserted that if a hen is given liberty of choice she will select the kind of feed she needs and prepare a balanced ration for herself.

I am free to say she will do nothing of the kind. Set pie, cake, sweetmeats, preserves and jams before a boy or girl, together with cereal foods, brown bread and other wholesome substantial, and which do you think will be eaten first? You and I know that the "goodies" would disappear the first thing and the substantials would follow at a much slower rate.

We haven't any reason to believe that a hen knows anything about balanced rations or that

her natural appetite craves just the proportion of different feeds that will be best for her.

If we put a lot of self-feeding hoppers in our poultry house and fill each with a different kind of feed, it will be found that some of them will be emptied a long time before the others. It will depend on what the fowls have been fed, which ones will be emptied first. I have had a flock of hens, which was fed from the shell to maturity on dry feed alone, refuse even to taste a delicious mash, because they had never been taught that it was something to eat. It took a week of starvation to teach that flock that a nice mash was worth eating and it was a long time before it was readily eaten.

Fowls that have been fed one grain almost exclusively will be slow to try any other. I have known fowls that had been fed corn and wheat to refuse oats for some days before eating them readily.

The best way to feed is to mix the different

grains so they will supply the proper proportion of the nutritives and feed the mixture, or feed such quantities of the grains separately, as would make the proper mixture.

I have found it profitable to keep dry wheat bran before the fowls all the time. This is kept in a narrow trough with strips over the top to prevent the hens from scratching the bran out, the space between the strips being just wide enough to allow them to pick out the bran. They will eat a large quantity of this and it is a good egg-food.

Meat scrap and cut clover may be fed in the same way, only the quantity must be limited to the needs of the fowls or they will be sure to eat nothing else while these feeds last. This is especially true of meat scrap and quite true of cut clover, if it is of fine quality.

If you want the best results in the way of saving feed and egg-production, don't depend on self-selected rations for you will find them both costly and ineffective.

Advice About Squab Breeding



BULLETIN issued by the Department of Agriculture gives some practical advice about breeding pigeons and squab rearing for market. As the matter was written without any ulterior motives in view it may

be taken as being very nearly correct and we are glad to give our readers the benefit of the matter in a condensed form.

No matter how well selected the stock may be nor how perfect the house no one can succeed for a very long time without supplying his birds with proper feed. It may be true that some breeders seem to succeed for a while by feeding wheat and corn only, but no one ever produces as good squabs with these staples as could be pro-

duced by feeding a variety of feed. When free, pigeons select a variety of grains avoiding one kind and choosing another as their appetites may dictate, but when enclosed they are obliged to depend on what their keeper gives them.

For this reason much depends on the breeder. He must exercise good judgement in selecting a variety of feeds and not only must he supply a variety but he should not stint his birds in quantity or quality.

There should be a feed room in the pigeon house furnished with bins, having a compartment for each kind of feed. Instead of bins boxes or barrels may be used.

The squab breeder should keep on hand sifted cracked corn, Canada peas, wheat, German millet, Kaffir corn and hemp. These are the staple feeds.

Upon the floor of each pen spread a thin layer of clean sand and in small boxes, such as cigar boxes, keep a supply of fine table salt, fine ground oyster shell, pigeon size, and charcoal crushed to about the size of coffee grains. Keep each of these in a separate box and fill the boxes about

one-third full. These three things are essential to the health of the pigeons. Clean out the boxes once a week. Do not fail to keep salt before your birds all the time for it is very essential to good health and thrift.

In each pen place a feeding trough four feet long, ten inches wide and one and one-half inches deep. The feeding trough is placed in the middle of each room rather than in the open fly, in order that the grain may not be exposed to the weather.

For the morning ration use about six pints of a mixture of equal parts of cracked corn, wheat and peas, well mixed, for each fifty pairs of birds, taking care that the troughs are clean before putting the grain in them. The ration for the afternoon is equal parts of cracked corn, Kaffir corn, millet and peas.

movements, and after the feed is placed in the troughs leave them entirely alone for at least an hour to give them time to feed their young.

Never feed out of doors or the sparrows will help themselves, and the dews of summer and the sleet and snow of winter will spoil the feed or prevent the birds from getting it.

Cracked corn must be sifted for the birds cannot make use of the fine meal and in hot, muggy weather it will sour over night, rendering the troughs unhealthy.

Be sure every grain is sound and in every way first class. Do not feed new wheat before October nor new corn before Christmas. Especially avoid feeding musty grain.

Do not feed any one feed in excess because it happens to be cheap. This practice often causes



"The Truants."

Photo by J. S. Sleeper.

If at any time any part of the previous feed is left reduce the quantity fed. When a number of squabs are in the nests the birds will eat more freely and require a large quantity of feed.

On Thursdays and Sundays use hemp in the ration instead of millet. Do not feed hemp too often as it is very fattening and if fed in excess has a tendency to give the birds vertigo. For the same reason some caution should be used in feeding millet. An occasional feed of rice is very good.

Feed at regular times every day. In the summer the morning feed should be given at 6:30 and in winter at 7 or 7:30. The afternoon feed should be given at 4 o'clock in summer and at 3 in winter. The time for feeding in the afternoon should be strictly observed in order that the birds may have time to fill themselves and feed their young before night comes.

The same person should always feed the birds and strangers should not be allowed to go along as the birds are timid of strangers and chilled eggs may result from alarming them. Go quietly among them without noise or making sudden

trouble and caution should be observed not to depart from the proportions named.

Too much wheat in a ration is likely to cause looseness of the bowels, and make the squabs skinny and dark. Birds need a variety of feed and it would be just as injudicious to feed high-priced peas as cheap wheat.

The beginner very often wonders why the squabs die or get out on the floor. Very often the reason is that the old birds are not properly fed. We should not forget that a squab is very different from a chick. A newly hatched chick can run about and help itself to feed and water. The squab is utterly helpless at birth; it is unable to walk and must depend on what the old bird brings to it in the nest. For about five days nature provides a special feed known as "pigeon's milk," a creamy substance which the parent birds eject from their mouths into the mouths of the tender young. After a few days the squabs are fed on such grains as are supplied to the old birds they transferring it from their crops to the young; hence it is essential that the parent birds should be supplied with proper feed. With wheat at 80

cents a bushel, sifted cracked corn \$1 per hundred pounds, Kaffir corn 90 cents a bushel, millet 90 cents and peas \$1.10 a bushel, it will cost about one cent a week to feed a pigeon or 52 cents a year.

Water should be supplied in liberal quantities and the birds should be watered before they are fed in the morning. The water supply should be near the feed troughs. Two-gallon stone fountains are best for summer and the galvanized iron ones for winter.

One such fountain to each pen will be sufficient. They should be thoroughly cleaned every morning and filled with fresh pure water. This will usually last all day but in summer it is better to fill the fountain twice a day.

To thoroughly clean the fountains a small brush should be used. About once a week put a piece of fresh lime about the size of a hickory nut in each fountain and at least three times a month the fountains should be disinfected by putting ten drops of carbolic acid in each two-gallon fountain, leaving the acid in the water for the birds to drink.

Pigeons are very fond of bathing and this is

necessary to their health. A square galvanized bathing tub thirty inches across and three inches deep makes a good bath tub. This should be set in the fly at the end farthest from the house. Do not make the birds drink from the bath tub, as a milky scum appears on the water after the birds have bathed and it soon becomes unfit for them to drink. When the bathing is done turn the tubs upside down for the day. Where city or other running water is available troughs can be arranged through which a shallow stream of water runs all the time. In such cases the bathing water will also suffice for drinking in good weather.

Whitewash the house before the pigeons are put into it. Carbolic acid should be used when making the whitewash in the ration of a teaspoonful of acid to two gallons of whitewash. This whitewashing should be repeated every year. Do a thorough job and get the wash into all the crevices in the walls in order to kill insects and destroy their eggs.

Clean the houses every week. This is the only safe rule for if the droppings are allowed to accumulate they will develop foul odors and re-

main a menace to health as long as allowed to lie in the house. Clean nest boxes every time a pair of squabs vacates them and before eggs are laid for another pair.

The flies should be cleaned as often as droppings begin to accumulate enough to make a showing. The floors of the flies should be covered with sand. Take a peck of air slacked lime and mix with it a teacupful of carbolic acid and scatter a pinch of this in each new nest. In cleaning the pens make no quick motions. Move about as quietly as possible and keep the birds from becoming frightened.

If squabs are light at market age—six and one-half or seven pounds to the dozen—they will not sell for enough to make rearing them profitable. The fault is in the quantity of feed supplied or the parents are poor feeders. If the first is the cause of the trouble more feed should be supplied. If the parents are poor feeders they should be watched and if they prove to regularly produce poor squabs they should be disposed of at once. During the molting season squabs are not as heavy as at other times in the year.

Effects of Feeding and Climate

IT may be said without great fear of successful contradiction that throughout the larger part of America poultrymen succeed in spite of feeding and climate rather than because they have ideal feed stuffs and perfect climate conditions.

It is a well known fact that bird-life in England is better nurtured than it is in this country. The wild birds of England lay more eggs than do birds of the same kind in this country, and life seems easier for them. This may be accounted for in part by giving the climate credit for being better than ours. The summers are not so hot and dry nor are the winters so cold and long.

Probably English wild birds are not better fed than are their cousins in this country, unless it be that the more open winters give them access to a more plentiful supply of feed, but English poultry enjoys some advantages in the way of feed. They are fed on oats, wheat, barley, and peas, to a large extent, while corn is fed in small quantities or not at all. We have all these feed stuffs in this country in abundance but corn is cheap and in universal supply almost everywhere and we feed it liberally—recklessly I had almost said.

I believe corn is the very best single feed we have for poultry, but it may be overdone. It is not a feed to make large, strong bones, of fine texture; it does not tend to increase the size and strength of muscles, tendons, or reproductive organs. It is a fattening feed very poorly endowed with the elements which go to producing hens with great powers of reproduction or causing

eggs to develop strong chickens, endowed with the vigor that pushes them to maturity and strong staying powers.

The laying competitions carried on in England by the various utility clubs show by their records that the hens of that country average a larger egg-production than do the hens of this country. This might possibly be ascribed to the climate or to the greater skill of English poultrymen, were it not that we do not need to cross the ocean to discover that a difference in the system of feeding seems to make a difference in the productive capacity of hens.

Canadian poultrymen have no better climate than ours, nor do they have better stock to work with than we do. They have no advantages over us in any way, so far as outside appearances give any indication, but they do succeed in producing stronger fowls and better layers than we do. The government reports show that the hens of Canada average about ninety-five eggs each annually while the hens of the United States reach a scant sixty-five, as their annual production.

Canadian poultrymen feed wheat, oats, barley and peas, the four cereals which are richest in the nutritive elements that go to make strong frames, vigorous bodies and well developed generative organs, and that fast promote egg-production.

Is it not probable that we feed too much corn and keep our pullets too fat while they are growing to maturity? Could we not modify the rations of our fowls in such a way that we would

dispense with mere fat until after they had grown to the productive period? If we could do this we possibly might discover that our hens would lay better and produce more fertile eggs and that year after year we would increase the size without in any way reducing other valuable qualities.

The Leghorns of this country are much smaller than those of England. They have been perfected in this country, according to our Standards, yet they are much smaller than Minorcas although belonging to the same family of fowls and having no doubt ancestors in common with that breed.

In all the Standard breeds the English fanciers have succeeded in producing larger birds than will be found to rule in the same breeds in this country.

The Pile Leghorns shown at Madison Square Garden last winter were almost as large as Minorcas, and showed in their carriage, bearing and the size of their combs, a virility which was lacking in many of the Leghorns shown at the same time from American stock.

We are getting to the place where we must study feeds and their effects beyond today, tomorrow or next week. We must seek to discover how we can breed size and constitution into our fowls in order to increase their value as market fowls and egg-producers.

The amazing progress made by the Orpingtons is due largely to their combination of size and prolificacy. This shows that the public is looking for the all-round fowl and will eagerly take it up when it appears.

No Cure For Black-head in Turkeys

HAVING an inquiry concerning black-head in turkeys, we referred the matter to Dr. Cooper Curtice, biologist of the Rhode Island experiment station, knowing he had been investigating this serious disease. In reply Dr. Curtice writes:

"Your letter regarding cure for black-head disease in turkeys has been received. This station has been experimenting up to its capacity with this disease. I am sorry that I have no receipt or formula for its cure that I can give your readers.

"The disease is one which is peculiar in many ways, it spreads among the young very suddenly and seems to be carried from year to year by the

older ones. In some of our younger broods we have lost over 90 per cent. From all indications it is spreading through the West and South; by the West I mean as far west as Arkansas; by the South I mean Florida. It is probable that the only turkeys that we can expect in the market will be from such flocks as have not already been infected. If the conditions are the same in the West it means a practical extermination of the turkey industry until someone learns to raise turkeys in spite of the disease. So far no other leading cause of death has been found in turkeys in this region, than the black-head.

"I regard black-head as a very poor name, for very few of the turkeys have blackheads excepting possibly the adults, in which the heads do sometimes become black after a stoppage of the circulation. The chief characteristics are the immense white or yellow sores in the blind-gut or caeca, and sores which may be either red, yellowish or white, as the disease is advanced, in the liver; these sores are always present. When the caeca are more extensively infected the liver sometimes has but few spots; in other cases the caeca may have but one or two small infected spots, then the liver is generally filled with spots."

A Study of the Egg Market



THE Chicago daily papers for July 26, 1905, quote the price of eggs as follows: "Extra fine, 80 per cent fresh, 19½ cents per dozen; extra fine, prime first, 17 1-2 cents; extra fine, general receipts, at mark, cases included, 12 to 14 cents; southern stock, 10 to 11 cents."

This market report gives the student of prices a chance to do some very profitable thinking. Let us see just what these quotations mean. In the first place they mean that the prices given are those paid for eggs in any quantity by the wholesale buyers. "Extra fine, 80 per cent fresh" means that four fifths of the eggs classed under this head will pass the test of being candled and show perfectly clear. The buyer takes them at a price at which he can afford to lose one-fifth of the eggs and still come out ahead. If the buyer could be satisfied that every egg in the cases he buys was perfectly fresh he would gladly pay one-fourth more for them, equal to 25 cents a dozen wholesale. This would leave the producer in the country from 19 to 20 cents as his price.

"Prime first" means that such a scases are classified under this head contain eggs not quite so fresh and that they must be sold with a greater risk of loss attached which reduces the price. This is the classification under which most eggs go at this time in the year and this is the grade of eggs Chicago families get when they buy them of the grocer, if they ask for the best eggs he has.

After this grade comes general receipts, at mark, cases included," which are quoted at 12 to 14 cents. Eggs of this grade are sold to the city grocer "sight unseen" and the seller gives no guarantee. The case goes to the man who buys the eggs and the man who produces them in the country gets from 1-2 to 1 cent less a dozen for them, in order to pay for the case. In July and August hundreds of thousands of dozens of eggs are sold under this classification, the buyer candling them himself or selling them to cheap buyers who in turn sell them at "bargain" prices to consumers. I have stood by while hundreds of dozens of eggs of this grade were candled and have seen cases pass through the candler's hands where less than two dozen fairly good eggs would be found, the remainder running from "spots" to "rots." The spots are used by very poor people and the rots are too far gone to be of use for food, some of them being available for certain manufacturing purposes.

When I say that the average price of eggs in summer, at wholesale, in the cities might be kept at from 20 to 25 cents a dozen I am only stating a fact. If all the people in this country who keep chickens would take a little pains, the eggs sent to market would all pass as strictly fresh and the price would go up accordingly.

All that it would be necessary to do to bring about this very desirable state of affairs would be to gather the eggs regularly at all times, and as soon as the breeding season was past to separate the sexes, keeping the males by themselves, or disposing of them altogether.

It has been shown repeatedly that hens will lay more eggs when the males are not allowed to run with them and it is well known that unfertilized eggs will keep perfectly fresh for weeks. In weather where fertilized eggs would spoil in a few days. A case of unfertilized eggs may be delayed in reaching market without damage, while a case of fertile eggs will frequently spoil between the point of

production and the market in which they are sold for consumption. A carload of eggs exposed to the fiery sun of mid-summer is soon spoiled. The temperature inside the car frequently gets as high as 100 degrees and the car being tightly closed, the air inside does not cool down during the night. Under such circumstances chicks will begin to develop after twenty four hours, and when they get to market are sold "at mark" at from 8 to 12 cents a dozen less than they were worth when started.

Considering the risk he runs we cannot blame the country merchant for putting prices down to a point where he is reasonably safe. We know for a positive fact that the country merchant often loses money on the eggs he buys in summer. The other day I bought of a merchant in Peotone five dozen eggs for the use of my family. These eggs were candled and sold to me at 2 cents a dozen more than the merchant paid for them. I got them for 8 cents a dozen less than I would have paid for very risky eggs in Chicago. Having candled them myself I knew I was getting strictly fresh eggs. In the process of selecting the eggs I bought I threw out five or six eggs which would not pass and these were a loss to the merchant. Counting the ones I took and the ones rejected the merchant stood to lose about 5 cents on the five dozen. Even at the comparatively low price he paid for the eggs his chance of losing money on every one of the several hundred dozens he buys every week was much better than his chance of selling in the city at a price that would leave him even with the deal.

The good people who bring their eggs to Peotone to sell are inclined to find fault with the merchants for putting the summer price so low, but they alone are in fault. They bring in eggs that will not stand the test of the candle, eggs that are more than suspicious in many cases, because they will not adopt the easy means of assuring the mer-

chants that the eggs brought in will be fresh. At present prices in Chicago, Peotone merchants could and would pay 18 cents a dozen for eggs, if it were not for the bad ones brought to them and the chance of the fertile eggs, which are good when they buy them, spoiling before they reach the wholesale buyers in Chicago.

This condition is not true of Peotone alone but of towns all over this country. Every country merchant is glad to pay the last possible cent for eggs, but self preservation compels him to pay a price which will make him safe against loss, and very often he makes the mistake of paying too much.

It may be said that an individual poultryman is helpless because so many will not take the necessary precautions. This is not true. Let any poultryman go to his local merchant and guarantee that every egg he brings in will be fresh and unfertile, guarantee that they will keep good for ten days, or even a week, and his merchant will spring the price to him to the highest possible limit, because he runs no risk of having the eggs deteriorate on his hands.

If one poultryman in the vicinity of each town would do this and one merchant would take the ground that he would pay according to the quality of the eggs it would not be long until the practice of separating the sexes would take such a strong hold on the public that the careless would be compelled to adopt the same practice in order to be able to sell their eggs at all.

The remedy for low prices lies in our own hands. The means of bringing about a higher average of prices are those which we can adopt without adding to our labors to an appreciable extent. The producer needs to do his part and the public which consumes the eggs of the country will pay him for doing it in the increased price it will gladly pay for eggs which are above suspicion.

The Eye a Guide For Buyers

AS setting the price of anything offered for sale, the value of appearance has been referred to several times in these columns. This is such an important matter that I do not hesitate to take it up once more. Those who cater to the highest class of buyers understand how much difference appearance makes in products they offer their patrons. Even the keeper of the fruit stand on the street corner understands that a corky Ben Davis apple, polished by a rag until it looks like red wax, will sell better than the most delicious Greening which does not make such a brave show with its rusty green skin, although the fruit grower would quickly choose the Greening, knowing its superiority. Yellow tomatoes do not sell at all while deep red ones, no better in any way, sell readily. Butter offered without coloring does not attract attention while that colored with a butter color, that is not at all slightly in a bottle, will sell at once to the best trade. Wholesale dealers even know that one city likes it deeply colored while others like a lighter color. Boston wants brown egg, New York white ones, while Chicago does not make any difference. It is more than suspected that the Boston prejudice for brown eggs has tempted more than one dealer to satisfy this requirement by dyeing white eggs with coffee until they were of the requisite shade. If any false pretense about foods

was ever justifiable, dyeing egg-shells would be, because it does not make a particle of difference with the contents and a white egg is as palatable and nutritious as one of any other color.

Americans want yellow-skinned fowls while Europeans insist on those with white skins. There is no difference in the taste or quality of fowls with yellow or those with white skins, but prejudice in this case has made breeds popular or unpopular.

Notwithstanding the fact that taste, smell and nutritive qualities should be the criterion by which buyers should judge, we must accept the fact that the eye is usually the sense used and govern ourselves accordingly.

It is claimed, with some show of proof, that the appearance of food has something to do with the palatability and digestibility of it. Those who hold to this theory, point to the fact that it often happens that the appearance of a food product of some kind which attracts us, causes a flow of saliva and is one of the things that make for perfect digestion and assimilation.

There are others who claim that the flow of saliva is stimulated by the memory of other delicious foods of a similar character which we have eaten. Be this as it may, it is very true that we should never offer anything for sale until we

have first so prepared it as to make a neat appearance.

If we sell chickens or fowls, they should be well fed, lively, plump and clean. It pays to clean the shanks and beaks and sponge the heads of chicks or fowls which are offered for sale. It also pays to take them in market in neat and clean crates, giving them room enough for comfort so they will stand at ease in a natural position.

Eggs should be cleaned before taking them to market, and it is a good plan to sort them for color of shell and size, as a basket of small eggs all of one shade will sell quicker than one of all colors and sizes mixed. Market eggs in clean

baskets, nicely packed with clean material. If taken to a nearby market, nest them in clean straw or excelsior, and if sent to a distance, carefully sort the eggs and send them in new cases.

If chickens are sold dressed, pick them clean of the last pinfeather and pack them so they will open up in market without the appearance of having been maltreated before being killed and stamped into the package after having been dressed.

It adds to the attractiveness of eggs to have them stamped with a neat rubber stamp with the name of the producer and date of production. This gives the buyer confidence in their quality and flatters him into believing he is having special

consideration at your hands. Without openly doing so, you are taking him into your confidence by telling him just what he is getting. Everyone likes to think he buys the best the market affords, and clean uniformly colored and sized eggs, each dated and stamped with the producer's name, gives the consumer a better opinion of himself and the producer. For this higher opinion he is willing to pay, and he gives you a premium over market rates.

Cater to the little peculiarities of customers and they will gladly recompense you by becoming regular customers at prices they would not pay in the regular market.

How the Standard is Made

A SUBSCRIBER, who frankly acknowledges his ignorance, asks us how the Standards for various breeds are made. He also asks how they are applied in judging fowls.

The various Standards which are given place in the American Standard of Perfection are simply descriptions of absolutely perfect fowls of the several breeds. A number of the breeds have several varieties, as Buff Barred, and White Plymouth Rocks. All Plymouth Rocks are identical in shape. This is true of each separate breed. No matter how many varieties there may be of a breed, the only difference in them is in color. A Wyandotte has the Wyandotte shape, no matter what variety of Wyandotte it may be.

In making a Standard, the committee appointed for that purpose decides what the shape should be. This is what determines the breed. Then each variety is described in very minute detail as to colors. Experts are asked for their opinion, authorities are consulted and every effort is made to describe the variety as it should be to be perfect in every detail of color.

When it comes to valuing each section, there is a wide divergence in values for the sections in the different breeds. For instance, it may have been found hard to find a perfect comb in one breed. When a bird with a perfect comb is found it is valuable. Therefore the comb in this particular breed is valued at eight points. In another breed the comb may not be considered of the least importance and a low value is given to it. There are breeds where the comb is counted as low as

three points because the comb is easy to get good.

This goes on through each section, the desirable sections which are hard to get being given a high value and the less desirable ones valued at but few points.

In each breed the sum of the values given to all the sections amounts to 100, which is assumed to be perfection, and the birds that would score 100 points would be the ideal of perfection. The Standard is purposely made so hard to reach that a large majority of the birds of this country would score something less than ninety points, prize winners, which are assumed to be the best birds it is possible to produce, being frequently scored around ninety points.

In applying the Standard in the show room or poultry yard, the judge examines each section separately. He decides how much each falls short of perfection and "cuts" the section by so many points. It is a very rare thing for two judges to cut a bird in the same way or arrive at an identical score for the same bird, which shows that score-card judging is very largely humbug. While two expert judges may not agree as to the score of a bird, they would very often score a long line of birds so as to place the awards on the same ones. This is because good judges know good birds and score them to win. To say these things is heretical to a degree, but we are saying them on the authority of some of the best judges in this country.

Score-card judging is giving away to comparison judging at all the best shows in the country.

This is the only one absolutely correct way to judge. In comparison judging, the judge looks over all the birds of one variety and discards those which at first glance have no chance of winning. Then he goes over the remainder more carefully, selecting the very best taking the Standard as his guide. Finally his work lies between a dozen or fewer birds and from these he selects the best, second best, and so on until all the prizes have been awarded.

That judges, who pretend to expertness, do not understand how to apply the score card when judging by it is frequently evident from analyzing their work. A good judge has been known to cut a comb on a Leghorn one and one-fourth. A Leghorn comb is valued at 10 points and this cut would be equal to 12 1-2 per cent of the value of perfection. Later the same judge cut a comb on a breed where the comb was valued at three points fifty per cent, giving a cut of one and one-half. A comparison of the two birds showed that, taking perfection as the basis and comparing the combs of the two birds with the Standard, he would have cut the Leghorn comb about six points to have made it equal to the cut made on the other.

The philosophy of judging is not well understood by a large number of judges, which sometimes makes score-card judging seem very ridiculous. Our very best judges have reached the point where they will not willingly stultify themselves by making score-card showings, and it will probably be only a short time until the score card will be laughed out of use.

Strengthening Inherent Good Qualities

IT WILL be admitted by every breeder of live stock of any kind that improvement depends on inherited qualities to a great extent. If both parents are perfect as regards health there is a much greater probability that the progeny will be healthy, than there would be if one of the parents lacked something in this respect.

In such a case the offspring would have predisposition to keep in good health more strongly developed than would either of the parents. Make a mating for the second generation from animals descended from healthy parents and the predisposition to health would be intensified and, after a few generations of this kind of breeding, a strain would be built up which could be mated with less healthy animals and yet produce healthy progeny, because the tendency toward health would be so strong that it would overcome a disposition toward disease for one or more generations.

The same thing is true of poultry. We can by proper selection build up a tendency toward health or disease through breeding in either di-

rection. A hen that has once had a bad attack of roup is not a safe breeder because she imparts to her progeny a tendency to fall victim to this disease.

Not only can we increase the tendency to health, egg production or in any other desired direction by selecting our breeding stock, but we can intensify and promote such tendencies in either direction by feeding.

Early maturity is a sign of good health. The early maturing pullet will always be a better layer than the one that develops more slowly. We all know that proper feeding accelerates development and hastens maturity. If a pullet has inherited a tendency to early maturity she may be forced beyond her natural tendency in this direction by giving her feed of extra quality properly prepared to furnish the greatest amount of nutrition with the least expenditure of vital energy, in other words strong feed which is easily digested. Here we employ two forces to accomplish our ends. We have the inherited tendency in this direction, the natural force, and to this we add the extra care in

feeding, the artificial force. If we mate this pullet with a male which has been hastened to maturity by these two forces the progeny will benefit by the intensified inherited tendency to early maturity to which is added the increased tendency produced by the system of feeding.

By following a system of this kind we may quickly breed up a strain which will mature at the earliest possible age, and by selecting the best layers from such a strain we will soon have the productive capacity intensified as well as the tendency to early maturity and reach as near to perfection as we can hope to come.

How great a degree of success we should be able to attain through such an intensified system of breeding would be determined altogether by our skill in selecting our breeding stock and preparing the feed for it. The promise of great success is bright enough to induce those who have ambition to be known as among the best breeders to attempt it and expend time and earnest study on the subject.

THE WAY TO HIS HEART



HE honorable Gustavus Adolphus Hodge, judge of the superior court, was big hearted and generally rather good tempered. If he had a failing, it was his love for the good things that are necessary to the preservation of life. Lawyers who had cases before him were always anxious to know what Judge Hodge had for dinner the day the cases of their clients came before him, as his action depended very largely on the way said dinner was cooked and served.

Mrs. Hodge had been dead so many years that most people had forgotten her existence. The judge was rich and respected and his fondness for the delights of the table was well understood by all his neighbors. Next to a perfectly cooked dinner, Judge Hodge loved his son Dick. I say that Dick came next, but the judge would not agree with me. To be perfectly fair, I will agree that a good dinner and Dick were the two things the judge loved better than any other two things on earth.

The judge was in a particularly bad temper the morning this story opens. The breakfast had been cooked by a new servant, and was atrociously prepared and served without any attempt at the niceties of service.

Judge Hodge grew red of face and forcible of language until by the time he had tested all the viands served his temper was at the boiling point. Dick sat opposite him, knowing the state of mind of his father perfectly well. He had for reasons of his own hoped to find his father in a good temper, but as he was disappointed he maintained silence while his father fumed.

"This thing has got to stop," said the judge finally. "This thing of depending on hired servants to take care of the house and cook for us has gone as far as it can without ruining my temper and digestion. A man owes something to himself, and one must have properly cooked food or lose his health. Look at that mess now. Those were the finest and plumpest spring chickens I ever saw. I selected them myself and brought them home with my own hands. Now look at them. By Jove, it's enough to make one sick of life. Burned to a crisp on one side, raw on the other. There should be a law against such a waste of good material. It's criminal for a woman to pretend to be a cook when she can send up as fine spring chickens as those were in the condition in which they now appear. Dick, you've got to marry in order to have a woman at the head of the house."

Dick looked up eagerly. "That is just what I wanted to talk with you about, father," he said. "I have been thinking of marrying and have found the nicest girl in the world who says she is willing to try me."

"Oho," said the judge, testily, "the matter is all settled is it? I suppose I'm not to be considered in the matter at all?"

"You certainly are," said Dick. "Am I not taking you into my counsels now? I want your consent to this arrangement."

"Who may this young lady be?" asked the judge, ominously.

"She is the daughter of a farmer, who lives—" Dick got no farther. The judge swelled visibly under the impulse of his emotions.

"Daughter of a farmer is she?" "Big hands and feet, sunburned, freckled, red-headed, awkward, and don't know how to cook anything but salt pork and that fried in its own grease. If you think—"

"One moment, father," said Dick in perfect good temper. "You are taking too much for granted. Claire is not the kind of girl you have in mind at all. You are describing the kind of a farm girl that was in fashion before America was discovered. My particular farm girl is well edu-

deferentially but firmly, "that I cannot make any change in my arrangements. In fact I am engaged to Claire and I cannot take back my word, nor have I the least desire to do so."

"Buy her off, buy her off," exclaimed the judge. "A little money will fix that all right. I have't been a judge for forty years without knowing something of the limitations of people of the different classes. Give the girl a hundred dollars, or a thousand if she will not release you for less, but buy her off for you shall not marry her."

Dick rose from the table. "Is that your last word, sir?" he asked.

"No," answered his father. "My last word is to put my command on you not to throw yourself away by marrying this farmer's girl. Let her milk cows and make butter and go her way. Get rid of her in any way you please, but you must not marry her."

"I am twenty-three years old," said Dick, slowly, "and all my life I have given you obedience and respect, but this is going too far. I am going to marry Claire, let come what will."

The judge's face turned a bright purple, he struggled for breath and speech for a moment and then roared out; "Do you defy me, you ungrateful young hound? You may choose between me and your country girl, but remember I warned you what would happen."

Dick Hodge went from the house filled with wrath, with his mind fully made up. He was a son of the quick-tempered old judge and once his mind was made up he did not change it. The next the judge heard of Dick was a short note stating that he had been married to the girl of his choice and bidding his father good bye.

* * *

The world was lonely and Judge Hodge felt that it had not used him well. Since Dick had taken him at his word and married a farmer's girl, the judge had felt as if there was something lacking to make life worth

while. He would not for worlds have acknowledged that he missed Dick. He knew in his own mind that the young man would come back to him some time and asked to be restored to favor.

I think the judge was rather glad those days that he had not encouraged Dick to take up any regular work. He had always said there would be time enough for his son to take seriously to work when he had looked around and decided, after mature deliberation, what it was best to do. The judge was rich and if Dick did not want to work there was no reason why he should.

Thus Dick grew up without a regular occupation, and after he came from college he had dawdled around, playing golf or riding or driving such times as he was not engaged in some other athletic sport, for Dick was not lazy and his splendid muscles had not been formed while he was lying around in idleness. Not having work to do, he had expended his energy in the sort of play that brings good health, strong muscles and bright eyes.

The judge waited day after day for word from Dick, but except the brief note announcing his marriage no word had come. The old man was too proud to seek him out or ask questions about him, and beyond certain casual and vague rumors



"The memory of that fried chicken will linger with me many a day."

cated, beautiful in face and figure, and learned to cook from her mother who is the best cook in the country."

"I won't have it," said the judge, decisively, "I insist that my pleasure be consulted in this matter. I've dreamed for a long time of retiring from the bench and spending my declining years with you and your wife. I know a girl who is exactly fitted to take charge of your household. I have been thinking of bringing the matter up for some time, but the confounded cooks we have had for the last three months have kept me disturbed to the extent that I have not felt equal to the occasion. Why only yesterday I came very nearly sentencing a man to be hanged for petty larceny. Unless we get a better cook, I shall be driven from office in disgrace. Dick, your father's honor is in your hands. This farmer's girl won't do. You may think she is all right, but you are in love with her. I know a girl whose mother tells me she is a splendid cook. I know she is, for not long ago I took lunch with her and her mother and was assured she planned and superintended the whole thing. It was elegant. That girl is fit to be the wife of my son."

Dick's face fell. "I am afraid, sir," he said,

he did not know where his son was. People did not mention Dick to the judge because they were afraid of his temper, knowing under what circumstances he and his son had parted.

After three or four months, the judge began to suspect that his health was giving away. His physician told him his digestion was becoming somewhat deranged and hinted it was because he was worrying about something. The old man flew into a temper at this cautious approach to the cause of his trouble and declared it was bad cooking that was killing him.

He was too heavy to ride and ordinary driving would not, in the opinion of the doctor, be the sort of exercising he needed. An automobile was recommended so the judge bought a motor car, hired a man to operate it for him and took quite kindly to chasing about the country, but without any decided benefit to his digestion.

One day as the judge was far out in the country, his automobile broke down as such machines will. The driver crawled under the machine and announced that it would take him an hour or two to get it in running order.

The judge fumed and fretted, but the automobile did not seem to care at all. The man worked faithfully and, as it drew on to the noon hour, his master began to think of the dinner that would soon be awaiting him at home. Twelve o'clock came and passed, and the man said something about going to a nearby house and asking if they could not buy something to eat.

"Go on and get your work done," commanded the judge irritably. "You city fellows don't know what they have to eat in the country. If you were to go to that house for anything to eat, you would probably find some fried pork and soggy bread with potatoes boiled till they were like lead."

The man worked another half hour and still the automobile refused to go. The judge began to feel the pangs of hunger for the first time since he could remember, for he had always insisted on regularity at meals.

Presently a young lady came from the house and approached them: "I beg your pardon, sir," she said in a sweet voice, "but I notice you are in trouble. No doubt you can work better if you would come to the house and eat something. If you would like to come, you are perfectly welcome."

The girl was dressed in a cool white gown, and her rosy cheeks and bright eyes did not indicate that she was poorly fed. The judge reddened as he tried to find some excuse, for he was convinced he would not dare to eat the coarse food to be found on the table of a farmer. Lifting his hat he said:

"I am very much obliged to you, madam. My machine seems very obdurate and I would be glad if you would give my man something to eat, and me a bite or two until I can get home."

"I saw you were going to miss your dinner," said the lady, "and as my husband is not at home

I thought I would come myself and offer you something. I am sure you are welcome and"—with a roguish smile—"I hope our poor fare will prevent you from feeling hunger until you can get home."

Leading the way she conducted the judge and his man to a cool back porch, where water and towels were supplied for them to bathe hands and face before going in. The porch was covered with vines and the air was so cool that the judge felt as if he could sit down there and rest, without dinner if need be.

Once they were ready for dinner they were ushered into a little cool dining room, in which stood a table covered with snowy linen and decked with a service which might have honored a much more pretentious home. A great bouquet of flowers filled a vase in the center and the breeze that blew through the windows was scented with the perfume of clover blooms.

With housewifely pride the lady explained that she was expecting her husband any minute but that they would delay no longer as he might possibly not reach home in time for dinner even if they waited. Then from the kitchen she brought biscuits, which the judge knew must be good, new peas in cream cooked to a turn, a square of honey dainty as nectar, a pitcher of milk rich as cream, and to crown all this a platter piled high with fried chicken, the odor of which proved to the judge that this favorite dish of his was cooked in a way to preserve all its delicate flavor.

The judge's man grinned very expansively when he saw the food which was put before them, remembering what the judge had said about farm food only a little while before. As he ate the judge forgot his digestive apparatus. That spring chicken was the most delicious he had ever tasted, those biscuits with butter and honey were food for the gods, the new peas were such as he never saw in his city home. The gentle hostess pressed this and that on him, and he ate as he had not eaten before within twenty years. After the substantial had been disposed of, raspberries and cream were placed before him and he ate two dishes, apologizing by saying that they were the best berries he ever saw. After the berries came a pie with crust that melted in the mouth, and the judge managed to stow away a quarter of it washed down with a brimming goblet of milk.

His man, who knew his infirmity in the digestive region, began to calculate what would happen after they started home but consoled himself by thinking he could take anything the judge's temper might invent after such a dinner.

At last they could eat no longer and drew back from the table. "Bless my heart," said the judge. "I would give a hundred dollars a month for a cook who could get up such dinners every day. The memory of that spring chicken will linger with me for many a day. If you will tell me where you learned to cook, madam, I shall try to get one of your classmates to do my cooking."

"I was the only student of my teacher," answered the lady, smiling. "My mother taught me all I know about cooking."

"She is to be congratulated and I would like to know your husband, for a man fed on such food must certainly be a good man to know, no matter what he was before marriage."

The lady bowed, blushed and smiled prettily. "He was always a good fellow," she said. "I got acquainted with him at college. My parents objected to him because they said he had no profession and did not know anything about work, but after our marriage he took to farming as if he had never done anything else and now he says he would rather be a farmer than to follow any other profession."

"So would I," asserted the judge, "if this dinner is a sample of farm fare. If I were a farmer and had such a cook, I would raise spring chickens twelve months in the year and have them three times a day."

"I think our chickens are just fine," said the lady. "My husband has taken a great fancy to raising chickens and he is careful what he feeds the young ones he saves for the table. He says he feeds the good flavor into them by giving them good, wholesome, clean feed. We get the highest price for what we have to sell in the city."

"You sell them, do you?" asked the judge in surprise. "I want to engage all you have to spare, and I would like to engage a cook who could appreciate them and serve them as you do. If I had a son I would insist that he marry a good cook. I am an old man, madam, and you will pardon me for complimenting you so openly, but I want to encourage you in the housewifely grace of cooking. It is the strongest tie between a man and his wife. Love him all you want, but cook the best you know how. It has been said that the way to a man's heart lies through his stomach and a woman who can cook as you do will have no trouble finding your husband's heart. You are young and do not believe this, but I assure you it is true. Many a home has been ruined and love, health and fortune lost solely by poor cookery. I had a son—"

Just then a step sounded outside and the lady, with a hurried excuse, left the room. Presently she re-entered with her husband to introduce him to her unexpected guests. The judge rose from his chair to greet his host and—

"Dick," he cried in amazement, but further than this could not speak.

Dick was beside his father in a minute, shaking him by the hand and telling him how glad he was to see him. The young wife looked on with puzzled surprise but quickly comprehended the situation and watched father and son with shining eyes and smiling lips, which trembled as if she were in doubt whether to cry or laugh.

The judge looked past his son at the little woman. "I think you ought to kiss me, daughter," he said.

Swiss Chard For Green Food

F. J. REVELEY

FOR the past four years I have tried quite a variety of garden truck for my rather closely yarded fowls and have decided in favor of Swiss Chard, a member of the beet family, but differing from the other members by growing all to tops or leaves. The seeds can be sown as early as the ground will permit, and can be cut in from five to seven weeks, according to the ground, season and cultivation. I sow in drills about eighteen inches apart, and keep the soil loose around plants as soon as they are large enough to allow my wheel

hoe to pass astride or between the rows. Like rape, it can be cut back repeatedly, but the leaf being broad as well as long, makes it far superior and also a much more prolific crop.

Time and again I have thrown in the yards at the same time, rape, lettuce and chard, and at all ages the latter gets first attention. I sowed one bed on May nineteenth, and am cutting it over

the second time, in a little less than two months.

(Editor's Note. It seems to us that chard has one advantage over rape—it has not the strong cabbage or turnip flavor; the leaves being much milder flavored. We hope our readers will not neglect this matter of green crops next year. Sown in the poultry yard it keeps the soil sweet and pure. If the yards are arranged so green stuff can be grown on a portion of them, while it is being eaten down on the other, several changes can be made each year.)

Sources of Income From Poultry Farms



WE HEAR a great deal about specialty farming these days, and there is much talk about specializing for eggs or for broilers, but the most successful poultry farm of the future will be the one which seeks income from every

possible source arising from keeping poultry.

A few years ago broiler farms were much talked about and money enough to make several large fortunes were sunk in undertaking to conduct the broiler business. Great plants were established and every device to be thought of was installed, only to go down in disaster sooner or later.

Egg farms there be, here and there, but they are few and generally far between. In two or three restricted districts egg farming has been made successful. Central New York and the immediate vicinity of Petaluma, California are two localities where egg farming has been quite successful. In Central New York I know from personal observation the farms are well kept up and the poultry carefully attended, the houses being modern and the surroundings sightly. As to conditions around Petaluma I am not so clear. It is agreed that the egg business is highly developed in that locality, and that it has been found to be very profitable, but there is some reason to think it is successful in spite of carelessness and slipshod methods rather than through careful attention to feeding and housing the fowls.

I take it that money from poultry is desirable whether it comes from a highly developed special system or from a diversified system, and is equally to be desired. This much being admitted it would seem that the system which opens the most avenues for effort, each of which promises to contribute something to the general revenue of the establishment, it is the one most to be desired.

While it is probably true that the White Leghorn is the favorite breed it is doubtful if this supremacy will be maintained. Under modern methods of perfecting strains of egg producing fowls it is entirely possible that the American class will make much progress. Those who have had long experience know that Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, from strains which have carefully been built up, are egg producers whose claims must be acknowledged. The Orpingtons, too, have made some rather good claims to be considered as belonging to the egg producing classes. The Hamburgs, unfortunately, produce eggs rather too small to find favor with those who seek the best for the fancy market. The other classes cannot be considered in this connection, although Houdans and Faverolles might be included as among the promising candidates for the

front rank among egg producers, which are valuable also as meat producers.

Let us suppose that a poultryman is going in for all he can make from the poultry business. He must select pure bred fowls to begin with because he will desire to do something in the way of selling eggs for hatching and fowls for breeding stock. He can not ignore the demand that comes from fanciers because these are willing to pay comparatively high prices for what they need in eggs and fowls.

The production of high class fowls to sell to fanciers and of eggs from the best specimens to sell for hatching may be made a very important part of the business of any egg farmer. I know of several who began as market egg farmers, without any notion of going in for high class stock, who

themselves to be inferior at an early age and will naturally go to market. This surplus of young stock may be marketed first as broilers at very satisfactory, because profitable, figures. Later in the season those which develop defects that make them undesirable as breeders may be sold as soft roasters, and still later the old hens, which have outlived their usefulness, may be sold in market, after having been crate fattened, to make room for the pullets which have come on. These pullets will begin to lay in the fall and keep up the regular inflow of money during the winter months.

Thus we have as sources of income furnished by the regular market, eggs, broilers, soft roasters and old hens, followed by eggs, and so on.

It costs say \$1 to keep a hen a year. If she is properly fed she will produce at least \$2 worth of eggs in a year. It costs to raise a chick to the age of ten weeks about 15 cents, if it is given the best care. Such a chick will sell at from 30 to 50 cents, according to locality. The roasters sold late should bring from 50 to 75 cents each, at a cost of about two-thirds the selling price also depending somewhat on locality.

If the surplus cockerels are kept and caponized, or if broilers are sold only when at the highest price and the cockerels left after prices fall are caponized, the returns would be greater.

Counting everything at the ordinary market prices the poultryman should be able to realize about \$2 for each hen he keeps, this being profit above feed cost. Out of the \$2 he must get his pay for his own time and interest



"Preparing For Thanksgiving." Poult on John Cann's Farm.

Photo by Purvis.

now receive more from the fancy end of their business than they hoped at the beginning to ever receive from all the business they would be able to get.

Now what are the prospects for a poultry farmer? The selling of high class eggs and stock must be a matter of development and will depend largely on the skill of the poultryman and his ability to sell to advantage. Let us regard this as an incidental for the present.

In the first place eggs may be depended on. They are always in demand at profitable prices. If they are of good quality, and always sold so as to go to the consumer perfectly fresh, they will command a premium above the regular market price in almost any town in the country. It may take the public a little time to become educated to the difference between the ordinary market egg and the one produced by a poultryman who feeds nothing but sweet and wholesome feed, but once this difference is recognized the consumer will be found perfectly willing to pay a premium for such eggs.

Hatching season always produces a surplus of cockerels. Many of the pullets will also show

on his investment.

This is the market view of the business. As soon as the demand for breeding stock and eggs for hatching is built up the income would become larger. A poultryman conducting his business along the lines here indicated would be able to select some extra fine stock to sell for breeding purposes and should be able to build up a good trade along this line.

I believe this is a fair and probable statement of what may be expected by the poultryman who works along the lines I have laid down. The estimates I have made are based on accomplished facts among acquaintances with whose operation I have long been perfectly familiar. In estimating returns I have in every case given figures below what I know have been and are being received by those who are actually engaged in the business of poultry farming at the present time. There are thousands of people in this country who have the land already, or the means to secure land enough to set up as poultry farmers, who might produce results considerably above what I have given as probable. The market is open to every one and for a long time.

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

Skim milk fed to young poultry will bring greater returns than it would if fed to pigs.

Separate the sexes and save the eggs from spoiling. This will make prices higher quicker than anything else we can do.

No one can buy stock which is good enough to produce fowls good enough to sell without culling. Beginners sometimes forget this fact.

Give your hens the greatest possible variety of feed. You would soon tire of cake and pie, and your hens get just as tired of any one thing.

Very often it is not the number of chicks a breeder hatches as much as the number he sells for food that determines his rank as a poultryman.

Don't feed any given feed because it happens to be cheap. Wheat at a dollar a bushel may make more money for you than corn at 50 cents.

The incubator manufacturers have set the pace in dealing with transportation charges for their products. The poultry fraternity might do something if they would push or pull together.

Don't allow your young poultry to have access to any dead fowls or decaying animal matter. This is what produces the dreaded limber neck. Bury dead animals and fowls at once.

Don't forget that you will make money by selling the old hens about now. They will not lay enough to pay for the feed they eat next winter and the hen that will not pay her keep in winter is only fit to go to pot.

Charcoal is not a sovereign remedy for any disease, but fowls to which it regularly is fed will not be likely to need any universal specific for any disease. Charcoal is one of the best preventives for disease of any kind, we can feed our poultry.

Select a few of your best birds now and pen them by themselves in anticipation of showing them later. You may not develop any winners but you will learn how much good may be derived from a little extra care and treat your whole flock better next year.

Feed the young turkeys every day in order to keep them in the habit of coming home at night and prevent them from going wild. We ran across a lot of young turkeys in an oats field far from home the other day and they made friends with us at once. Those turkeys had been treated right.

Professor Curtice gives us the last word concerning black-head in turkeys in another place in this number. He knows more about this disease than any other man in this country, and when he says he doesn't know of a cure for the disease it is the same thing as saying no cure is known.

A subscriber asks us if we would advise him to go into the pigeon business. We are well acquainted with a very rich man who began life as a buyer of old rags. We are just as well acquainted with another who began life as the only child of a very rich father, whose wealth he managed to dispose of in a few years. In any business under the sun it all depends on the man.

¶ Much is hoped for from the newly organized Poultry Press Association. It has a great work to do and the poultry press has given almost unanimous support to it. Once it is fairly under way a few gentlemen who have neglected to pay their advertising bills will find it hard to get in touch with the poultry buying public. Those ingenious "breeders" who have been in the habit of sending a few good eggs and a good many bad ones to customers—the bad ones having been boiled or otherwise rendered innocuous—will have occasion to depart for the tall timber and become as if they were not to those who might have been lured to their nets by their high-sounding advertisements. Among the great mass of advertising poultrymen there are comparatively few who do not pay their bills, but any are too many. This is also true of those who pay their bills but treat their customers unfairly. It is a remarkable fact that some of the worst poultry swindlers in the country pay their advertising bills very promptly. This is a far-seeing practice for by doing this they hope to close the eyes of the managers of the publication in which they lay their snares. Swindlers, all and severally, who have made victims alike of the poultry press and the poultry people of this country are earnestly advised to make arrangements go into some other business at once. Another good effect of the association will be to bring the warring factions in the fraternity closer together and cause them to cease their exposure of their laundry work to public gaze. We do not look for the millennium just at present, but the Poultry Press Association may, if it will, bring that event somewhat nearer to us.

¶ Thomas E. Orr, of Beaver, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, long time secretary of the American Poultry Association, has not suggested that we take up cudgels in his defense. As a matter of fact it is hard to defend any man who holds an unassailable position. Some of the brethren have amused themselves—and the general public—by "having at him" to the limit of their command of language, but so far we haven't observed any dents in the neck of the secretary, which convinces us that the shafts of the enemy have flown wide or have glanced off the impenetrable armor in which the object of their attack is, or seems to be cased. The difference between mulishness and firmness is very small. Probably much depends on the man under inspection. This does not matter in the least, for we are free to say Tom Orr has it highly developed. That he is somewhat "sot" in his way seems to have been amply demonstrated on several notable occasions. We remember to have been up against him once or twice with results we do not care to discuss at this time. What we are anxious to have done just now is for someone to point out a single, solitary time, place or circumstance where Mr. Orr has not fully performed his duties; where he has failed to perform the functions of his office; where he has been dishonest, tricky or has indulged in equivocation or sharp practice to attain his ends. He has been accused of a good many things through the use of glittering generalities. Now let someone come down to concrete facts and make some charges in plain language, or let us forever hold our peace. Whether Mr. Orr is to be re-elected or replaced by some other man is not the question. Let us simply be fair and acknowledge that he has at least lived up to his light and whenever he has felt the call of duty has, like the late lamented Jim Bludsoe, "went for it thar an' then."

¶ It seems to be the unanimous opinion of those interested that the Cincinnati meeting of the American Poultry Association will be a good place to break away from the unwritten law that the president shall be elected from the state in which the meeting is held. This rule goes back to 1898 when I. K. Felch was elected at the Boston meeting of that year. Previous to that W. H. Churchman was president in 1874. Then Charles A. Sweet held the office until the meeting at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1883, when Philander Williams was elected and held the office until the Buffalo meeting in 1889, George W. Mitchel being elected to succeed Mr. Williams at that time. Mr. Mitchell was in office two years, followed by Oren Scotten two years. After these came Sidney Conger, James Forsyth, George O. Brown and David A. Nichols, one year each. While we believe in rotation in office we do not believe in displacing a good man with a poor one, simply to get another in office. The old plan of keeping presidents in office was a good one. The present plan was inaugurated when politics began to play a part in the affairs of the Association and the sooner this sort of thing is done away with the better it will be for all concerned. There is some good reason why only a score of members out of the thousand on the roster ever take any active interest in its workings unless the meetings are held in their vicinity.

¶ Our esteemed friend, J. H. Robinson, of Farm-Poultry feels the weight of the shadows which are supposed to announce the coming of events. He senses the vibrations which foreshadow important improvements in artificial incubation. What about the incubators which already hatch "every fertile egg."

News and Notes

While it is yet summer prepare against wet poultry yards next winter and spring.

It should be remembered that it is the early advertiser who catches the "long green."

No matter how long or loud a man prays he is not safe if he lets his poultry sleep out of doors in the winter.

Seek first comfort in the poultry house and after that add all the "ginger bread" work you feel like paying for.

It is impossible for us to furnish back numbers of POULTRY. We have only our file numbers left and must preserve them.

Try to keep the pullets growing without becoming too fat. This will give them a better chance to become good layers.

The Lewis & Clark Exposition management will not pay charges on the poultry sent to their poultry show in October. This is official.

We haven't heard of a new breed having been invented since last week. Is it possible the brethren are failing in inventive capacity?

Denver objects to being classed with Hong Kong, China, as a probable place to hold a meeting of the American Poultry Association some time.

Take for your motto: "The mongrel must go," and stick to it. If you do this you will help yourself and all others who are working for better poultry.

Don't forget that pure, fresh water is preferred by fowls unless their taste has been depraved by compelling them to drink from puddles around the barnyard.

Take a pedigree which extends back through ten generations and attach a 200-egg hen to it and you have the sort of a combination the intelligent poultry public is willing to pay for.

An old poultryman says that by treating his hens kindly he can get ten per cent more eggs from them. This is a way to make money and keep a clear conscience at the same time.

We had no notion the pigeon breeders of this country were as numerous as they are until we asked for their opinion about publishing pigeon articles. Pigeon breeding seems to be quite an industry in itself.

The Illinois State Fair, which will be held at Springfield, September 30–October 7, offers very liberal premiums on poultry. Secretary W. C. Garrard, Springfield, will be glad to send a premium list to anyone who asks for it.

Our friend, E. E. Dalton, sends us the premium list of the Richland country fair, to be held at Olney, Illinois, September 12–15. This list contains about as complete a line of premiums for poultry as we have seen offered by a county fair.

Fowls that are penned away from a grass run should be given a little green stuff of some kind every day. Almost any vegetable matter is relished by them if chopped fine. Grass, purslane, plantain leaves, beet tops, refuse cabbage leaves, peavines, from which the pods have been picked and all similar vegetation may be used for poultry feed.

Some Pointers On Judging Fowls

IN A recent number of POULTRY, Phil Feil said some things that have needed saying for three or four years. It is a fact of serious importance that judging fowls as practised for several years is a wide departure from the practises of the older judges. The older among the judges of today do not follow the same methods that have been adopted by those who have started in more recent years.

One does not need to talk long with some of the younger judges to understand that they have never given a thought to some matters of great importance in considering the merits of a fowl for the purpose for which it is bred.

I have seen a fine Leghorn cockerel passed because he had a filament between his toes that by no stretch of the imagination could be called a feather, and the prize given to a bird with a comb in which there was a thumb mark which amounted to a deformity.

There was a very small chance that the bird disqualified for the little feathery hair would impress that particular characteristic on his progeny, while the thumb mark would be very likely to appear

in the descendants of the birds showing such a defect.

The judge who cuts one or one-half on carriage rarely knows why he does so. He makes the cut because he is convinced that no bird carries itself exactly as the Standard requires it should, but as he goes down the bird cutting here and there he cuts one for color and another for shape, when to save his life he could not tell offhand what the Standard says about either color or shape in nine out of ten of the breeds in the Standard.

I have had a judge ask me for a glance at my Standard, saying he must get one if he kept on being called on to judge shows. This same judge by sheer force of importunity and scheming was selected to judge an important class in two of the largest shows in this country, one in the East and the other in the West. I had been on his farm several times and knew he had not a single bird on his place that would win in the smallest show in the country. I have every reason to believe he never bred pure-bred stock, and I know he was laughed out of business by his poultry breeding neighbors and is not now known as a judge.

There are earnest and conscientious young judges, and for this reason it is hard to say these things for fear of injuring those who are working hard to make a reputation to enable them to take the places of those who fall out from year to year.

No man should be selected to judge fowls who has not made a special study of poultry as a breeder. Anyone who has made a success of any breed becomes competent to judge that breed, but it takes years of study to qualify any one to become an all round judge.

If the younger men who aspire to be judges were selected to judge those classes in which they have learned from experience for a few years they would finally become competent to judge all classes, but to select a young judge to place the winnings on classes of which he has never bred a single specimen is an injustice to the breeder and an offense against good taste.

A good judge earns his money, no matter how much he is paid. An incompetent one injures breeders, misdirects the public and reflects discredit on every show management that employs him.

Things to Attend to This Autumn

THE poultryman who waits until the busy time comes is generally a few weeks behind the time of high prices in getting his birds on the market. There are a good many things to do in the fall, if one wants to be ready next spring to get chicks out at the earliest possible moment.

Before winter sets in, the incubators should be put in perfect repair. A season's work leaves them not quite so good as they were at the beginning. They should be oiled with linseed oil, and the metal parts gone over with a good quality of machine oil applied with a soft rag. See that the lamp is in good condition and has a new wick in it. Clean and store the brooders, giving them a good coat of some liquid lice-killer, being sure that every inside crack and crevice is reached. There may not be an insect about them, but it does not pay to take chances. The brooder house, the chick coops and all the paraphernalia of hatching should be put in first-class order and stored where it will be dry and safe in a room into which mice and rats can not find entrance.

The poultryman who seeks to get high prices

must begin hatching while cold and dismal weather is the rule, and if he waits until he has need for his appliances he is likely to find it very inconvenient to put them in shape and to use them as he happens to find them at the time.

The prices obtained for squab broilers, broilers and roasters next spring will depend entirely on the time they are hatched, and he who is ready to put his incubators at work in January or February will be likely to receive twice as much for his young stuff as will be received by the man who comes four weeks later.

It makes no difference which market is nearest, even if it is only the small-sized interior city, the first nice plump spring chickens offered will sell at a price that will make them profitable.

The larger markets are demanding squab broiler chicks which weigh rather less than a pound. These are served whole, one to each person. The demand is becoming larger each year and these little birds, if plump and hard, bring paying prices, if offered very early in the season.

Broilers, which are usually ready for the market

at twelve weeks, should be hatched the last of January. This means putting the incubator at work the second week in January, if we are to get chicks out to sell as broilers about the first of May.

There is a rapidly increasing demand for soft roasters, chicks weighing four pounds each. These, as in the case of other young stuff, sell best when first offered in market and earliness counts. Another class of young chickens is the large roaster. These should weigh eight pounds or more each, and should not be over six months old. Such birds sell according to size, the larger ones bringing the highest prices per pound. To get them in market, the producer must begin early.

All this early work should be anticipated by preparing for it during the pleasant weather of the fall months, at which time one easiest finds opportunity for such things. Promptness counts for much in breeding poultry for market, and the one who takes time by the forelock is the one who gets the first chance in the market, when prices are best.

Fourth Australian Laying Competition

THE first quarter of the fourth Australian laying competition ended July 1, and Secretary Dunncliffe sends us a report for the three months.

The number of entries were so large that an overflow competition was established. The first 100 pens are located, as last year, at Hawkesbury agricultural college and the overflow at Rockdale. So far Rockdale pens have made the best showing but Secretary Dunncliffe is inclined to attribute this to the location, as Rockdale is better situated for winter laying than Hawkesbury. It should be remembered that August in Australia is similar to March in this country.

Mr. Howel's Silver Wyandottes are second at

Hawkesbury with 289 eggs for three months. A pen of White Leghorns leads with 315 eggs. This is a good showing for six hens in three months.

At Rockdale eight of the fifty pens show better than 300 eggs each, the records running from 388 down to 302.

Of these eight pens, five are Black Orpingtons, two Silver Wyandottes and one White Leghorns, and a pen of Silver Wyandottes follows with 299 eggs.

Of the 150 pens entered in the two competitions just fifty are Leghorns, forty are Wyandottes and thirty-seven are Orpingtons, leaving twenty-three pens for all other breeds.

It is worth noting that at Hawkesbury a pen of White Leghorns stands at the top and another at the bottom of the list, while at Rockdale Black Orpingtons are in the lead and are bringing up the rear as well.

Our request for pigeon literature has met with an immediate response. In this number we are able to give some excellent advice to those interested in pigeons, and the outlook for the future of the new department is bright. We are going to try to lead in this direction as well as in others. We shall be glad to hear from our pigeon-breeding friends at any time.



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Permanganate of Potash for Roup

Roup is the most common disease in poultry. It is caused by a bacillus. The disease germs are most likely to attack fowls that are housed in quarters where there is filth, foul air and cold drafts. It manifests itself by hoarse breathing, swelling about the eyes, and discharge at the nostrils which dries and clogs the air passages so that the fowl must open the beak in order to breathe. Slaughter and bury deeply is the best treatment, to be followed by thoroughly disinfecting the quarters, and the feeding and drinking troughs so as to destroy any germs that may remain.

If the fowls are worth the trouble the following treatment when adopted in the early stages, will usually prove effectual: Dissolve two ounces of permanganate of potash in six and one-half pints of water. Completely submerge the fowl's head in this solution, and hold it there as long as the bird can endure it without choking to death. This will cause it to sneeze, thus forcing the solution through the nostrils when it comes in contact with the diseased parts. Repeat two or three times morning and evening. Next dilute some of the same solution with four times as much water and give the fowls to drink, allowing no other water. Do not mistake a cold for roup—Farm and Ranch.

Now is the Best Time to Order

The time to buy stock must of course vary with the conditions. One who has no available house room has no business buying stock. Stock of all kind to do well must be protected from the elements and given care and feed that will be conducive to health and incidentally profit. Hence, one who already has his houses and yards filled with stock should be far-sighted enough to know that bringing additional stock to these quarters must result detrimentally. An easy remedy for crowded quarters is the sale of the surplus. This year poultrymen are being offered a good price for all surplus young stock and even the price on old stock is not so bad.

Whether the crop is unusually short this year or rearers are holding stock with a hope that prices will be better, the writer has not fully determined. Should the latter be the case there will be some disappointments in store. In the event that the former is true there will be every reason in favor of ordering such breeding stock as may be needed early. Delays will be losses.

There are those of course who feel that with the equipment and houses at their command they had rather have the breeder carry the stock through the winter and buying from him in the spring, thinking that by so doing they will be able to shift the losses onto the breeder, and while in a measure this may be true, it is evident that the buyer must suffer some loss by this arrangement. In the first place, there are plenty who do not see things in this light and who buy early in order to get the first choice. Thus the very late buyer must take the less acceptable birds for his work and everything is in favor of this practice. The breeder who supplies a customer for breeding stock can ill afford to carry all the responsibility and loss and sell for the same figure in the spring at which stock is offered in the fall. He realizes as well as does anyone else that the profit is greatest when quickest made; for this reason he offers a low figure, comparatively, when he gets his stock to marketable age. His prices must advance as time passes else he finds his profits decreasing, and since he is not in the business from the standpoint of charity he is forced to make the advance.

Now a word to the advantage of the

purchaser buying or ordering his stock early. When strange fowls are introduced into a flock there is more or less confusion for days and occasionally weeks. There is the change of care and feed to which the strange fowls must accustom themselves. The quarters are arranged differently, and everything seems to work against the newcomers. Must they work out these inconveniences at a time when so much depends upon them in the matter of producing and fertilizing eggs for incubation? If so, there can be but one result, and that is delayed and unsatisfactory hatches.

Then, too, the keeper becomes acquainted with the whims and wishes of his new birds, when he buys in advance of needing them. There may be various little things that will suggest themselves to the keeper as he works with them, things that will mean a great deal to him later on. Whatever argument may be offered for delaying the purchase of breeding stock few of them pass muster when once one will take the time to study over the matter.

Our advice to the inquirer, as well as to any one who may be considering this subject, is to buy all birds early.—Nebraska Farmer.

Poultry and Small Fruit

The advantages to be obtained in growing poultry near orchards are better seen than imagined. In going about over the west it is observed that many such orchards could be made much more prolific and profitable if their owners would do as this subscriber has done. Being able to have fruit to sell when others do not have it is a good thing.

When he began setting out fruit trees in an early day in one of the prairie states we set out some wild goose plum trees. These trees never bore fruit. They would have plenty of bloom, but soon the plums would drop off. At that time we observed that the young plums were stung with an insect. We did not then know what it was, and they would drop off. We conceived the idea of making a poultry yard near those trees on the hypothesis that they were no good and it did not matter much if they were killed. To our surprise the first year after we made the change we had a large crop of plums. To this day the same trees are bearing profitable crops of plums. The fowls are always busy scratching under them and they find things there, too.

A few years later it was our privilege to lay out another poultry yard in an apple orchard. We had never sprayed our trees up to that time, but about the time spraying came into use we put in a large flock of chickens. Our fruit was much better in quality by reason of it and the orchard seemed to be all the better by the introduction of a flock of hens, and their ever-searching little ones. Should a wormy apple fall off the hens were busy turning that apple over until they could get a glimpse of the worm, and failing it that they would pick it to pieces and obtain what they knew was there.

Many people engage in the business of poultry alone who may as well run to small fruit as to let the land go without bringing in a return of this kind. Others are trying to raise fruit who would not have a chicken on the place. The facts are that no two businesses can be so easily blended as these. One is a help to the other and the profit can be augmented quite materially on account of it.—The Homestead.

The roads in the corn belt of Illinois are very dusty just now. This reminds us that road dust is a luxury for poultry in the winter time and that a barrel of it goes a long ways.

Growing the Pullet

It must be hard for the growing chick to understand why it is that the hearty appetite which was so commendable in the brooder chick should become a fault when he is half grown and hungrier than ever. To come when he hears the familiar brooder call only to be driven off is a phase of his training hard to understand. The average middle sized chick seldom gets enough to eat. Though he is one of the early hatches so sought after in the spring his welfare seems to be of no importance in the summer after he is turned on the range. This is a mistake. The quicker you can grow the fries the more money in your pocket, the better and more steady the growth of the breeding stock the more satisfactory will be the result; it is to the well fed pullet that you must look for fall and winter eggs.

All birds need animal food every day; sometimes they get enough on the range in mid-summer, more often they do not. For best results keep beef scraps before them constantly unless milk is abundant. Milk either sweet or sour will take place of other animal food in summer with good range; it will not in winter. It should be given, however, either uniformly sour or uniformly sweet.

Hold back the early pullets from laying during July, August, and September. Too liberal feeding of animal food at this time will bring eggs at the expense of growth, but during October crowd the pullets all you can. Get them started to laying before cold weather comes on, and they will lay steadily through the winter. Too early maturity is as bad as too late maturity.—Wallace's Farmer.

Cheap and Good Poultry Houses

I build shed roofed houses altogether and of just convenient height for me to work in without stooping. Hipped roofs are always cold and draughty in winter, for the pleasant warmth given out by the poultry is up in the roof and the cold air is all around them. The size of the house must be governed by the number of hens you propose to winter there and do not allow less than four square feet of floor space per hen, although six would be much better. Scratching sheds are useful to those who can afford to buy plenty of lumber, but I can't, so I use the floor alone. I keep it clean for use by having dropping boards about three feet above it, and the roosts about eight or ten inches above the boards. These boards are about thirty-four inches wide for two roosts or forty-eight for three roosts, and are made in about five or six feet sections and laid on brackets or on strips nailed to uprights which are firmly driven into the ground of the floor. The reason for sections is that at white washing times we can take the whole thing out, or if it gets damp we can do the same on a breezy day, so drying and airing them. The nests are on shelves which are also movable and so in half an hour we can take the inside out. This idea leaves all the floor space clear for use and in winter and spring it is always covered with litter for the hens to scratch in, which litter is removed from time to time. We have lots of windows in the sunny side and I am always on the watch for second hand frames which I buy at varying prices from ten cents to a quarter. If they have glass so much the better, if they don't I go to wholesale glass dealers and buy scraps which I cut to fit and fill the lights with the pieces, a ten cent cutter lasting me about a year. I buy the lumber the same way whenever I have a chance, for if I don't want it this year I may next, and a few spare boards about the place are always useful.

As to the the roof I use tar paper—three ply—and coat it every year or two

and it lasts very well indeed. I am particular about one or two things and the first is I don't want draughts, and the next is I won't have leaks, so cracks are stopped up in any convenient way.

This may not be a very grand style of house, but it is warm and dry, and the room on the dry floor of earth covered with litter keeps the hen contented through the worst of the blizzards, which is one of the best ways of having eggs when they are worth anything up to forty and fifty cents a dozen.—Poultry Tribune.

Forced Molt

The Ontario Agricultural College thoroughly tested the plan of compelling fowls to molt out of season. We give part of the official report:

It has been claimed by some poultrymen that old birds can, by certain methods of feeding, be forced to molt early in the season and would thereby have a full new coat of plumage by October 1st, and would be ready to begin to lay when eggs were scarce. Three pens of birds were selected with the idea of forcing them to molt if possible. Two breeds of chickens were represented in these pens—White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Two of the flocks were housed in house No. 1 in the regular breeding pens to which is attached a small grass yard about 14 feet wide and 80 feet long. The other pen had practically free range. The experiment was started the first week in July. The birds were fed less than one-third of the usual quantity of feed; the object being to stop egg production. This method of feeding was continued for two weeks, after which the birds were fed in the best possible manner known. It is claimed that by using a half or less of the usual feed for about two weeks the birds stop laying, after which if the usual quantity of feed is given they will, in most cases, begin to molt.

In this experiment with the two pens which were confined to small runs, fully 75 per cent of the hens began to molt the third week of the test. The other 25 per cent began to lay freely when the heavy feeding had been in progress about a week. The birds that had free range stopped laying, but did not commence to molt. When the feed was lessened they simply ranged farther, and as far as outward appearance was concerned the amount of feed gathered was used in maintaining the body in normal condition, practically no eggs being produced. When the heavy feeding was commenced they began to lay fairly well, but showed no inclination to molt. In fact these birds were among the last to molt this year.

This experiment would seem to indicate that it is possible to control the molting season more or less. It might be that the first week in July is a little early to undertake work of this kind. A few of the hens that molted first began laying in September. This, of course is a very serious objection. Whether there is anything to be gained by forcing the hens to molt early in the season would depend entirely upon local conditions, such as to markets and so forth. If eggs were as high as they have been this season, it is extremely doubtful if it would pay better to have hens molt than to have them produce eggs.

Most Profitable Age of a Hen

Our experience in previous years on the most profitable age of the hen showed average pen results as follows for Leghorn hens: First year, average per hen, 164 eggs; second year, 125 eggs. These were averages of pens and do not show whether the rule holds good for all hens.

Since the above results were published records of a number of individual hens

of different breeds have been completed for two years, and in some cases three and four years. These records show that in exceptional cases more eggs are laid the second year than the first, though the average of all individual records bears out the former conclusions that the first year is the most profitable year. They show that there is a question of individuality involved. Hen number 131 for instance, laid 241 eggs the second year and 201 the first. Hen number 155 laid 197 the second year and 186 the first; hen number 68 laid 185 the second year and 183 the first.

Averaging the results of all individual hens for which we have two years records, we have the following: Thirteen Brown Leghorns laid an average of 193 eggs the first year per hen and 157 the second; four White Leghorns averaged 183 the first year and 95 the second; five Barred Plymouth Rocks averaged 154 eggs the first year and 110 the second; sixteen White Wyandottes averaged 170 the first year and 111 the second; three White Plymouth Rocks averaged 192 the first year and 129 the second.

There were 41 hens of the different breeds for which records are complete for two years, and we find that they averaged 178 eggs per fowl the first year and 125 the second, or 40 per cent more the first year than the second.

Whether there is a characteristic difference in the different breeds in this regard our experiments have not been continued long enough to form a basis for conclusions. The records show, however, that individualism must be taken into account, in a few cases more eggs being laid the second year than the first.

This raises the question as to whether by proper selection of breeding stock it is not possible to establish a strain of fowls that will lay as well the second year as the first.

These results refer to yearly records. It is not impossible that the hen laying the fewer eggs is the most profitable hen; it is even possible that the poorer layer by laying a larger proportion of eggs in winter, when prices are high, than the heavy layer, will be the most profitable. The question is, therefore, important as to whether the hen or the pullet is the better winter layer.

The forty-one individual hens whose records are given in table No. 32 laid 916 eggs as pullets before February 1st, and as year-old hens they laid only 437 to the same date. This would show that the pullets not only lay more eggs during the year than the hens, but they lay a larger proportion of them in winter than the hens.

The reader is cautioned here not to draw any conclusions from this test other than that as to the relative value of the hen in her first and second years of laying. It is not a breed test and no possible conclusion can be drawn from the records as to the relative value of the different breeds. We give the data for those hens only that have two years complete records. A great many hens with poor records the first year were dropped out the second and this, of course, raises the average yield above what it would be if records had been kept for all the hens for the two years and included in this report.—Utah Bulletin.

One time we were passing through Knoxville, Tennessee, and took a meal at the railway eating house. There we had fried chicken such as no other lunch house ever set before a tired traveler. Since that time we have had a warm place in our heart for Knoxville. For this reason we are glad to say that The Industrious Hen has moved to that place instead of Nashville, as we said last month. The next time we go to Knoxville we shall expect better chicken than we had before.

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Pigeon Training

The number of baskets and boxes filled with live pigeons that are to be seen at many express offices as well as at railway stations are evidence that the season for training birds has commenced. Though the value of Homing pigeons as messengers has scarcely been recognized by our government, there are hundreds of clubs and societies in the country devoted to the culture of this pigeon. The races for these birds are arranged months before hand by the various clubs, so that training can be carried on over the distance. In commencing to train young Homers, the novice should have prepared his birds so that they are in good hard condition, and fit to undergo the work. They should have had plenty of exercise.

Some breeders allow their Homers to go in and out of the loft as they please, so that they can be on the wing at all times of the day and in all weathers. Others, and the majority, prefer their pigeons to fly at stated times only, letting them out morning and evening.

A good practice is to give the Homers part of their morning meal before they are let out and to make them fly a little longer every succeeding morning. They will soon remain on the wing from half an hour to an hour without any desire to settle.

The training may commence when they are about twelve weeks old. At first they should be taken about half a mile from the loft and thrown up in some open space, where there are no buildings very near. If young birds settle when they are first "tossed" they will likely always do so, and will be useless for flying purposes. After the half mile has been accomplished the youngsters should be taken a mile the next day two miles two days after, four miles four days later, and then after an interval of a week, ten miles, with jumps of ten and twenty miles until the place is reached from which they will be desired to come. It is better not to toss the birds every day, but to allow time between the different outings.

When the old Homers are trained, it is necessary only to begin by small stages, even though they may flown long distances the previous season. They are at first, perhaps, not in condition to come many miles home, and their memory also may require refreshing; so the first toss for an old bird should not be more than a couple of miles.

Some fanciers only train the cocks and not the hens. The latter are quite as fast on the journey as the cocks, but they are more frequently not in condition. It is unwise, for example, to send a hen on a long journey just before she lays. If she lays shortly before she is thrown up, she may become too exhausted to find her way home. A cock Homer will fly his best when his mate is on the eve of laying, or when he is "driving to nest," as it is called.

After a long journey, a Homer ought always to be attended to. He should have food and water and it should be seen if any other bird has taken possession of his perch during his absence. If this is the case, he may have a severe fight to regain it, and in his tired state, may be seriously injured.

A good diet for Homers is tares and Canada peas. The grain must be sound and old. A very little canary or hemp seed may occasionally be given as a luxury.—American Pigeon Keeper.

The Hebrew Holidays

The Hebrew holidays are so important to live poultry shippers and the trade generally that poultry merchants are already receiving inquiries regarding the dates of next year's holidays and

feast days, notwithstanding the holiday does not occur until the last of September. In consequence we herewith give the dates of importance to the poultry trade, together with the kinds of poultry usually wanted and the probable best market days.

The Hebrew year 5666 commences September 30, 1905, and extends to October 19, 1906. September 30 and October 1 are celebrated as New Year's and there is always an increased demand for choice fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese. The best market days will be September 25, 26 and 27.

Day of Atonement occurs October 9, 1905, when prime stock of all kinds is wanted but particularly spring chickens and young roosters. Buying will be most active from October 3 to 6.

Feast of Tabernacles, October 14 and 15, 1905, follows and fowls, ducks and fat geese are then wanted. October 10, 11 and 12 will be the best market days.

Feast of Law is observed a week later on October 20 and 21 1905. Prime quality of all kinds is wanted and best market days will be October 16 to 18. This ends the fall holidays and the first of the spring holidays is

Purim, March 11, 1906. Fowls and prime turkeys are in demand then and March 6 to 8 will probably be the best market days.

The Passover commences early in April and from April 3 to 5, 1906, buying will be active for feasts April 10 to 11. Prime quality of all kinds is wanted.

The Last Passover occurs April 16 and 17, 1906, when prime stock of all kinds is wanted and buying will be most active April 12 and 13.

The Feast of Weeks takes place May 30 and 31, 1906, and for this feast fowls are wanted. The buying for this trade will be confined mainly to May 28.—N. Y. Produce Review.

Leghorns for Eggs

I think this breed of hens will turn out the largest number of the finest product of any known breed. They need a little better care than some others, but the more thoroughly the owner looks after their interests the better they will look after his. The Brown Leghorns, of which I have about 75, turn in 50 to 65 cents each day in eggs on less than 20 cents worth of feed. I am trying to run the flock on the plan of egg machines, to see how much feed I can turn into eggs. I like to see well-fed hens. I saw a flock of very good young hens the other day but they lacked the square front given by a well-filled crop. This man was expecting his hens to bring him something for nothing. I would not be surprised to learn that his hens are not paying for the scanty feed they receive.

Some withhold feed from their hens because it has to be purchased. If told that someone else would pay for it they would hand it out freely. The hens will pay for the feed and ask only day's credit. To the cost of the feed, they will add 100 to 200 per cent, according to the care they receive.—Michigan Farmer.

Transferring a Squab

Sometimes, even with right feeding, a squab will be observed to be of light weight, being much smaller than its nest mate. If there is in the pigeon house a nest with only one young squab of the same size as the weakling, it is a good practice to transfer the latter to this nest, when the parents of the younger squab will feed both, usually with good results. It must be remembered, however, that no change of this kind should be made until after the squab is a week old, or during the time the parents are furnishing what is commonly called "pigeon milk."

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The White Guinea

White Guineas do the work of a watch dog, and they have satisfied me in this respect and proving a money-making investment besides. They are the first thing on the place to notice a crow, hawk, strange dog or human visitor, day or night. They even sound their warning if one of our family comes in after dark. Some people object to them because of their noise, but the only time they bother me is when visitors are in the yards wanting to talk chicken or turkey, and the guineas "put in" all the time like ill-natured children.

Guineas are very healthy, eat anything, but rustle for the greater part of their food, wandering some distance over the farm in search of insects. But no one can object to this as they always come home and they are a benefit to the land over which they roam. They are one of the greatest helps in the garden, and never destroy a plant, but they might if starved to it. Fences were not made for guineas as they just sail over whenever they feel like it. This troubles some, but they are easily taught and are afraid of the "big stick" too.

They begin laying about the first of April and keep it up until they are allowed to sit, but if not allowed they will lay till late in the fall. Mine lay in the hen houses and with the turkey hens until these get broody, then Mrs. Guinea hides her nest for sure. But they have never gone very far, and they have a peculiar "cackle" and when I hear it I go as near as I can, sit down, and usually when it sounds again I can go right to the nest. Mine are very tame and don't leave the nest if they see me go to it. I take the eggs out with my hands but am careful not to touch the chicken eggs I put in any more than necessary. Some hens are more particular than others about their nests.

When they become broody, drive from the nest, take out the nest eggs and destroy the nest with your foot and in two or three days you will be called upon to follow that "cackle" again. A hen lays 20 to 25 eggs before wanting to sit.

Most people suppose it takes four weeks for the eggs to hatch, but usually it will be from two to four days less, depending upon their freshness and whether they are under a warm hen or not. They all pop out at once like prairie chickens; and what pretty little fellows they are! Sleek as grease. Watch for lice, although lice do not seem to be overly fond of guinea flavor. Leave the little ones in the nest 24 hours, then take them off during an afternoon, as it is warmer then. Dip each little bird twice in a saucer of water. Fill a cup with water and invert it in a saucer for them to drink out of. Feed very lightly some prepared chick food that is very fine. Care must be taken not to overfeed, as their appetites are always greater than their capacities.

Chicken hens make the best mothers for me. Leave the hen cooped while the Guineas have their liberty at first. They will get lost, yes sir. Then they will stand erect like pelicans and every little buzz-saw voice will begin working and you will trail out and likely they will set out straight-way for their mother. In a very few days, though they will wander some distance, return, warm up, and out they go again. After the dew is off the grass in the morning let the hen go with them and they will lead her a merry chase. A clover or alfalfa field is a fine hunting ground for them after they know their mother.

I know of no bird that loves its mo-

ther as a guinea does. It is never entirely weaned from her, and I have had them drive her from her next year's brood and try to persuade her to go with them—Poultry Gazette.

Prevention Better than Cure

Poultry on the farm is apt to find and eat dead animals, for chickens are not choice about their food. It is much easier to prevent disease than to cure it in the flock, but when it does appear it is usually caused by one of these three conditions: Improper food, unwholesome surroundings and neglect. Domestic fowls are not as a rule disposed to sickness, and the strict application of the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is worth all the remedies ever printed.

Doctoring poultry is a losing business unless the bird be a very valuable one. You must take into consideration not only the actual expenses of the medicines, but the time it takes to care for sick fowls, the special preparation of feed and the trouble caused by having the sick and convalescent birds separated from the rest of the flock.

A chicken that has had some serious organic trouble should never be used as a breeder, for experience teaches that, although the bird may recover and be apparently sound and in breeding trim, the germs of the disease are transmitted to the offspring and will, in the course of time, appear in the next generation and cause trouble.

Absolute cleanliness is imperative, and as necessary for the well-being of the chickens as air, sun and food, especially if they are confined. Never throw dead mice or rats where the chickens can get them, and see that all animals that die on the farm are burned or buried. Buzards are a great blessing at large, but on a well-regulated farm they find little to eat, and the sight of one sailing about or perched upon a fence reminds the farmer there is a carcass that demands burial. The chicken house should be kept clean, and from time to time receive a thorough cleaning and dosing with white-wash and kerosene. Lice are the greatest pests, and every means should be taken to keep the premises clear of them. A fowl teaming with lice cannot be in a healthy condition. An ample dust box is a means by which the chickens can keep lice in abeyance. The drinking water should at all times be fresh and pure, and food should never be thrown on muddy ground, but on dry, clean boards or troughs.

In poultry keeping, as well as in most other avocations, eternal vigilance spells success.—Rural World.

Feeding Ducks

On starting into business with ducks the inexperienced are apt to find they are running short of food long before spring shows signs of returning. In summer it is quite true ducks forage and pick up the greater part of their food. This is especially true in case they have access to a running stream and can get young frogs, minnows and water bugs. But there is danger of their being killed by the turtles, so great care is necessary if they run at large to prevent their being carried off by beasts of prey. On the other hand, if ducks are confined they eat an unaccountable amount of food if it is set before them in the form of corn, wheat or rye, and one thinks of the expression, "If you want to make ducks pay do not let them eat their heads off." In turning the matter over in my mind I decided to try vegetable food cooked and mixed with a bran and

meal mixture. Turnips and potatoes were boiled, but the cabbage was fed raw.

Another idea I conceived was that the food must be put in troughs so that the ducks might eat, but not muss it with their feet; so I arranged a frame work of laths over the trough with only space enough to admit the head and neck of the fowls. Meat scraps boiled and raw may be given ducks that are not allowed freedom occasionally. And I also advise a pail of cracked oyster shells being kept in a convenient place.

Watch the markets and rush your young ducks in for broilers when about nine weeks old. Do not take your poultry to the market when it is crowded, but when prices are up and dealers have but few on hand. Followed with care and judgment, there is no reason why one may not derive a great deal of pleasure as well as profit from an individual duck ranch. As the business grows the manager's experience increases and mistakes become more rare, and in addition to this the profit increases accordingly.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Let in the Fresh Air

If the windows of your poultry building are still in place take them out at once. Let the hot air out, allow the cool breeze of night to replace the stuffy atmosphere of the house. The birds will be more comfortable, give larger profits if you will give them a better chance for pure air. If the windows are on hinges, swing them in out of the way. If put in the old fashioned way, take them out for the next three months and where necessary cover the openings with netting. If your poultry building has a high stud, with low set windows, see if you cannot make some opening so that the heat of the top may escape more easily. Sometimes a high door in the ends of the building can be put in so that the breeze may blow from end to end of the houses. The sun heated house is over hot at noon, but this need not continue all night. Plan to make your poultry more comfortable from this time till late autumn—Poultry Keeper.

Save Plenty of Pullets

While it is true that there are old hens that lay well during the winter months, it seems to be a difficult matter to separate them from the comparatively non-productive ones. If enough attention were paid to the flock to enable the attendant to become acquainted with the best layers among the old hens, they should by all means be kept and their eggs used for hatching. But few will

give enough attention to the poultry to make this scheme practicable and consequently they are losing many opportunities of improving their flock to the extent they might. In view of that fact, it is better to get rid of the old hens and substitute for them as many early pullets as possible. Among those who have had experience in poultry raising it is a well known fact that it is not a difficult matter to make early pullets lay during the winter months, but it is quite a problem to get even one-year-old hens to do this. They generally get ready to lay in the winter when eggs begin to be plentiful and only shortly before egg prices drop. If the pullets are well fed

GRITLESS POULTRY FEED

Jobbing Prices, F. O. B. St. Louis

If bought through Agents Freight and Profit will be Added.

Premium Scratch Feed (no grit) per 100 lbs.	\$1.25
Premium Hen Feed (no grit) per 100 lbs.	\$1.25
Premium Laying Feed (no grit) per 100 lbs.	\$1.25
Premium Chick Feed (no grit) per 100 lbs.	\$1.35
Premium Forcing Feed . . . per 100 lbs.	\$1.25
Premium Alfalfa Mash . . . per 100 lbs.	\$1.25
Premium Plain Mash . . . per 100 lbs.	\$1.25
Premium Beef Mash . . . per 100 lbs.	\$1.50
Premium Pea Meal . . . per 100 lbs.	\$1.50
Premium Alfalfa Meal . . . per 100 lbs.	\$1.15
Premium Cracked Corn . . . per 100 lbs.	\$1.25
Premium Wheat Bran . . . per 100 lbs.	.90
Premium Cow Feed . . . per 100 lbs.	\$1.25
Premium Horse Feed . . . per 100 lbs.	\$1.25
Premium Wheat Middlings . . . per 100 lbs.	\$1.25
Premium White Kaffir Corn . . . per 100 lbs.	\$1.15
Premium Millet Seed . . . per 100 lbs.	\$1.50
Premium Chicken Wheat . . . per Bushel.	.85

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
314-316 N. Commercial Street,
Cash with order. ST. LOUIS, MO

Homer Pigeons

250 First Class Mated Pairs

There is big money in squabs if you get the right kind of stock. We guarantee our birds to be mated and working when shipped. We have a ready market and will buy all squabs at \$3 per dozen alive. Write us for prices on breeding stock.

PARKSIDE SQUAB CO., 3 Hancock Ave., Freeport, Ill.

Solid Color Buff Leghorns

My Buff Leghorns are all buff, no black wings or tails, just clear, bright, golden buff. I guarantee satisfaction. Stock always for sale. Ask about my winnings.

Ralph Lyons, East Kingston, N. Y.

"Little Chicks"

Is the title of a new book which tells how to successfully hatch and raise little chicks. The only book published on the subject. Over 160 pages. Price 50c postpaid. Descriptive circular free. Agents wanted.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co.
Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.



Are your fowls sick? Are you losing them by dozens? The chances are 'tis Roup. The scourge of the poultry yard.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

placed in the drinking water kills the germs and is guaranteed to cure. We refund your money if it fails. Your druggist or poultry supply dealer has it—if not, post-paid by us in 50 cent and \$1.00 packages. Our book on poultry diseases FREE.

Agents wanted. G. E. CONKEY & CO., Box 20, Cleveland, O.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shell, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for breeding Poultry and Pet Stock. Our Immense Illustrated Free Catalogue gives a complete list. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Sup. Co., W. V. Russ, Prop., Dept. B., 26-28 Vesey St., New York.



CHICKS \$8.00 PER HUNDRED

Barred, White and Buff Rocks; White Wyandottes; S. C. B. Leghorns; Buff Orpingtons, etc., from pure bred healthy birds. Safe delivery guaranteed. C. H. MANLEY, St. Johns, Michigan

and brought to maturity they are bound to lay early this winter because it is their nature, and, therefore, we urge our readers not to sell the pullets but keep them for layers.—Farmer's Tribune.

No Advantage in Crossing Breeds

To a good many a chicken is a chicken and they hold up their hands in horror at the prices asked by some breeders, some even expecting that an old experienced breeder will sell his best fowls for a dollar apiece. Here is where a great many people make a most serious mistake—that of buying just because the price is low.

By all means raise thoroughbred poultry. The farmer, the city man, in fact no one can afford to waste good food, shelter and care on dunghills and scrubs that are such a mixture of color and size that you could not tell whether their sire was an ostrich or a guinea. There are some who think that by crossing a Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte with a Leghorn that they will get a larger fowl than the Leghorn and a better layer than the Rock or Wyandotte, but such is not the case. And even if it was, where would you get your male birds for the next year's breeding pen? You would have to use a Leghorn, Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock, which would make the next year's stock three-fourths instead of half-bloods. And, if someone should ask you what kind of fowls you had, what name would you give them?

Some may ask, why not breed the cockerels back to the hens? This would be very close inbreeding and, in this case, where the young hens are a mixture of two distinct breeds, the young stock would not be as prolific egg producers as the original stock nor as good table fowls.

Of course this is the way new breeds are started, but it takes an expert many years to get something better than he started with. We have enough breeds

now; one had better try to improve the present standard breeds instead of trying to originate a better one.

It takes no more feed or care for the best thoroughbred poultry than for the mongrel. Profit and pleasure will come from the former, while loss and disgust with the "hen business" come from the latter.—Michigan Farmer.

Starting With Pure Bred Fowls

If it is worth while to spend time and effort in the care and management of poultry such as is seen, most generally around the farm home, it is surely is better "worth while" to use that time and effort in the care of the most desirable and more profitable pure bred fowls. Without a doubt, every farm poultry raiser would prefer a flock of thoroughbred poultry to the mongrels that compose the farm flock, and I doubt if a farm poultry breeder could be found that would not admit the greater desirability of pure-bred fowls. Then, why do we not see, more often, better poultry on the farm? The reason, I think, is the expense a start in the better fowls would entail, if the entire scrub flock was to be superseded by the pure bred flock.

But the transformation may be made, if made gradually, at very little money outlay. Indeed, the amount required for the first step toward the possession of the pure bred flock, is so small that it is surprising how much may be had for it.

The cheapest and best beginning as a breeder of pure bred is, in my opinion, made by purchasing one, two or three sittings of eggs, according to the money that can be spared for the purpose, from some reliable breeder of the variety of fowls desired.

While from one setting, if a reasonably good hatch is obtained, and success is had in raising the chicks, a start may be had for the next season, a much better beginning will be had if two more settings are purchased. The price asked

for eggs from June bred fowls, of good quality, may seem "outrageous" and almost take your breath away, but my farmer friend, just think, it is not market eggs you are pricing, but stock, and so considering, them cheerfully pay the price, and determine to do your part to have a good hatch, and raise as many of the chicks as possible. Save every pullet hatched from the eggs bought, and sell the cockerels when matured. These cockerels, even if they have not been advertised should easily bring one dollar each, and perhaps a dollar and a half could be obtained for them. These young fowls should receive such good care as to make the most rapid growth, and reach the most perfect development for the females are to be foundation of the new flock of pure breeds. It would be unwise to mate one of the cockerels raised with the sister pullets, so a head for the pen should be purchased before the time to mate up the yard for the first season's work. If the eggs bought were from fine fowls, and the pullets show the fine qualities of their ancestors, then a suitable mate should be theirs. If possible get a male yet a little better than the "biddies," for, remember, "he is half of the flock." Even if only four or five females are the breeders for the first season, with good care and wise management quite a nice flock can be raised during the first season. It will be necessary to yard the pure bred fowls, and the fencing will be some little expense, but one should not consider this with grudging when thinking of the fine flock that is so soon to replace the mongrel one. Just as soon as possible every scrub fowl should be disposed of, and then the pure-bred can have the range of the farm. Not only does the pure-bred flock surpass the scrub flock in beauty, but it will prove far more profitable, both for the market purposes and to sell as breeders.

It takes no more time and is no more work to raise fine poultry than to raise mongrels.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Geese in France

France is said to be forging well to the front in the matter of geese raising. Many provinces grow immense numbers of them. This being the main source of income to many people. Their progress has been such that today the two finest varieties come from France. These are the Embdens, a pure white breed of large size and the best quality, and the Toulouse, a gray and white breed of practically the same size as the Embdens and vying with them in popularity. These are two great favorites in this country on account of their size, hardiness and market value. The Standard of Perfection in America calls for a weight of twenty pounds for males, and females not more than a pound or so less. The Embden ranks a trifle ahead of the Toulouse, perhaps on account of its color, the pure white feathers and down selling more readily than the mixed gray and white of the Toulouse. When fattened to the limit either of the varieties command a premium in the eastern market. The Hebrews use their fat in place of lard from hogs, their religion forbidding the use of fat from swine.

There is a great opening for American farmers in this line of business, the demand for well-finished geese being practically unlimited. The value of young geese as a table fowl is beginning to be understood and appreciated. There seems to be a prevailing opinion that one must have a large supply of water in order to successfully raise geese. This is not necessary, though they will thrive on damp, swampy land where other stock would not do well, yet geese go excellently on upland pasture. They are good grazers and will do very nicely through the summer without any other feed than good pasture. Another common fallacy is that geese poison the pasture over which they graze. The pasture is as good as ever after a shower has had a chance to wash the voidings into the soil.—Breder's Gazette.

Poultry's Classified Advertisements

Faverolles

Faverolles, "The King of Utility Fowls", winter layers, grow more rapidly than any other fowl known. Reach broiler size when eight weeks old. I have the best strains of all varieties of Faverolles imported direct from Europe by myself: English Salmon Faverolles, French Salmon Faverolles, Ermine, Black, Red, Spangled and Blue Faverolles. Eggs for hatching, best pens \$6 for 15 eggs, other good pens \$5 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. Descriptive circular for stamp. See my winnings at World's Fair, etc. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y. tf

Faverolles from Fern Hill Poultry Yards are direct from imported stock and are sure of winning in the coming shows. Promises to be the king of winter layers. Send for catalogue. C. S. Hanna, West Hebron, N. Y. 12

Lakenvelders

Lakenvelders—I purchased in 1904 the entire flock of international winners owned by The Countess of Craven. These birds are famous in Europe as well as America and have won more prizes and produced more prize winners than any flock of Lakenvelders in existence. Eggs for hatching from this strain, \$10 for 15 eggs. Lakenvelder eggs from other strains, \$6 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. See my winnings at World's Fair, Herald Sq., Madison Sq., etc. Descriptive circular for stamp. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y. tf

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

H. M. Moyer, Specialist. Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Stock \$1.00 and up. Circular free. Bechtelsville, Route 2, Pennsylvania. 1

White Leghorns

Little Chicks just hatched from pure bred White Leghorns, only \$8.00 per hundred for balance of season. Toledo Poultry Yards, Toledo, Ohio. 11

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

S. C. Buff and Black Orpingtons, winners at Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville. Young stock large enough for fall shows. Write me. O. A. Bogardus, Box A, Warsaw, Kentucky. 1

Single Combed Buff and Black Orpingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Buff Orpingtons since 1898. Dr. Paul Kyle, Kyle Institute, Flushing, L. I.

Game Bantams

Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa., breeds all varieties of Game Bantams to the highest possible standard. If you don't believe it, look up the awards at the great shows. Stock always for sale. Eggs in season. 11

Rates For Classified Advertisements

LESS THAN 150 WORDS A YEAR FOUR CENTS PER WORD
150 WORDS OR MORE A YEAR THREE CENTS PER WORD
300 WORDS OR MORE A YEAR TWO CENTS PER WORD

A 25-word advertisement six months would cost \$4.50 or the same sized advertisement one year would cost \$6.00. We have adopted this rate in order to encourage breeders to carry space continuously as experience has taught us that this is the most profitable plan for the breeder.

If only one variety is advertised, the advertisement will be classified under the name of the variety. Where more than one breed is advertised, the advertisement will be put under the head "Several Breeds". Pet stock, supplies, etc. will be put under the head "Miscellaneous". In counting words in an advertisement every initial and number, including name and address, will be counted as a word. Cash must accompany all orders. Short paid advertisements will be cut down to the number of words paid for, if this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement.

Pigeons

Mated Jumbo Homers, guaranteed. 95 cents pair. Produce heavy squabs. Fancy pigeons, all breeds, cheap. Force squab breeding, tell male from female, improved nests, etc., 35 cents, circular free. Breeders wanted everywhere. Ferd. Sudow, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 11

Pigeons? Thousands of them, all kinds, prices free. Illustrated, descriptive book tells all you want to know, one dime. Wm. A. Bartlett & Co., Box 28, Jacksonville, Ill. tf

Jersey strain Homer pigeons always please. Now is the time to order youngsters. Circular free. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J. 12

Rhode Island Reds

Hansen's Rhode Island Reds, winners at World's Fair, Chicago, New York and many other big shows. We have the quality. C. N. Hanson, Warsaw, Kentucky. tf

De Wolf Farm, Papposesquaw, Bristol, R. I. Standard bred stock; Single and Rose Comb. Booklet free. 12

White Plymouth Rocks

200 eggs in 230 consecutive days. That's a Coretavis White Rock! Winners at New England's largest and best shows. Unequaled exhibition and persistent laying strain. Booklets free. Coretavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn. 3

S. L. Boyce of Crook, Osage Co., Mo., has the best utility White Plymouth Rock line-bred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him. tf

White Rock Farm. Will sell fine birds at a reduced price to make room for others coming on. Trios \$5.00. Mrs. H. Randles, Clarks, Ohio. Box 53. 11

White Plymouth Rocks—my special sale list quotes very low prices on my prize winning stock. A copy free. U. R. Fishel, Box P, Hope, Indiana.

Plymouth Rocks—More Than One Variety

Plymouth Rocks. Barred and White. Ringlet and Fishels strain. You should know the best. Write me your wants. Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards, Hopkinsville, Kentucky., C. L. Daniel, Proprietor.

White Wyandottes

White Wyandottes, Reliance strain. Never unplaced in any class. Satisfaction guaranteed or birds taken back and money refunded. You run no risk. D. Lincoln Orr, Box 4, Orr's Mills, New York. tf

Prize winning White Wyandottes. Twelve prizes last winter. Breeders for sale now. Young stock later. Rockwell Kempton, North Adams, Mich. 12

Great Sacrifice Sale. To make room for 200 young chicks, I will sell all my White Wyandotte breeders cheap. Ira B. Sleet, Warsaw, Kentucky. 1

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

World's Fair Prize Winners. Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Cream of Standard line breeding. Breeding and exhibition birds always on hand. Eggs from my choicest prize winners \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30, \$6 for 45. Every setting guaranteed. S. J. Sorensen, Ravine Poultry Yards, Appleton, Wisconsin. tf

Several Breeds

Light Brahmas; Cochins; White, Black, Buff, Partridge; Brown Leghorns; Spanish; Black Langshans; Houdans; Buff Orpingtons; Cornish Indian Games; Toulouse Geese. Send for a 24-page catalogue. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn. 3

Point Pleasant Poultry Farm, prize winners at Madison Square and Herald Square: Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs \$2 per setting. A. W. Silkworth, Prop., P.O. Box 225, Mattituck, L. I.

1000 early hatched pure bred White and Brown Leghorns and Barred Rock cockerels and pullets at prices to suit you. Toledo Poultry Yards, Toledo, Ohio. 11

Bantams

Light Bantams, "World Beaters." More firsts at the World's Fair and Madison Square Garden than all my competitors combined. Orr's Light Bantams are unequaled. History proves it. D. Lincoln Orr, Box 4, Orr's Mills, N. Y. tf

Miscellaneous

All breeds of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, cavies, dogs, cats and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B, 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City. tf

How to Force Early Molting in Hens

Today we take our birds and use them as we would a machine. To be sure we handle them carefully, we look to the future as we get the profits of the present. Yet it is true that we are trying to get the most dollars from our poultry farms. One of the helps to large egg profits is the forced molt. It is not enough to wait for the bird to molt when nature would do it. This might be so late in the fall or early winter as to prevent any winter eggs from yearling hens.

The birds that will be two years old the coming spring will make the very best breeders you can find.

I suggest that you pick out the best half of the females hatched in 1904 and pen them for a forced molt. Let these birds have all the strong points of the variety you keep. Let them show practical points first, fancy second. To have the birds molt so as to begin laying early in November, they should begin to be treated before the first of September. I do not advise starting my plan before the first of August. Suppose we have thirty hens that are the best of last year's hatch. These we have culled out of eighty that have done the bulk of our laying the past eight months. These thirty contain the few birds that obser-

vation, or the trap nest, has shown us are our best record egg layers. The market chicks, now half grown, coming from special eggs, help us in the final selection of some of these thirty hens. We wish to save those birds that have been our producers, either of large numbers of eggs, or of show stock. These selected birds we will yard where shade is plentiful, where the ground is covered with grass, and where space is not limited. Until the last of August we will feed these birds moderately, working for a fair egg yield, not stimulating and not underfeeding. Along the latter days of August we will cut out much of the usual food. All corn and corn meal, meat scraps and green bone are omitted from the daily ration. One meal a day is fed, and that at night. That can be whole oats soaked in hot water for an hour, fed moderately. It may be, several times a week, just a measure of dry bran. One night of each week it can be barley, another wheat, and so on, omitting all corn products. It is largely a question of what not to feed as well as how little to give the birds you desire to molt.

There is one line of foods you may feed in unlimited quantities and that is the green vegetables. The waste, small beets and thinnings of the garden rows,

can be supplied every day. If the yard is all bare, the cuttings of the lawn can be given every day. My own plan, in the days when I had small, ungrassed yards, was to give full quantities of lawn clippings, putting them in the yards an hour before dark. This gave the birds time to fill up at night, and yet the uneaten clippings would be still fresh in the early morning.

If you have had no experience in the use of lawn grass, you will be surprised to see the quantity that a few hens will eat. If your hens have very large yards with fruit trees to supply some falling apples or pears, the birds will do very well without any other food. We are inclined to overfeed our birds in warm weather and unless the food is really much less than usual you will fail in getting an early molt.

This low feeding or starving process, as it is called by many, is the important factor in the forced molt. Unless you really do this in good shape the birds will continue to lay and shed their feathers in the middle autumn.

Handle these selected birds when on the roost. You must feed as directed for weeks, enough to get the birds free from all fat. They must be very thin in body, yet fairly good in color of comb

and wattles. I find that my birds take from fourteen to twenty days to get real thin. You will notice, as you put this plan into practice, that the egg yield will drop off until no eggs are being laid; that the birds are on the run all day long, coming to meet you at any point of the fence that you may approach. The birds will show that they miss some of the usual food. This thinning will do no mischief to the birds, in fact, I think it adds to the health of the birds for months to come.

When the birds have lost all spare flesh, when the eggs have ceased to appear for a week, then you change your plan of feeding. Instead of slightly starving the birds you feed them good full rations of slightly growing foods. Now is when you add meat meal, meat scraps, green bone, corn meal and linseed meal. Give them a morning mash of corn meal, two parts; bran, three parts; meat scraps, one part. Mix this with cool water and feed at once, giving what the birds will eat in a quarter of an hour. At noon feed a small handful of wheat or barley to every bird, and at night a full feed of wheat or corn.

Do not neglect to furnish full supplies of greens and vegetables all the fall. —Poultry Keeper.

Personal Pointers About Poultry People Everywhere

Dr. B. J. Hill, who has been managing the poultry farm of Secretary T. E. Orr, has concluded his work at that place and returned to Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Holmes, who is well known as formerly being publisher of The Poultry Monthly has taken charge of the advertising end of the Charles A. Cyphers business, we understand.

E. S. Comings has located permanently in Indianapolis, where he will take up special work. A portion of his time will be devoted to forwarding the interests of Poultry Publishing Company.

At the annual meeting of the Petaluma Incubator Company a very satisfactory report of the business for the last year was submitted and a substantial dividend declared. The old officers were re-elected for the coming year. L. C. Byce, president; H. C. Gray, vice-president and general manager; C. H. Taft, secretary; H. R. Campbell, manager poultry supplies.

M. M. Johnson, of incubator fame, is taking a vacation on the Pacific Coast.

When last heard of he was trying to get away from Southern California and find Portland, Oregon.

We regret very much to learn of the death of Mrs. J. J. Myers, one of the firm friends of POULTRY. This sad event occurred at her late home, Woodlyn, Ohio, June 15.

We were given to understand that the Lewis & Clark exposition management had decided to pay transportation charges on all poultry entered for the poultry show at Portland, October 5-11. G. T. Hunt, secretary of the poultry department writes us that this is a mistake and asks us to so inform our readers. We are glad to be set right in this matter.

The editor of POULTRY has been selected to deliver the address in memory of the late John L. Cost at the poultrymen's banquet at Hagerstown, Maryland, next October.

Frank Spahr, who for several years has been in charge of the office work of the poultry department of the Hagers-

town fair will have charge of that work again this year. Poultrymen know Frank and like to do business with him.

On account of increased duties in another direction E. W. Rankin has been obliged to give up a large part of the work he has been doing on the Poultry Herald. In his place our friend H. A. Nourse, who has for two years been associate editor of the Reliable Poultry Journal, has been secured to assume editorial management of the Herald. Mr. Nourse has for a considerable time been known as a breeder of Standard poultry at Barre, Massachusetts, and was, if we remember correctly manager of the Fisher's Island poultry farm, immediately previous to his engagement by the Reliable Poultry Journal. We feel like congratulating both parties to the new arrangement.

Judge T. C. Hallbeck has moved from Salem, Illinois, to Celina, Ohio.

Mr. Scott Ridgeway, a breeder of Black Minorcas, and well known by a good many fanciers has taken the posi-

tion of secretary-treasurer of The American Incubator Company, Freeport, Illinois. The American in the new hot air incubator company organized last winter.

We are very sorry to hear of the death of Harry Graves, Higganum, Connecticut, the well known breeder of White Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Graves passed away July 30.

The wife of H. V. Crawford, secretary of the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, died at her late home, Montclare, New Jersey, August 1. Mr. Crawford's many friends will sympathize with him in his great loss.

G. W. Lake, who was among the first, if not the first to make liquid lice-killers, is, we understand, about to embark in the business again. We hear he will locate at Kansas City.

A four-year-old son of our valued contributor, Theo. F. Jager, was seriously injured recently in a runaway accident. On this account Mr. Jager has nothing in this number of POULTRY.

Show Dates Taken For Next Season

In this column we shall keep standing a list of the dates claimed for poultry shows, giving the town, state, date and name of secretary, until later when full particulars will be given. Secretaries are invited to claim dates. No charge is made for this service.

Detroit, Michigan, January 5-15, 1906, John R. Wood, Secretary.

Polo, Illinois, January 8-13, 1906, J. A. Davison, Secretary.

Risingsun, Ohio, December 5-8, 1905, Merle Rearick, Secretary.

Tacoma, Washington, December 27, 1905, to January 1, 1906, Mrs. C. A. Pratt, Secretary.

Findlay, Ohio, January 9-13, 1906, Clark Parker, Secretary.

East Greenville, Pennsylvania, Dec. 27-30, 1905, C. A. Mack, Secretary.

Fort Wayne, Ind., December 11-16, 1905, Philip A. Heller, Secretary.

Los Angeles, Jan 8-15, 1905, Mrs. O. H. Burbridge, Secretary.

Watertown, South Dakota, December 18-22, 1905, Rose E. Sanford, Sec.

Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 8-12, 1906, George R. Cooper, Secretary.

Garnett, Kansas, November 13-17, 1905, Hattie A. Weld, Secretary.

Fairfield, Iowa, November 28-December 1, 1905, John R. McElderry, Secretary.

Waverly, Iowa, December 5-8, 1905, B. L. Burbank, Secretary.

Lohrville, Iowa, December 12-16, 1905, J. O. Ratcliffe, Secretary.

Cambridge, Ohio, January 3-6, James Cook Sarchet, Secretary.

Iowa Falls, Iowa, December 18-23, 1905, N. S. Curtis, Secretary.

Winfield, Iowa, December 28-30, 1905, A. H. Glass, Secretary.

Waxahachie, Texas, January 2-5, 1906, C. T. Spaulding, Secretary.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota, January 16-20, 1906, Stacy S. Metcalf, Sec.

Rutherford, New Jersey, December 14-16, E. J. Erwin, Secretary.

Fort Wayne, Indiana, December 11-16, Philip A. Heller, Secretary.

Evansville, Indiana, January 8-13, H. J. Reimer, Secretary.

Clarinda, Iowa, December 11-15, Brady Ustic, Secretary.

Nunda, Illinois, January 16-19, 1906, George H. Prickett, Secretary.

Huron, South Dakota, January 23-27, 1906, E. M. Thomas, Secretary.

Dubuque, Iowa, February 15-20, 1906, C. H. Gregoire, Secretary.

Warsaw, Kentucky, November 23-25, O. A. Bogardus, Secretary.

Cresco, Iowa, January 31, February 3, 1906, John M. Davis, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, January, 17-21, 1906, A. E. Brooks, Secretary.

Holyoke, Massachusetts, November 22-25, George Barnett, Jr., Secretary.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, December

18-23, 1905, W. S. Trowbridge, Secretary Youngstown, Ohio, December 6-9 Charles E. Watwood, Secretary.

Owosso, Michigan, December 6-8, Bert Lovett, Secretary.

Moline, Illinois, November 28, December 1, Oscar Hogbey, Secretary.

Indianapolis, Indiana, February 4-10, E. A. Pierce, Secretary.

Allentown, Pennsylvania, September 19-22, Harry Schall, Secretary.

Ottawa, Illinois, December 12-16, C. O. Deist, Secretary.

Warren, Illinois, December 13-17, B. L. Wright, Secretary.

Hagerstown, Maryland, October 10-13, B. A. Betts, Superintendent.

Hudson, Michigan, January 31, February 3, L. S. Brown, Secretary.

Parsons, Kansas, December 18-22, A. E. Blaker, Secretary.

Auburn, New York, January 18-22, J. H. Scott, Secretary.

TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

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One dollar per year in advance. Ten cents per copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents per year. Subscriptions will begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and post office plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly each month. When you request change of address give the old as well as the new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

The July Number of POULTRY

Did it occur to you to give a thought to the number of articles and the variety of topics treated in the July number of POULTRY? We gave our readers thirty-seven original articles, besides the editorial pages, the "Talks with Our Subscribers," "Current Comment," "Notes and News," "Personals About Poultrymen," and twelve of the best short articles from our exchanges of the month before. The matter on each page of POULTRY contains about as many words as would fill six pages of an ordinary book, and the matter in POULTRY for July easily would have made a book of 150 closely printed pages. This besides the space devoted to advertising, which is not the most uninteresting part of the number. All this most of our readers got for about four and one-third cents, and none of them paid more than ten cents, even when buying the number of news agents. We started out to give our subscribers the worth of their money, and every one who has written us about the matter agrees that we are giving gospel measure, "heaped up, pressed down and running over."

Catalogues, Envelopes and Letterheads

We considered the matter a long time before we concluded to offer to do catalogue and circular printing for our friends and to supply them with printed letter heads and envelopes. Finally we concluded that the poultrymen of this country were not getting what they deserved in the way of printed matter and offered to take this work up for them. We believe printed matter of all kinds should be as good as it can be made, and we know from examining several hundred catalogues, booklets and circulars during the last few months, that much of this work is so cheap and so badly done that it does not produce a pleasing effect when sent out. Good printed matter creates a favorable impression wherever it is sent, and it is only by using such matter that the poultry breeder can receive the most benefit from sending out literature of this sort. We are so situated that we can do this work at very low prices, quality considered, and we are going to give our readers the benefit of our favorable circumstances. We do not want to do any work that looks cheap. That is, we will not undertake to do work for any one who desires to use coarse and inartistic illustrations, cheap paper and poor ink. We will not send out a job which will not be a credit to us. If you want the cheapest possible work, do not send it to us; but if you want fine work at low prices for that kind of work, we are ready to talk business with you. We are prepared to do all the work connected with this branch of our business. We will write the matter, make the engravings and finish the work, and will be glad to hear from those who need anything in the line of printed matter for poultrymen.

The Advertising Season

It would be a waste of good space to tell the experienced advertiser that the season to begin systematic advertising is at hand. He has learned that the advertiser who begins just before the rush of orders starts, is the one who gets the largest returns from his publicity. The beginner may think that it is not worth while to begin until the buying season actually has opened. If he thinks this he is making a costly mistake. No man buys off-hand, unless he is in a greater hurry than the

average buyer of poultry. The usual course is to begin studying the advertising in the poultry publications and devote several weeks to looking up advertisers and considering their offers. The man who begins advertising early, hears from the buyers. They ask him questions about his stock, send for his printed matter, and compare statements and prices before doing the actual buying. When the time comes, advertiser and buyer have become acquainted and are ready to do business with each other. We have never been insistent in urging advertisers to buy space of us. We have tried to be courteous enough to let every advertiser act on his own judgment without undue influence. As a result our advertisers have taken space with us after deliberately concluding that they could afford to do so, and some of our best ones have been with us from the beginning, most of them having increased their space in that time. We believe POULTRY goes to a class of readers who are able and willing to buy good stock. They are willing to pay the price for a high-class magazine, and we know they have confidence in us for they have taken our word without disputing it or questioning it in any way. Our rates are quotable and our readers patronize our advertisers. This should encourage those who have not tried our columns to do so. If they give us a trial order and we can not hold them, we shall not complain.

POULTRY on the News Stands

POULTRY is making surprising sales on the news stands. A very good friend, who has long published a very good poultry paper, gave us a discouraging account of his efforts to make sales from news stands. We have learned that what is true of one poultry paper is not always true of another, and we went ahead and arranged with The Western News Company to place POULTRY on a few news stands in every part of the country. Our reports show that the experiment has been a great success. News agents sold out without trouble and repeat orders have come from almost every one of them, a large number asking for an increased number. A news agent who said it was a mistake to increase the price, tells us he finds it a better seller than it was before, and orders a substantial increase to his regular allotment. If your news agent does not get it, ask him to order it. All news agents will take yearly subscriptions at the regular rate of one dollar a year. If your news agent does not get it and will not he is not up-to-date. In that case send us his name and we will try to wake him up.

Pigeon and Poultry Pictures

During the winter we expect to have use for a considerable number of pictures of poultry and pigeons, and will be glad to receive photograph from those who have real good ones along this line. You know our rule—no picture engraved and printed that will not be creditable to the owner and to us. No charge for those we use, as we make the engravings at our own expense. After we have used the pictures we will sell the engravings if the owner of the birds illustrated wants them, at a low price, but there is no obligation to buy. In fact, we rather prefer to keep the engravings, that we may be certain they will not be used in any other publication. We do not want pictures that have ever been engraved and used in any other publication, book or circular.

How Subscriptions Happen

Subscriptions come to POULTRY in curious ways. A man buys a copy on a railway news stand and reads it as he goes home. Then he concludes he wants it regularly and sends us his dollar. Another buys a copy and sends for back numbers and a year in advance. Another sends us enough money to pay from the first number and a year ahead at a dollar a year. We find we can not furnish all the back numbers and he proposes to advertise for them offering 25 cents each. Then we skirmish around and get the back numbers, spending more time than they are worth to find them, but doing the work gladly because of the appreciative words which come with the letter. A subscriber sends a sample copy to some far-away friend and that friend sends to us his subscription. Getting subscribers is not hard, if only we offer the public what is attractive.

Our Position on Free Readers

We felt very sure of our ground when we decided to dispense with free reading notices calculated to "boost" the business of advertisers. It was freely predicted that we would invite disaster if we adopted such a course, but our experience has been very satisfactory. We have never published a line of free advertising for any person or firm, and we shall not begin it. Our contemporaries have been considerably interested in our experiments along this line and began to adopt our plan some months ago. Now the Poultry Press Association has agreed to reject free readers and give their subscribers plain facts instead of meaningless and often untruthful "editorial" notices to advertisers. This puts poultry journalism on a higher plane and dignifies it in a way that nothing else could. A friend writes that he thinks we should have a medal and a monument for taking the stand we have occupied on this matter. We are content to do without the medal, and if we know our own feelings on the subject, we shall dispense with a monument for a considerable period. The funny part of it is that the best advertisers were the ones who first congratulated us for taking the stand we did. After we had heard from them, it was off with the fellows who ask for "free editorials."

A Fair Warning

We hope some of the brethren will not forget our POULTRY is copyrighted and that they must not use matter from our columns without giving us credit for it. This does not apply, of course, to the matter we publish which is credited to the exchanges. We intend to credit every article we clip from other publications, and these are all covered by our copyright. We are perfectly willing to allow the republication of matter appearing in these columns if we are given credit, but must insist that the credit be given. Hereafter no excuse that credit was forgotten goes with us. This is fair warning.

The Cover Page This Month

We know our readers will be delighted with the beautiful picture we give them on the cover this month. It shows a bit of the poultry yards of Mr. F. P. Johnson, which our Mr. Sleeper caught with his camera while visiting at Indianapolis the other day. The Light Brahmas certainly have a nice place to live, and the picture shows what a delightful spot those big beeches make for a hot day in summer.

A NEW DEPARTMENT



SINCE we started in the publishing business we have received thousands of catalogues and circulars to say nothing of cards, envelopes and letter heads and judging from the quality of most of them we have concluded that the POULTRY-MEN OF THIS COUNTRY ARE NOT GETTING THE QUALITY OF PRINTING TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, so after much thought and discussion we have decided to open a catalogue department and do printing for poultrymen as it should be done. We have installed a printing plant that is modern in every particular and no plant is in a position to do better work than we turn out. We have an almost unlimited number of cuts and photo engravings and our experience in the advertising line enables us to write, plan and illustrate catalogues and circulars to the very best advantage and when we give you an estimate you may feel satisfied that the price quoted you is for the best work that experience can produce.

Good Printing For Poultry- men

Good printing is as necessary as good stock in building up a large poultry business. A cheap, poorly printed and poorly illustrated catalogue or price list gives a poor impression and in most cases loses the sale for you, especially if it is received the same time a nice, cleanly printed one comes from some other poultryman.

Good Printed Matter Brings Big Business.

We are prepared to do the "Big Business" kind of printing and do it at such a price that will make you a regular patron of our press. We do not want to do the other kind of work so please do not ask us for estimates when you want to use cheap paper and cuts.

We can't make friends by doing this kind of work.

We are ready to figure on the largest catalogue or an order for 100 cards. We make a specialty of letter heads and envelopes and quote the following prices:

1000 Letter Heads, printed in one color, ruled or unruled No. 1 rag paper, tabbed	\$3.00	1000 Full Rag XXX Envelopes, printed in one color, packed 500 in box	\$2.50
1000 Note Heads, printed in one color, same quality as letter heads, tabbed,	\$2.50	Round or Square Cornered Cards, any regular size, translucent, per 1000	\$2.25

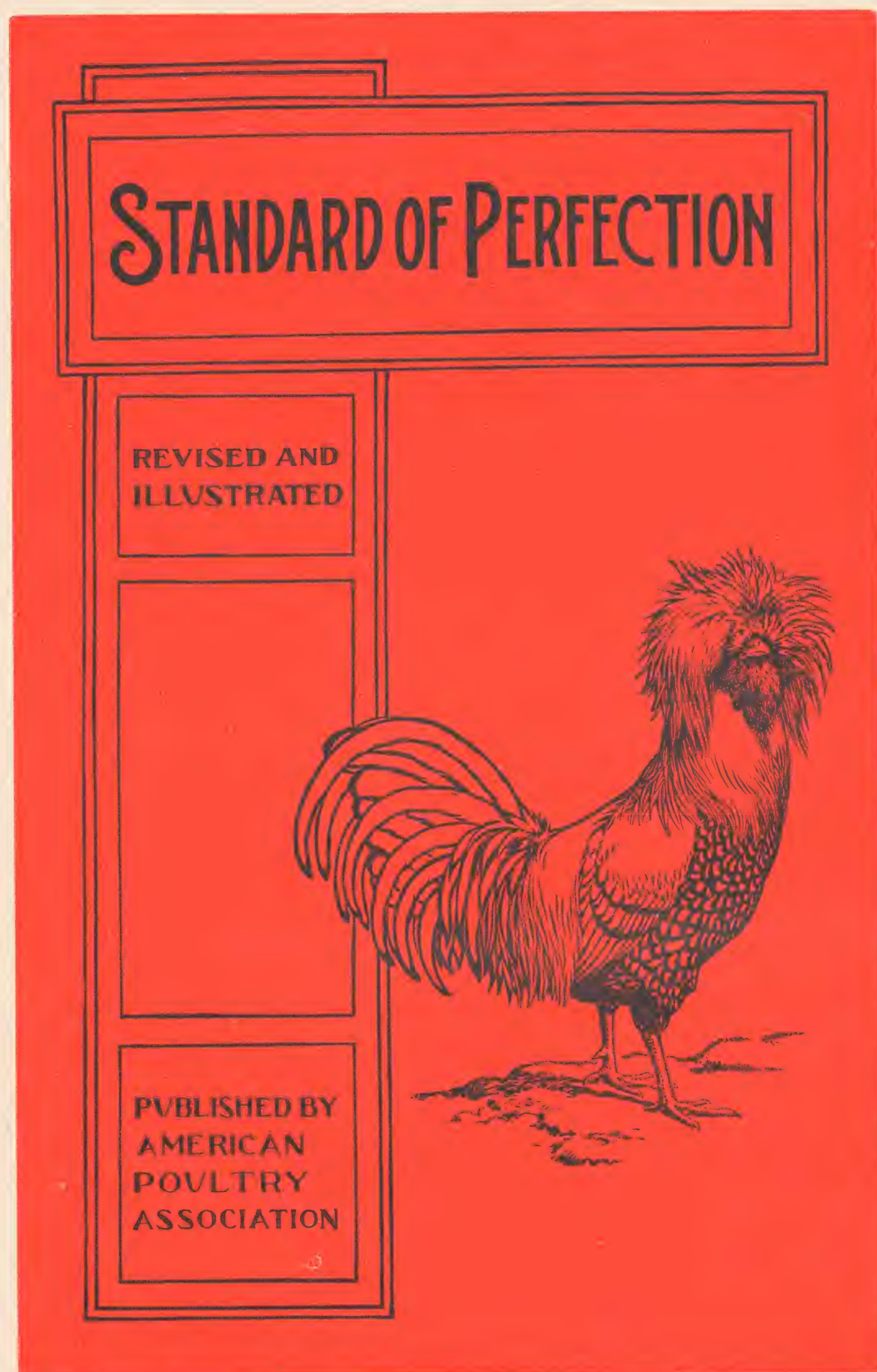
Remember these prices are for the best that can be produced. Modern faces of type and latest styles of composition. Let us give you an estimate on your next lot of printing and see how little more, if any, a really good job of printing costs.

Poultry Publishing Company, Peotone, Illinois.

This Magazine is a sample of our work.

We can do just as well for you.

Special Summer Offer



The New Standard of Perfection is almost ready for delivery. If you want a copy take advantage of our Special Summer Offer and be one of the first to receive it. You'll not regret it.

Every poultry breeder should have it for it contains more information about judging poultry than any other work ever published. It will contain illustrations of every class of fowls, by the best artists. This book will contain about 400 large pages printed on fine paper. The price to every one is **\$1.50** per copy but we will give it free to any one who will send us subscriptions to the amount of **\$3.** Get up a club and get the New Illustrated Standard free, or we will send you **POULTRY** one year and a copy of the Standard for **\$2.**

POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PEOTONE, ILLINOIS.

POULTRY



GRITLESS POULTRY FEED

Jobbing Prices, F. O. B. St. Louis
If bought through Agents Freight
and Profit will be Added.

PREMIUM	Scratch Feed (no grit)	per 100 lbs.	\$1.25
	Hen Feed (no grit)	per 100 lbs.	1.25
	Laying Feed "	per 100 lbs.	1.25
	Chick Feed "	per 100 lbs.	1.35
	Forcing Mash Feed	per 100 lbs.	1.25
	Pigeon Feed	per 100 lbs.	1.25
	Alfalfa Mash	per 100 lbs.	1.25
	Moulting Feed	per 100 lbs.	1.50
	Plain Mash	per 100 lbs.	1.25
	Beef Mash	per 100 lbs.	1.50
	Morning Mash	per 100 lbs.	1.25
	Alfalfa Meal	per 100 lbs.	1.15
	Cracked Corn	per 100 lbs.	1.25
	Wheat Bran	per 100 lbs.	.85
Cow Feed	per 100 lbs.	1.25	
Horse Feed	per 100 lbs.	1.25	
White Kaffir	per 100 lbs.	1.25	
Millet Seed	per 100 lbs.	1.50	
Chicken Wheat	per Bushel	.85	

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

314-316 N. Commercial Street,
Cash with order. ST. LOUIS, MO

Don't Miss This Bargain Sale!

In order to make room for our
growing stock we will sell the
following:

White Orpingtons

50 one year old hens from our
utility pens at \$1 and \$1.50 each
50 from our specially mated
pens at \$2 and \$3 each

These are from our celebrated 'John
Bull' strain and are rare bargains.

Knowles, Young & Co.
Box B. North Adams, Mich.

Homer Pigeons

250 First Class Mated Pairs

There is big money in squabs if you get the
right kind of stock. We guarantee our birds to
be mated and working when shipped. We
have a ready market and will buy all squabs at
\$3 per dozen alive. Write us for prices on
stock. Reference—State Bank of Freeport.
PARKSIDE SQUAB CO., 3 Hancock Ave., Freeport, Ill.

HALLOCK'S White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York
Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Av.
St. Louis, Mo.

ATTENTION

If you are looking for the best
White Plymouth Rocks
Get your stock from our great prize-winning
strain. The strain that won 10 first prizes out
of a possible 14 at three large shows last season.
A grand lot of chickens growing that will be
ready for the fall trade. Circular free. New
catalog, ready Nov. 1. Mention Poultry.
SASS BROS., ANCONA, ILL.

ORR'S WYANDOTTES ORPINGTONS

All Standard Varieties of both Breeds.

Name your variety for free circular
ORR'S LICE KILLER IS BEST. \$1 GAL.
T. E. Orr, Box 202, Beaver, Pa.

200-EGG INCUBATOR \$12.80

This perfect 200-egg Wood-
en Hen at \$12.80 is a
startling trade innovation.
It will do the work of the
most costly hatcher, and
always keeps in order.
Hatches every fertile egg.
Catalogue with fourteen
colored views sent free.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

Poultry Pointers

Tells how to feed chicks and all fowls, also use
of beef scraps, bone, etc. It's free.
Alfalfa Meal Co., 1621 Farnum St., Omaha, Neb.

71 Prizes St. Louis World's Fair 17



More than double the amount of prizes
won by any other two White Plymouth Rock
breeders. Wonderful is it not? What better
proof do you want of the superiority of

Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

They have been the leading prizes at most shows
held the past ten years. As utility fowls there is
none to compare with them. Then why fool away
time and money with fowls you know nothing of when you can secure

"The Best in the World"

at same cost. My '43 PAGE CATALOG will be mailed you on receipt of 3 TWO CENT STAMPS.
The most elaborate and useful Catalog ever issued. If you want EXHIBITION BIRDS, I can
sure land the ribbons for you. Selected Breeders by the thousands. UTILITY FLOCKS in any
numbers to please you. Write me please, it will pay you.

U. R. Fishel, Box P, Hope Ind.

**FOX TERRIERS
For Sale**

WILLIAM COOK & SONS Originators

of all the Orpington fowls and ducks. The largest
and most successful breeders, exhibitors, exporters
and importers of prize poultry in the world. Win-
ners of more than 7,650 cups and prizes.

Send for our illustrated catalogue. The finest
ever produced, 80 pages. 10c for postage.

For the Best Orpingtons

any of the ten varieties, you must go to their origi-
nators. This season's winnings—only exhibited
three times—7 firsts, 5 seconds, World's Fair; 16
firsts, 14 seconds, Herald Square; 15 firsts, 13 sec-
onds at Madison Square.

For \$10 you can get a setting of eggs from above
winners—the finest in existence. Other eggs from
grand stock \$5 per setting. Buff and White Orpington
utility stock \$2.50. All clear eggs replaced if
return express is paid. Over 3000 young breeding
stock for sale. Write requirements, advice free,

Inspection Cordially Invited

Trains met. Orpington Poultry Journal, single
copies 5 cents, yearly 60 cents.

Wm Cook & Sons, Bx 15, Scotch Plains, N.J.



The youngsters crowd the breeders and the latter will have to
leave. This makes a grand chance for anyone to stock up fo:

Half Price Full Value

a very little money. Our birds are all from strains
that compare favorably with the very best in the country and I
do not hesitate to guarantee satisfaction in every way. We have

**Barred and White Rocks,
White and Buff Leghorns,
Buff Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks.**

State breed you fancy and number wanted and I will tempt you in price and
please you in quality. If you want good birds at the right price address

THEO. F. JAGER, BARNARD, NEW YORK.



RIGHT NOW \$2 and \$2 WRITE NOW
200 early cockerels from heavy laying and exhibition hens
CORETAVIS WHITE ROCKS

Have an unequalled Exhibition-trapnest record
Honors at New England's Largest Shows

Five Generations of Two Hundred-Egg-Hens
Single birds or matings can be furnished for any purpose at right prices.
W. G. Cory, Coretavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators
and Brooders; Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, Wash-
ing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera
Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shell, Beef Scraps, Dog
Cakes and Medicines and everything necessary for breeding Poultry and Pet
Stock. Our Immense Illustrated Free Catalogue gives a complete list.
Excelsior Wire & Poultry Sup. Co., W. V. Russ, Prop., Dept. B., 26-28 Vesey St., New York.



Are your fowls sick? Are you losing them by dozens?
The chances are 'tis Roup. The scourge of the poultry yard.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

placed in the drinking water kills the germs and is guaranteed to cure.
We refund your money if it fails. Your druggist or poultry supply
dealer has it—if not, post-paid by us in 50 cent and \$1.00 packages.
Our book on poultry diseases FREE.

Agents wanted. **G. E. CONKEY & CO., Box 10, Cleveland, O**



Grit That Turns Into Eggs



is the kind that doesn't lose
its sharp edges, that grinds up
the horny portion of a hen's
food and prepares it perfectly
for digestion and assimilation.

Mico Spar Cubical Grit

makes hens hardy, sturdy,
healthy, happy. They're bright-
eyed; lay a big proportion of
good-sized eggs, and their drop-
pings show that their food is well-
digested. There's profit in supply-
ing **Mico-Spar Cubical Grit** and
none is lost in the litter—it's always
seen on account of its shining sur-
face. Sold by dealers. Costs a
cent a pound in hundred pound
bags. Send for a free, explana-
tory folder. No. 22

International Mineral Co.
120 Tremont St. Boston



200-Egg Rose Comb White Leghorns

**Anderson Strain of Aus-
tralian Competition Fame**

I never set an egg unless laid by a hen
with a record of over 200 eggs a year.

Stock from \$2 to \$10 each

J. Munroe Anderson,
Pleasant Hill Farm, Muncie, Ind.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Bred True to Standard

Winners at the New York State
Fair 1903; Rochester 1903; at the
Great Herald Square Show I won
1 and 3 pen, 2 and 3 hen, 2 and 5
pullet, 3 cock and 3 cockerel. Eggs
from special matings at \$3 per 15.
Incubator eggs from first-class mat-
ings \$10 per 100.

Dr. E. Whittier, Kent, N. Y.

The Watchung Orpington Poultry Farm

White & Goodacre, Props.,

Breeders and exporters of

Orpingtons

Catalogue of our winnings now
ready. It describes our stock
and gives our prices on eggs and
fowls. Fine illustrations and
and other useful information.

Watchung Orpington Poultry Farm
Watchung P. O., New Jersey.

Solid Color Buff Leghorns

My Buff Leghorns are all buff, no black
wings or tails, just clear, bright, golden
buff. I guarantee satisfaction. Stock
always for sale. Ask about my winnings.
Ralph Lyons, East Kingston, N. Y.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR ALL POULTRYMEN
One Dollar a Year
Ten Cents a Copy

POULTRY

Entered as second-class matter May 23, 1905 at the post office at Peotone, Illinois, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume I Number 12
SEPTEMBER, 1905
Poultry Publishing Co., Peotone, Illinois
Copyright, 1905, by Poultry Publishing Co.
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A Group of White Plymouth Rocks on the Poultry Farm of Eddy & Eddy



POULTRYMEN could do the country no better service than by beginning an agitation looking toward having poultry-breeding made a regular part of the work carried on at the several state experiment stations.

Maine, Rhode Island, New York, West Virginia, Kansas, Utah, North Carolina, South Carolina, Minnesota and Montana are at present the only states in which the experiment stations pay any attention to poultry-breeding that is worth noting. Missouri and Indiana furnish agricultural students a short course of poultry lectures, but no particular attention is given in these states to work the year through. At Cornell agricultural college, Ithaca, New York, the work is being given very close attention. Professor James E. Rice, who has charge of this part of the work, writes us that the coming school year there will be twice as many poultry students as ever before and that the work is growing finely. The Cornell station issues bulletins concerning the poultry work being done quite regularly, and these are increasingly valuable as the work progresses. We have given resumes of some of these bulletins in these columns, and we know they have been appreciated by our readers. There is a strong demand for specific information on the subject of poultry-breeding and our stations should be made aware of this fact. The directors of the state experiment stations do not seem to understand that poultry-breeding is one of the great industries and one that is growing very rapidly. Poultrymen should see to it that these gentlemen are enlightened on this subject. They are always ready to take up a work that promises to lead to beneficial results to the states in which they are located, and it is up to us who are most interested to take up the matter with them.

ON another page in this number of *POULTRY* we publish a report of a talk made by Mr. Todd before an Iowa Farmer's Institute, to which we call particular attention. It is full of good things for practical poultrymen and lays especial weight on poultry-breeding as a work for women. Mr. Todd believes in farmer-fanciers and shows how farmers have advantages for pursuing this business are not enjoyed by any other class of people.

He shows that farmers have the feed at the lowest cost and we all know they have the room which will admit of giving their fowls the widest liberty. If every farmer would keep one breed of pure bred fowls and use his best efforts to improve his flock, it would not be long until there would be such a revival in the business of breeding pure bred poultry that former periods of rapid growth would be dwarfed into insignificance.

The farmer may keep poultry as a side line without interfering to the value of one cent with any other farm operation. He can supply feed of his own growing, and thus get it at the lowest cost. His fowls may be allowed full liberty the year through, except, possibly, for a few days at a time, and during the summer months will find a large part of their living in the fields, at the same time destroying thousands of insects which are injurious to farm crops.

As showing how much poultry may benefit crops, we call to mind an instance which occurred in our own experience.

We had quite a good sized flock of Pekin ducks of which we were very proud. These ducks took it into their heads to live in the oats field of a neighbor and we could not keep them out of it. Grasshoppers were very bad that year and the ducks found them in the oats in any number. We went to the neighbor and explained the situation to him and proposed that he leave the ducks in undisturbed possession of the oats and estimate the damage at harvest time, when we would pay him for what he thought he had lost. Being a very good neighbor, he readily agreed to this. After the oats were cut the grasshoppers and the ducks crossed the fence into a neighboring cornfield, owned by the same man. In this cornfield they lived until the grasshoppers were gone.

Along in the fall we met the neighbor one day and asked him how much we owed him for the damage done by the ducks. He smiled and said: "I have been thinking I ought to pay you something. I found that the ducks had knocked down very few oats and had prevented the grasshoppers from ruining the crop in that corner of the field. Then they went over into the cornfield and prevented the 'hoppers from spoiling a lot of corn. I think we will call it even."

Poultry on a farm does practically no damage, if a few precautions are taken. If they eat off a little wheat or dig up a little corn, they make amends by producing enough more eggs to more than pay the damage. It is very easy to fence the garden so as to keep hens out, as they are easily fenced out of a place when it is hard to keep them fenced in a limited run. The farmer poultry-breeder has all the advantages and should be able to make the poultry business one of the most profitable branches of farming.

Another thing Mr. Todd lays particular stress on is the necessity of advertising. He shows that the poultry breeder who advertises will be able to find buyers who would never have heard of him otherwise. Advertising is the life of the poultry business. Without it the profits would be cut in two and then halved again. The poultry breeder who does not advertise is as unwise as the man who neglects properly to feed and house his fowls. Advertising puts him in touch with those who are anxious to buy and are willing to pay the best prices. The breeder of purebred poultry who expects to attain success without advertising will find that he is taking the wrong road. Three things are necessary to permanent success in any business that makes it necessary to seek patronage: First, good stock; second, good advertising; third, absolute honesty in every deal.

THIS number of *POULTRY* rounds out its first year, and as we look back the memory of hard work is hidden behind the many encouraging words we have received from friends we have made since the first number was offered to the public. There have been times in the year when we felt rather badly because we had heard of prophecies of failure which had been made by those who no doubt really believed we had undertaken the impossible. In the comforting fact that we have been successful, everything else fades from view. To be sure there have been times when the way ahead of us seemed hard and this was especially the case when those whom we knew to be really anxious for us to succeed said:

"You are on the right road IF you can keep going until the public is assured that you can keep up the pace."

One of the most discouraging things that happened during the past year was to hear that several advertisers met informally at the St. Louis exposition and concluded not to advertise with us because they were confident that we could not keep on publishing such a magazine. The advertisers probably did not dream that their talk would be reported to us within thirty minutes, but a "fool friend" gave us the information at once. For an hour or so we were pretty blue, but after we had time to think it over we firmly resolved to fight it out along the same line if it took our last cent and all we could borrow. At that time the first number was the only one that had been published and we felt as if we were "skating on thin ice," as we had no means of knowing whether the poultry public would take kindly to our new venture or not.

Within a few months we had reason to feel more confident. Every mail brought subscriptions and kind words, and from month to month we have felt more certain of success in the end and have willingly worked to the limit, knowing that at first hundreds and then thousands were wishing us well.

With all publications the first year is the hardest hill on the road. Once beyond that, it is a matter of maintaining the reputation that has been made. We do not feel like boasting, because we feel that all those who have helped us by subscribing for *POULTRY* and advertising in its columns have done as much as we to put our magazine on its feet and make it one of the permanent institutions of the country. We feel that this is a co-operative work in which we must do our part, and having done that the rest remains with those we seek to please. We have proved that so far we have succeeded in our part of the work and we know the public has come to our assistance in the most liberal manner.

We are talking thus frankly because we believe our partners, the poultry-lovers of this country, deserve to know just where we stand. We are talking to these partners of ours as we shall talk to the stockholders of *POULTRY* Publishing Company at the approaching annual meeting. The members of the company which publishes *POULTRY* have a fashion of talking frankly among themselves, because each one has the success of the enterprise at heart. We believe our subscribers and advertisers are just as much interested as they would be were they financially interested, and we want them to feel that we appreciate their friendship and assistance to the largest extent.

Our contemporaries, as a rule, have shown in a material manner their interest in our success and we feel like expressing our gratitude for this. We have no plans for the year to come, except the general purpose to do the best we know and try to make each number better than any other which has been published.

WE shall continue to publish full reports of poultry shows when they are furnished to us by secretaries. We believe our readers are interested in these matters and desire to know who won, no matter what the size of the show. This



year we are going to furnish the names of the winners and the prizes won, as the form will contain the names of all breeds of poultry recognized by the Standard of Perfection. This will simplify the work for secretaries and save us rewriting the reports as they come to us. All that will be necessary in order to get a full show-report in POULTRY will be to fill out this form and send it to us. We shall publish all reports sent to us, even if it necessary to publish a supplement to find room for them. These reports are valuable to those interested, as they show who breeds winning stock.

FOR the second time in the history of the American Poultry Association, the system of annual memberships has proved to be unworkable. At each meeting annual members in considerable numbers have been admitted, but only a small percentage of these have ever paid their dues for the second year. As a rule, these members have sought admission to the Association in order to be able to vote some local candidate into office. Last winter at Minneapolis they were not permitted to vote, if our memory serves us. It is to be hoped that a rule of this kind will prevail at future meetings. This will discourage political scheming of this kind, and place the annual member in the position of joining the Association on its merits and not merely to help an acquaintance into office.

If politics could be dropped from the workings of the Association and the offices allowed to seek the men, it would be a grand thing for all concerned. As it is, the interests of the Association are subordinated to the interests of individuals and cliques of their friends. While this condition continues to exist, there will be no chance to rise above petty things and take up in real earnest the larger work which needs doing. In that new constitution which every one agrees should be formulated and adopted by the Association, it is to be hoped the annual membership system will be greatly improved or dropped altogether.

ONE of our contemporaries remarks that Secretary-Treasurer Orr shows no disposition to answer the attacks that are made on him and infers that the reason for this is that the attacks are unanswerable. There may be members of the American Poultry Association who know Mr. Orr better than we do. If there are, they probably like him better than we do. We have known Mr. Orr for a good many years by reputation, for probably a quarter of a century and personally almost as long. We know him well enough to know that he is not given to answering attacks which, in his opinion, are not based on tangible facts.

We have not always agreed with Mr. Orr, nor has he always agreed with us. There have been times when we have been diametrically opposite each other, and have fought each other to a finish, but there never has been a time when we believed him to be doing anything which he could not square with his conscience. We believe he always acts according to his light, and we have yet to see in print or hear by word of mouth any definite accusation against him that reflected in the least on his honesty or desire to do the right thing. This system of attack that works behind the covert of innuendo and vague allusion is as cowardly as stabbing a man in the back or shoot-

ing him from ambush. We have not the figures at hand, but we venture to assert that the American Poultry Association has not increased in membership under the administration of any secretary who has held office for the last twenty years as it has since Secretary Orr was handed the office at Buffalo. The annual meeting is approaching and the political pot is sizzling. Secretary Orr will be fought to a finish if he comes up for re-election. If there is a single doubtful thing about his administration of the offices he holds, his opponents can defeat him in two minutes by bringing forth the facts. We predict that nothing of the kind will appear, because there is nothing to bring forth.

BEGINNERS should not allow themselves to be frightened by the cry that is going up from some quarters concerning dishonest poultry judges. There is nothing particularly new in a commotion of this kind. We heard the same kind of talk at the first poultry show we ever attended, and the same kind of talk will be going on the winter Gabriel blows his horn and disturbs the progress of the last poultry show that will ever be held.

Judges are not infallible and it may be possible that a prize is "thrown" now and then. We do not know that this is done. If we knew that this is done we would say so. If we knew of an instance of the kind, we would tell about it just to prove that such a thing is possible; but after a considerable experience we have not found a single judge whom we could prove to be dishonest.

We are willing to admit that we have followed judges who did not know a good bird when they found one, but that was their misfortune. They were born that way and far be it from us to quarrel with the dispensations of Providence. Some men never learn to shut a gate and others might examine poultry until eternity grows gray and time totters with old age without being able to properly judge a bird. These judges should not be blamed. It is the managers of poultry shows where these judges are allowed to demonstrate what they do not know who should be criticised.

It is suggested to the beginner that he fit his birds and enter them without giving any thought to the judge. There are a good many more chances that exact justice will be done to every one than that it will not. When fellows who are so loud in their denunciations of judges come right out in open daylight and name names, there will be plenty of time to get scared. Just now we are betting no judge will be named in connection with crooked work. These little outbreaks usually come from some one who was fairly beaten and is dying hard. They are throwing a few fits in public, so as to attract attention which they could not otherwise get.

THIS is the age of discoveries. It seems to us we have heard that remark before, but it is written. Three or four years ago an esteemed contemporary of the agricultural division of the rural press had a correspondent who had a neighbor who had heard of a man who put some eggs into a beehive and let the heat of the bees hatch them. With out any consideration for the bees, not content with the store of nectar they worked their lives out gathering for him from the field, he basely placed eggs in their collective bosom and therefrom

hatched chicks. This must be true, for the paper said so. This little story went the rounds of the press without increasing the demand for bees to any appreciable degree. This year the same story reappears. It is an Ohio man this time. Ohio, a state which Wendell Phillips once declared was the intellectual something or other of the nation, has degenerated to the point of starting on its rounds a second-hand story of this kind. Nor is it ashamed of its plagiarism, for it goes to the length of asserting that Stephen Decker, of Rome, Ohio, is the identical man who keeps bees and with them hatches chicks. Rome, down in Ashtabula county, Ohio, is set on a hill, as it were, and presented to the world as the town where incubators furnish their own heat and fuel and work for nothing while boarding themselves and hatching chicks. The *Scientific American* is given as authority this time. This is as it should be. That great journal is the organ of inventors. The next thing we know, this scientific publication will be relating how the Filipinos make use of old and decrepit men by putting them to bed and piling eggs around them, leaving them there until they hatch. The silly season seems to have begun earlier than usual this year.

Another of these stories relates that in a certain mining district in the Great West the people are killing off all the hens, as their gizzards assay about four dollars' worth of gold each. A peculiarly brilliant addition to this story is that some of the hens have ground up so much gold in their gizzards that these organs have become plated with a thick layer of the precious metal.

Another story, which seems to be founded on fact, is to the effect that a hen at Baraboo, Wisconsin, scratched out of the earth a pocketbook containing one thousand dollars. This pocketbook has been identified as one that was stolen in a bank robbery at Fond du Lac a year ago.

We had thought some of our contemporaries of the poultry press had exhausted the limits of the human imagination in trying to prove there is money in hens, and that keeping poultry is better than the best get-rich-quick scheme that ever happened, but we must award the palm to the non-professional poultry writers, who fill space in the daily papers at so much per.

AT our request Mr. Wilbur G. Corey has furnished us with the system of determining who has won sweepstakes premiums which he devised last winter and explained to several poultry breeders at the Madison Square show. This seems to us to be the fairest system which has been devised and saves the breeder of popular breeds from being discriminated against by the man who enters a lot of rare breeds in which there is no competition.

By using this system the man who wins a first prize in a class where there are twenty-five competitors is given as much credit as the man who wins twenty-five firsts in classes where there is no competition, or who wins five firsts in classes where there are only five competitors. This is putting every one on an equal basis, as far as possible. It stands to reason that the man who is able to win first in a class of twenty-five is as likely to be entitled to the sweepstake as the man who wins twenty-five firsts where he has no competition. If this plan were to be adopted generally it would make for equal justice to all competitors.

Inside Appliances for Poultry Houses

NINE out of every ten poultry houses, which I have visited have been arranged so as to make it hard to combat insect enemies. Some of these houses have been built without regard to expense and in material and workmanship have been as good as could be made. The builders have shown great thoughtfulness in planning everything so as to be convenient and comfortable, but, by their very carefulness, have defeated the important point of making it easy to keep insects out and maintain sanitary conditions.

Between a cheap house conveniently arranged and a costly one which is inconvenient I would not hesitate a minute to choose the cheap one.

It is just as easy to make a poultry house all it should be as to fill it with immovable perches and nest boxes. The one is exactly as sightly as the other and I have often wondered why, in view of all that has been said and written on this subject, so little attention has been paid to it.

After building a good many poultry houses I have concluded that the very best one is one that has no permanent inside fixtures. The house when built is a series of rooms, each with bare walls, no nest boxes, perches or feed boxes being fastened to them.

In putting in the perches a platform is made, large enough to cover the space occupied by the perches with a foot to spare all around. This platform is changed into a sort of a table by putting legs two feet long on it. It is then put in the sleeping room and placed so one can walk entirely around it. This leaves it clear from the

walls on every side. The perches are made of furring strips one by two inches, shingling lath make good ones. These are fastened with nails to the edge of a two by six inch scantling as long as the platform is wide, and the corners of the upper side rounded. If the perches are long enough so the weight of the fowls make them sag, a piece is also nailed in the middle. Allow about one foot of perch room for each fowl.

The perches are then placed on the platform, the scantlings on the under side, so as to support them six inches from the platform. This arrangement makes it easy to clean the perches as a common garden hoe may be used to draw the droppings from under the perches into a wheelbarrow or basket set under the front edge of the platform.

With this arrangement the fowls have the whole floor surface to run over and the droppings are entirely out of the way. The perches should be so arranged that the platform extends a foot beyond them on every side.

With perches arranged in this way the little red mites, which work at night and hide in the day time, can not crawl into cracks in the walls, where they are hard to get at. If there are any of these mites in the house they must keep on the platform and about the perches where it is easy to kill them. If the platform is kept covered with dust or coal ashes about half an inch deep the mites will get lost in it when they drop from the perches and the droppings will be easy to clean off.

When it is necessary to clean the house or fight

mites this arrangement makes it easy to take platform and perches out of the house into the bright light where treatment easily can be administered.

Nest boxes are made of the packing cases such as canned fruits come in. A case made for two dozen three-pound cans of fruit makes an ideal nest box. The top is taken off and cleated so it can be used as a lid and a hole is cut in one side for the hen to go in. This hole is so made that the bottom is three inches from the bottom of the nest box in order that the nest material will be kept in place. These boxes are set under the back edge of the platform on which the perches are supported, with the opening toward the back of the house. This makes the inside of the boxes rather dark, just the place a hen would choose for a nest. Once a week the boxes are taken out and new straw put in them, each being examined for any signs of mites, and if any are found the inside of the box is "doped" with kerosene.

Once a week the perches are treated with kerosene, enough being used so every part of them is covered with the oil. Especial care is taken to pour oil plentifully around the points of contact between the supports of the perches.

Every other inside appliance of this poultry house is made so it can be thrown out and in less than half a minute, perches, platform, nest boxes feed boxes and every inside appliance may be thrown out of doors for cleaning, or whitewashing. Not a mite has ever been found in this house, because they have been guarded against all the time.

The Goose a Profitable Farm Fowl

AMERICANS are very much given to following a leader. They resemble a flock of sheep in this respect, as they rush in the direction the leader takes. They are given to taking up fads and pursuing them at any cost. A few years ago it was Belgian hares, later it was ginseng and then came squab breeding followed by mushroom growing.

Belgian hares and squab breeding are all right in their way but in both these lines of industry thousands of dollars have been wasted as fully as they would have been to have thrown them in the sea.

Ginseng growing and mushroom cultivation are neither of them sources from which the average man can hope to make any money, yet thousands have put money and time into attempting them before being convinced that they are wasting both.

Just why Americans have never made a reputation as goose breeders it would be hard to say. This is rather strange too as this branch of the poultry industry is capable of indefinite expansion and is the easiest of any kind of poultry breeding to operate successfully.

Farmers have a strange prejudice against geese, yet a hog is infinitely more disagreeable in every way than a goose. A flock of geese will grow and thrive on a pasture field on which sheep or cattle would become bogged, or starve for lack of feed.

Geese may be kept half the year or more on pasture and the remainder of the year will live and do well on the coarsest sort of feed. Anything that a hog will eat and do well on may be fed to a flock of geese with good results.

Geese are very easily kept within bounds and

need not be allowed to run over the farm at will. They are close croppers of grass and improve the land over which they range, as their droppings are distributed evenly over the surface and washed into the soil with every fall of rain.

Low, swampy land is the ideal place for geese, but it is not necessary to have such a place, as they do perfectly well on upland pastures, if given plenty of water to drink.

Geese are always in good demand and the call for them is growing better every year. It costs a little more to produce a pound of goose than it does a pound of pork but the market price is usually about twice that of pork so the profits are considerably larger.

Whole herds of hogs are swept away by the hog cholera every year and hog raisers lose millions of dollars from this disease annually. Geese are always healthy and it is a rare thing to lose one from disease.

Toulouse, Embden and China geese are the best for farm purposes, the latter being somewhat inclined to be noisy, but laying more eggs than either of the others.

A breeding flock of geese once established will remain in service for several years and the young stock can always be sold for breeding purposes if properly advertised. The eggs are easily sold for hatching at good prices.

There is a growing demand for green geese late in the summer at high prices, and in winter well finished Toulouse or Embden geese sell very readily in the big markets for prices that make hog raising look like a rather small business.

The Hebrews, being forbidden to use the flesh

of swine are debarred from the use of lard, and substitute goose grease for all the purposes for which lard is used. This makes a great demand for extra fat geese during the winter and these often sell at prices which are much beyond the ruling quotations.

There are thousands of acres of springy land in this country where geese might be kept and the land made to return a fine dividend on its value, whereas, now it pays the owners nothing.

Goslings are as easy to raise as chickens and after they are a few weeks old do not require any attention except to have a good pasture and a feed thrown to them once or twice a day.

In many parts of Europe geese are kept on land that is valued at a very high price because they are the most profitable stock that can be kept. While Americans have not been consumers of geese in large numbers heretofore, they are beginning to appreciate them and roast goose at Christmas is becoming about as fashionable as roast turkey at Thanksgiving. No one need to fear a slow demand at this time, for more and more every year people are taking up goose culture, and those who have good stock are not able to fill orders at prices much above those quoted in the best markets.

We always want good photographs of groups of chickens or other poultry. We are not particular about pictures of single birds, but can use them occasionally, if they are above the average in posing and perfection. We want every picture we publish to make for the artistic quality we try to keep in view in making up POULTRY.

ABOUT SQUAB BREEDING



HE announcement of opening a pigeon department for POULTRY we think a very wise one on your part and also for your readers. We believe the combination of poultry and squab breeding makes an A 1 combination, as the busy season of one branch fills in the gap of the other and besides the squab business has a regular weekly income, which can hardly be said of the poultry end.

A few words from the district known as South Jersey where, we believe, more A1 squabs are raised than in any other one section of the states. Pigeons are bred principally for squab or market birds. The squabs and chickens raised in this section are called Philadelphia squabs or chickens in the New York and other large eastern markets and commission men all prefer this class of goods as they bring the best prices.

The prices during the past winter and early spring having been up to \$5.75 per dozen for eight pounds to the dozen birds, less 5 per cent commission. These at present time are quoted as follows:

10 to 12 lbs	per dz	\$4.75
9 pounds	" "	4.00
8 "	" "	3.50
7 "	" "	2.75
Dark	" "	2.00

These prices are likely to drop some but we do not think lower than \$3.25 for 8 pound birds.

We are located in the central district of South Jersey and do not think we exaggerate when we say there must be from 15,000 to 20,000 pairs of breeders in South Jersey and from members of our own association here there are sold from 600 to 1000 squabs each week.

From these few figures, the reader easily can see that squab raising is quite a business here. There are many of our breeders who are putting up nearly every year additional quarters for their birds. As to the kind of birds most used we would say that the straight Homers have the preference, although the cross of the Homer and Runt, Homer and Duchess, Homer and Dragon are becoming very much in favor. This comes from the market demanding the 10 to 12 pounds per dozen birds.

However, nearly all breeders want the Homer blood, and unquestionably, the Homers make the

SPRINGER BROS.

best parents, being good feeders and quick workers producing a good, plump and nice rounding squab.

The Homer or any of the crosses mentioned will

from reliable breeders unless fortunately one may find someone who is obliged to sell his stock from some unavoidable cause.

Many of our breeders increase their stock by saving young birds in the spring and summer when market prices drop a little.

Now assume that a breeder saves these squabs when they would have bought 50 to 75 cents a

pair at five to six weeks old. He only keeps the prime birds and looks after and provides feed for them until they become ready to mate and work, say from four to eight months, an average of six months. Feed, care and chances of loss by sickness added to market value, at five weeks of age and the birds are then worth \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair. Just at this point they become profitable to the breeder and he can't afford to sell good mated birds at \$1 to \$1.50 per pair and keep in business. So if one wants good mated breeding birds one should not expect to get them cheap. If one buys cheap birds he will regret it. The care of the birds is less than that for the same number of chickens would be. They require good dry houses, well ventilated and kept comparatively clean. A house 8x9 feet or 10x12 feet will accommodate about fifty pairs of mated birds. The fly for such a house should be about twenty to thirty feet long.

They must be provided with good, clean feed, plenty of fresh clean water and they will do the rest.

The parents feed their young and one does not have to worry about that. To the beginner we would say: Start with ten to twenty-five pairs of birds, carefully study them for a year and by that time he will know whether he wants to continue.

In buying young birds a few weeks out of the nest one can buy straight Homers and allow them their liberty and they will stay, but don't buy mated birds and allow them their liberty for the chances are they will not stay with one. They will very likely make an attempt to find their original home and if they don't get there, they will be out. Start young ones and there will be no trouble. It takes a little longer to get squabs by buying youngsters, but they are cheaper and one is sure one is not getting old or worn out birds.

[Editor's note—Springer Brothers are in the



Homers For Squab Breeding.

Photo by Courtesy of Springer Bros.

be all right for the intending squab breeder to buy but buy good stock of a reliable breeder and don't buy cheap stock of an unreliable breeder and expect good results.

There is no branch of the poultry business we think in which a person can get stuck worse than in buying mated or so called mated breeders, as it is very hard and almost impossible to tell the age of pigeons after they are about six months old. Birds that are not over three years old at most should be bought for good results. Cheap birds don't pay and one cannot buy good birds cheap

thick of the squab business and know what they are talking about. Our readers will notice that they do not talk about making a fortune on a small capital in the business, nor do they profess to sell mated and ready-to-breed birds at a low price. The squab business like the poultry business is a great thing to figure over. Taking the claims of some of the unreliable squab breeder dealers as a basis one can easily figure out that it would not take long to become independently wealthy rearing squabs, but the sober facts as set forth in this article show that it is a work that requires close attention and good business qualities.

Squabs do not always sell at high prices, birds do not always rear two young at a time, nor are these young always heavy enough to bring the best prices. If they should happen to be dark in color they will not sell at a price that justifies the breeding of them.

It is not heavy work but it is confining and exacting. The man who starts in to breed squabs will not spend very much of his time lounging along the edges of a fish pond or swinging in a hammock.

What we want is to get at the exact facts so as to be able to tell our readers just what they may

expect if they buy pigeons with the intention of rearing squabs for market. Around the great cities there is a good opportunity to make a good living with the investment of a comparatively small capital. The farther one is from some great center of population the smaller the profits, because of the higher transportation charges and the greater risk of loss. Good stock kept in a favorable location and properly housed and fed will return a good interest on the money invested but it is well to consider all these points before embarking in the business. Success without is almost impossible.

Maintaining the Health of Fowls

Birds and animals in their natural condition with natural surroundings rarely suffer from disease of any sort. The wild birds and the wild animals die from accidental injuries, fall prey to natural enemies, or live out their appointed time. Disease does not usually afflict them.

Under the rule of man, fowls are protected and disease attacks them because the natural processes of selection are not operative. The wild fowl does not live unless it is born with a good constitution. It succumbs to stress of weather, or on account of its weakness perishes from want of food, or falls prey to its enemies, and only the strongest survive to reproduce the family and continue the existence of the species. This is Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest, and the means nature employs to maintain health.

Under the protective care of man, the weak are kept from dying of exposure or starvation or from the assaults of enemies, to reproduce their kind and transmit to their progeny their own deficient constitution. When it happens that two with the same defects mate together, the tendency to disease is intensified and after a while this develops into a characteristic which must be overcome or great loss will follow. In this connection I am going to make a few suggestions for maintaining the health of domestic fowls.

Never breed from a bird which is defective in any way. Great care should be exercised in this matter. A fowl which has a bad case of roup is never a safe breeder, for without doubt such a one will transmit to its offspring a tendency to succumb to the attacks of this disease. Roup is a constitutional disease which develops locally be-

cause the organs which are attacked in this disease are situated in the head and throat.

Do not breed from a bird which has ever shown any tendency to liver troubles. This is shown by greenish or sulphur yellow discharges and abnormally dark combs. Such birds are not safe breeders.

Avoid as breeders, birds with wry tails, crooked toes, or badly deformed breast bones. These defects are not diseases, but they are malformations which are very undesirable and we should avoid any danger of having them become common in our flocks.

Supply the flock with pure water. This means that the water should be such as the owner drinks himself and that the vessels should be kept clean and pure by frequent washings. This is a point which is often neglected by poultry keepers. A flock of hens which is accustomed to drinking pure water will not drink from barnyard puddles unless forced to do so by thirst.

Never feed anything that is not sound, sweet and pure. The appetite of a flock may be so depraved that it will greedily eat almost anything, but our flocks always should be fed on sound and wholesome feed free from ergot or smut. The mold which brings about the condition which we call musty is a poisonous fungus which attacks grain that has been wet and allowed to dry in a place where it has heated, and an overdose of such grain reduces the vitality of fowls to which it is fed and occasionally causes death by producing bowel trouble. Smut (ergot) is a deadly poison which acts on the ovaries in such a manner as to produce disease more or less serious.

Keep the poultry house free from foul odors.

These odors are the result of fermentation, and the gases which manifest themselves to our senses as odors are poisonous and their action is unfavorable to continued health.

Make the poultry house tight enough to prevent draughts in any part of it. This does not necessarily mean air-tight, but there should not be an opening large enough to allow the entrance of a current of air of a volume large enough to be felt. Draughts cause colds, and membranes which are inflamed by the colds are prolific breeding places for the germs which cause roup.

Sunshine is the best germ destroyer known. Any place which is kept free from filth and is open to the free operations of the sunlight cannot become infested with germs. See to it that the poultry house is liberally supplied with windows which are large enough so that in the course of a clear day the direct rays of the sun will strike almost every squarefoot of the floor surface.

Do not allow insect enemies to gain a foothold in the poultry house or on the fowls. There are large gray lice which live on the fowls all the time. These are best combated by a good lice powder, such as can be bought for a small sum. The red mites which work in the night and hide in cracks about the perches and walls in the daytime, should be kept under subjection by constant use of some liquid lice-killer or kerosene oil.

If these suggestions are acted upon the poultry breeder need not fear that his flock will be troubled with disease, unless it is carried into the yards by fowls already infected. To prevent this, strange fowls should be kept by themselves until it is demonstrated that they are free from disease.

Forcing Ducklings to Grow Rapidly

THOSE who raise ducks for the early market, understand the advantage that arises from getting them in condition at the earliest possible date. The first offered in the market always go for fancy prices and a few days may make a great difference in the returns.

Hall and Wheeler, at the New York experiment Station at Geneva, experimented quite extensively in feeding ducklings and their conclusions have been published in bulletin 259. They found that ducklings will grow rapidly on feed which is entirely too rich in protein for chicks. They fed freely of a feed the ratio of which was 1:1, and the ducks made weight at a profitable cost. That is they made weight at a cost that would have returned a good profit at the price at which they could have been sold when ten weeks old.

One of these ration was composed of seven parts of corn meal, six parts of meat meal, four parts

wheat middlings and three parts of wheat bran, by weight we understand. Those who raise ducks on the largest duck farms have told us they feed about twelve per cent meal, but the ration given above contains thirty per cent of this feed. This was fed freely and ducks thrived on it.

It was found that ducklings fed on a ration of which sixty per cent of the protein was derived from animal products—such as animal meal, dried blood, milk albumen—could be forced to grow very rapidly, a saving of two weeks in the time required to bring them to marketable size being made. This ration was not found profitable after four or five weeks, as a coarser and cheaper one made about as good gains.

The experiments proved that it is absolutely necessary to feed ducklings some meat, and for the first three or four weeks it pays to feed it very liberally.

Alfalfa meal was also used, as were gluten feed, old process oil meal and other feeds rich in protein. All these are valuable in making heavy weights and solid bones and flesh.

Some ducklings fed an all-grain ration turned out poorly. It was found that such a ration would not force ducks forward at a profitable rate and never bring them to perfect maturity, such as would be attained by feeding liberally of animal products.

Beef meal, dried blood and meat scrap may seem to be costly feed for ducklings, but the experiments referred to proved that they would make more pounds by weight for the same cost than any other feed stuff that could be used. The duck raiser wants to make weight as cheaply as possible, and this experiment shows how it may be done in a way that is not only sure but also in a way that is profitable as well.

A Lecture on Egg Production



A lecture delivered before the Pennsylvania Normal Institute, J. A. Campbell gave the results of his experience in trying to promote egg production. While Mr. Campbell does not agree in some matters of detail with

others who have made experiments, his talk was full of valuable information and we reprint it because it is timely. We are indebted to the National Stockman and Farmer for the subject matter of this address:

In order to achieve permanent success in any branch of agriculture the heart, head and hand must be united in the work. No branch of agriculture depends more upon the little things for success than does poultry keeping. Three primary factors need to be considered in the profitable production of eggs—breeding, housing, feeding—any one of which, if neglected or slighted, will tend to make the business unprofitable.

The breeding of poultry to increase the egg yield has now reached a point where there is little excuse for wasting time and energy upon mongrels or unlikely breeds. By the expenditure of a few dollars we are able to command stock that has been bred in line for many years, with the principal object of increasing the laying qualities. Then, by continuing to breed within the strain, even the inexperienced amateur may hope for good results and the perplexing problems in breeding will, in a measure be solved.

Only the lively, hustling, get-up-early, stay-up-late hen is the really profitable hen. The profit from many a farmer's flock is consumed by a lot of antiquated hens and surplus roosters. The hens should be housed as cheaply as comfort and convenience will permit. Houses built of rough lumber and covered all over with roofing felt are serviceable, comfortable and economical. We are able to erect very satisfactory houses at a cost of forty to fifty cents per hen capacity. We can build them for less than half this sum, if we take our own timber from the woods. We have successfully solved the problem of eliminating the moisture from the buildings in winter by proper construction. Our experience with cotton cloth in place of glass is very favorable to the former. Simplicity is the first law of poultry house construction. We have no use for elaborately planned partitions, ventilators, alleyways, etc. We tried these things in our early experience, and they and a lot more orthodox poultry rot, which cost us dearly, were long ago consigned to the junk and garbage heaps.

The questions most often asked the successful poultryman, and perhaps the ones hardest to answer satisfactorily to the hearer, are with regard to feeding. Successful feeding for eggs must, to a great degree be worked out by individual experiment. Local conditions largely control the problem. To my knowledge, there is no best feed or method of feeding definite enough to be adopted without limitation; yet there are certain fairly well-defined principles followed by successful poultrymen generally. Two important factors are digestibility and palatability. Only what a hen consumes in excess of what is needed to maintain her system can be converted into eggs. Skill in feeding consists chiefly in inducing the hens to consume large quantities of proper food, without clogging the appetite. Herein is greatest success, but this can be learned only by actual experience. The narrow ration is most profitable. At the West Virginia Experiment Station in a seven

months' feeding experiment with the Asiatic, American and Mediterranean classes, a pen of Leghorns receiving a ration with nutritive ratio of one to five gave a profit of \$33.88 over a similar pen fed a ratio of one to eleven. The cost of producing a dozen eggs with the narrow ration was 5.4 cents, and with a wide ration ten cents. The average weight of 100 eggs from the narrow ration pen was 12.08 pounds, and from the wide ration 11.94 pounds. Dividing the period of this experiment, the pen receiving the narrow ration gained 51 pounds, while the fowls receiving the wide ration lost 40 pounds, a total of 91 pounds in favor of the narrow ration.

Corn is the most highly digestible of the grain feeds, and is generally the cheapest. Besides, it is exceedingly palatable. It therefore, forms the basis of our ration. The peculiar effect of a corn diet upon the egg yield leads many thoughtless and short-sighted people astray, and even some of the scientific men have been deceived thereby. Milk causes the fowls to consume more feed, hence has both a direct and an indirect feeding value. This is very well proven by recent experiments at the Indiana Experiment Station, particularly with regard to growing chickens. In our own experience, when the milk was taken away the egg yield was decreased far out of proportion, to the food value of the milk. At prevailing prices, animal or beef meal is one of the cheapest poultry foods, and we find it profitable to feed quite liberally. It is part of economy and convenience to feed a mash throughout the year. The by-product feeding stuffs are cheaper than whole grains. They also help to get the desired narrow ration. A mash often renders unpalatable foods palatable. The mash is fed in the evening to give the hens increased appetite; to secure exercise of the hens in the morning, and on account of convenience; theoretically, a ration composed of 125 pounds of corn, 100 pounds of corn meal 50 pounds of animal meal and 50 pounds of alfalfa meal would be a first-class egg ration. It would be highly digestible, palatable and contains food in three forms. Probably, on the average farm, there would be serious objection to such a ration. We have been able to get the greatest profit by feeding a highly concentrated ration, approaching closely the danger line. Not all hens will stand this high feeding, but the loss sustained from the few that succumb is more than made up by the increased egg yield. Feed highly, market the hens at an early age and replace with others.

The teeth of a cow or other farm animals are important factors in determining profit. Sharp grit is the hen's teeth. Hens without sharp grit allow a sufficient portion of their food to pass undigested to greatly reduce the profit. We have little use for condimental and patent foods. We prefer to compound our own feeding stuff and save money thereby.

The loose condition of the bowels resulting from high feeding can be corrected by the use of charcoal. Charred corn is ideal. Make it black. This applies with special force in winter feeding.

Whether it pays to feed for winter, eggs is a debatable question. While we have had success along this line, we question whether it is, on the whole, profitable or advisable to follow up the work. We find more clear gain at 15 to 18 cents during warmer months than at double these prices during the winter season. Hens forced during the winter will lay fewer eggs during the warm season.

To produce winter eggs, the hens must have warm quarters and plenty of room. These things, together with the costly feeds and the ceaseless round of labor, tend to make the profit from winter eggs small, especially with large flocks. Recent experiments at some of the stations confirm these opinions. Our present method is to select, at the approach of winter, a few of the more promising birds as winter layers, giving them the best of attention, while the remainder are carried through the cold weather as cheaply as it is consistent with their comfort and health, having them in condition to be forced to their fullest capacity during the warm season. The winter care, if eggs are the object, should approach, as nearly as possible, summer conditions. Much more feed is required to maintain the hens during cold weather, and it is often difficult to induce the hens to consume enough extra feed to produce eggs. Variety is essential. Plenty of animal meal or beef scraps, various by-product feeding stuffs, corn, wheat, oats, green vegetables (table beets are best), warm water or milk, grit for fowls and keepers, some exercise, a lot of "gumption," all used in combination with patient effort, bring eggs in winter.

We have conducted some experiments in forcing an early moult, and conclude the practice is unprofitable. While we succeeded in moulting the hens at the time desired, the hens thus treated laid no more eggs than those untreated, and we lost the eggs the treated hens would have laid during August and September. Plenty of oyster shells, where the hens have access to them, insure good shells on the eggs.

Why Purebred Poultry is the Best

One might be excused for thinking that this subject has been argued to a finish long ago, but as long as the larger part of the poultry of this country is of mixed breeding there is still room for argument and those who do not keep pure bred fowls are in need of conversion from the error of their ways.

Pure bred stock should be kept because it pays better than what is usually called scrub stock. I am perfectly willing to admit that some experiments which I made five or six years ago seemed to indicate that pullets from a cross made by breeding Barred Rock hens to a Brown Leghorn cock would lay better than either of the parent breeds. These pullets were as black as Javes, between the Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks in

size and began to lay at a very early age. The first cross was all right but when the pullets were bred to a cross bred cockerel the chicks from this second cross were of all sorts and of all qualities, had in fact, degenerated into mere scrubs without distinguishing characteristics. The experiment was abandoned as being valueless.

In breeding fowls it is desirable that the young be of uniform size and uniform capacity to grow. If all are of one breed this is the case, but if they are mixed in blood some will be large and some small, some strong and some weak, and they grow up into an uneven and unattractive body, in which no one can take any pride or much interest.

Announce that there will be a parade of uniformed men and a large crowd will be attracted

while a body of men garbed in every manner of clothes attracts no attention whatever, unless there is some special interest attached to them outside of display. Is it the same with a flock of fowls? Have the birds all of the same size, color and general appearance and they attract attention from every one.

Only the day this was written I saw a group of ladies and gentlemen watching a flock of Rhode Island Reds in a Chicago suburb. They were merely passers by but the little flock of chickens all of the same size and color compelled attention and for all any one knows started the career of a fancier then and there. The party were talking about the birds in a manner that showed its appreciation of their uniformity and beauty of coloring.

If we breed scrubs we never knew what to expect in the way of egg production, except that we may not expect phenomenal yields. Once in a while a scrub hen will prove to be a phenomenal producer. I remember having a black hen of no particular breed a good many years ago that was a wonder. She stole her nest quite a distance from the house and during the summer laid more than 150 eggs. I have no doubt she was a 200-egg hen, but she was an exception and I presume I never had another one which could duplicate her performance.

When it comes to marketing fowls the uniform lot, no matter what the size of the birds may be, sells better than a lot of scrubs. Once I stood in a great cold storage house where more than 200,000 pounds of dressed chicken were lying on the

cooling boards. I asked the manager a question which brought out the information that a certain lot, which was pointed out, was worth fifteen cents a pound, while another lot was worth only nine cents a pound. The difference was that one was pure bred stock bought in Iowa, while the other was a mixed lot of scrubby birds bought in Arkansas.

Every poultry keeper should keep only pure-bred fowls because the larger the proportion of scrubs sent to market the lower the level of prices. Over in Canada, where the government has been looking after the poultry business rather closely, the general price is high because the product is becoming uniformly good. Every man who is cards scrub stock adds to his own profits and helps by so much in adding to the profits of others.

The Prospects for the Future

WE who are very much interested in the poultry business are in the habit of claiming that the outlook is better than it ever has been before. We do not make such statements recklessly, but as a rule we make them as the result of an indefinite impression rather than because we have any concrete facts on which to base our assertions. Being in close touch with the business we feel, rather than actually know, that our statements are reasonable and well founded.

There are a good many people who require to be shown and for such we have reliable figures to prove that the poultry outlook is bright. The figures are based on actual market transactions extending back for four years, as found in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1904.

This gives the maximum and minimum price for each month in the year, beginning with 1900 and ending with 1904. It will be understood that such a table gives the limit of quotations for the months and, while it is not possible to strike an exact average, which could be fairly used in a study of the statistics of a single year, will very fairly represent the trend of prices for a series of years.

Going through these figures and striking an

average, we find the average wholesale price for eggs in Chicago for the year 1900 was 14½ cents; for 1901, 16 cents; for 1902, 20 cents; for 1903, 17 cents and for 1904, 20½ cents.

With the single exception of 1903, every year has shown a decided increase in the average price, and 1904 made up for this by showing a better average than any previous year.

Two reasons may be found for this regular advance in prices. First we have the increased capacity of cold storage warehouses where hundreds of thousands of cases of eggs are stored from April and May until winter. The competition among the speculators keeps prices above what they would be without this outlet. It has been claimed that cold storage keeps the price of eggs down in winter. It is doubtful whether this is true in a large sense; but if it is, it matters little as the speculators buy when eggs are very plentiful and when prices would be very low if they were not in the market. They buy when the most people are getting eggs and no doubt secure to those who never would get eggs in winter a price at least 5 cents in excess of the price they would receive under the old order of things.

On the whole, it must be admitted that the cold-storage speculation are beneficial and have

been the means of making the production of eggs more profitable.

Another reason for constantly increasing prices is that the supply does not keep pace with the demand. In recent years we never hear of a glut in the egg market. This is because the people who live in cities and towns have become better educated and now understand that eggs at 18 cents a dozen or below are more economical than meat. These people eat many more eggs than they did only a few years ago, before the packing trust raised the price of meats to such an extent that a great many families buy eggs instead of meat for at least one meal a day. Those who produce eggs eat more of them than they did a few years ago, because they do not feel so much need of them as money products. The standard of living on American farms is becoming higher every year and whereas once the farmer's wife saved every egg to trade at the grocery or dry goods store for necessities, she now sets them before her family to the full extent of the appetite selling only the surplus in the local market.

Every factor which has tended to increase the price of eggs is still operative and there is reason to think will be more active in the future than the past and the outlook is more promising than ever.

Finishing Turkeys for Market

NO ONE can afford to send turkeys to market in the condition that thousands are sent every year. Last Thanksgiving I went through three great stores in Chicago looking for an extra well finished turkey and was obliged at last to take one that was only fairly good.

A large proportion of the turkeys on sale were skinny to a degree that showed they must have been sent to market without any further preparation than catching them as they ran half wild in the fields.

The best possible treatment for young turkeys is to let them roam at will. By this means they gather a large number of insects and pick up a large quantity of weed seeds and waste grain. This gives them strong constitutions and causes them to grow large of frame and so builds up the digestive organs that they are capable of making good use of as much feed as they can be induced to swallow.

It is not worth while to undertake to fatten a turkey in close confinement. It is their nature to be free and once they are shut up within a limited area they worry so much that they do not lay on fat no matter how well they are fed.

It is all right if one is raising turkeys in the expectation of selling them for breeders to let them remain rather lean, as breeders should be firm of flesh rather than in that condition which makes them fat, tender and juicy when they are brought to the table.

Turkeys may be finished from their field condition in a short time if properly fed. Begin by feeding them a little grain every day so as to accustom them to come to the house for feed. Give them this feed in the evening at first and a little in the morning. They will soon learn to come after this early in the evening and remain for it in the morning.

About three weeks before they are to be sold begin to feed them all the corn they will eat.

It is better to have the corn cracked, still better to soak it a few hours before feeding and much better if it can be boiled until soft. Where it can be boiled it is not necessary to have it previously cracked. A mash of wheat middlings and corn meal mixed with milk is an excellent fattening ration as it makes both fat and lean meat. It should be mixed very stiff and fed on a clean place. Salt and pepper this mash as the salt and pepper

improves the appetite and digestion of the birds.

Usually the birds will have considerable muscular development from the feed they have been foraging for all summer and all that needs to be done is to feed corn so as to fill out the lean meat with globules of fat.

Weight can be added at a cost not to exceed five cents a pound, until the limit is reached and this makes it a very profitable way to dispose of grain.

No more should be fed than will be eaten clean with a good appetite each time.

Where a flock of laying hens has the liberty of the farm this manner of feeding turkeys is likely to make the hens too fat, as they are quick to learn where good things to eat may be found. Arrangements should be made to keep the hens confined in the morning until the turkeys have been fed and have gone to the fields. The hens may be allowed to eat with the turkeys in the evening, if it is inconvenient to shut them up at that time.

Thousands of turkeys might be made to weigh 25 per cent more than they do. Finished in this way they are worth more and are much more profitable than when no special pains are taken to properly fit them for sale.

Concerning the Claim of Princess Pullet



AM GOING to take a little space in which to set forth the claims of Princess Pullet to consideration and to try to secure for her the place which belongs to her in the poultry yard.

The claims of the Princess are recognized by progressive poultrymen already, but still the ancient Biddy, of uncertain age and unprofitable ways, occupies a prominent position in too many poultry yards.

There is some dispute whether a man should be chloroformed in a quiet and inconspicuous way and disposed of in a decent and orderly manner at or around the age of forty years. No doubt some men need this sort of treatment at an earlier age, and I have known a few who were of some little use at twice forty years, but in the case of the hen there is no room for doubt. At the age of two years she should go the way of all hen flesh and satisfy the appetite of some good American who delights in pot-pie, stewed chicken or toothsome roast fowl, and thus make room for Princess Pullet in the laying pen.

Here and there among our poultry devotees are a few who are given to trying out their theories in the most careful manner. They keep tab on their hens and test them with trapnests in a way that must create a feeling of alarm in the breast of the hen who lays thirty-six eggs in a year and looks pretty all the time. These non-productive hens are often very bright in appearance and action and no doubt look down on their sisters whose feathers are faded, whose eyes lack luster and whose combs are wrinkled and gray because they have produced 200 or more eggs in a year.

Sorrowful as the fact may be the trapnest while telling us which of our hens lay a large number of eggs also tells us that after the first year of laying it is best to dispose of all the hens because during the second year very few hens lay as many eggs as they did the first and that most of them lay so many less that it is out of the question to expect any profit from their work.

Professor John Dryden, while with the Utah experiment station, tested a lot of hens with a view to determining just when the old hen should give way to Princess Pullet. Some of his conclusions will no doubt open the eyes of those who have been keeping their hens until they were old and decrepit.

There should be no sentiment about keeping hens. Some of the sisters who write for the poultry press tell us touching tales of how "Flossy" had a habit of coming to the house and depositing an egg in grandpa's hat every day for years, and how they wept when poor "Flossy" came one

day, looked up into the face of her owner, cackled a feeble farewell and died, much to the grief of everyone, except, possibly, grandpa. These affecting little stories from real life sound well, but do not advance the advent of the 200-egg hen worth a cent.

The ultimate fate of every well-kept hen is to be deposited in a kettle or pan in the kitchen of some housewife, there to be prepared for sacrifice on the altar of the appetite for good things, which civilization has created in man. For this reason we should not hesitate to send her to pot as soon as

185 laid 121 the first year; 85 the second and 67 the third. Similar variations were found among the Barred Plymouth Rocks, the White Plymouth Rocks and the Single Comb White Leghorns.

It will be noticed that just one of the hens mentioned above laid more eggs the second year than she did the first, and an average of the whole lot tested showed that the second year they produced 40 per cent less eggs than they did the first.

This means that taking hens as a whole those which produce 150 eggs the first year will produce ninety the second, and no one wants to keep hens that will not do better than this.

In every test, public or private, the results of which have been published, pullets have invariably paid a large profit on the cost of the feed they consumed, while in almost every case hens beyond the age of eighteen months failed to "make good." The Utah experiments of Mr. Dryden explain why the hens kept on the farms of this country do not make a better record than five dozen eggs in a year each. It is because farm flocks are composed of pullets and hens ranging from two to ten years of age.

In view of all the obtainable facts I submit that Princess Pullet should be enthroned and given full sway over the poultry runs. She has proved time and again that whatever profits comes from the poultry yard are due to her efforts and it is time to insist that she be given full credit for what she has done and an opportunity to do better. No

pullet will do her best while she is obliged to associate on terms of the closest intimacy with a lot of rheumatic and crabbed old beldame hens who have lived beyond the time when tempers are sweet and life full of sunshine.

Instead of compelling the Princess to shift for herself, getting what feed she can by fighting the old hens for it, she should be given companions no older than herself and fed on the sweetest, soundest, most wholesome feed obtainable.

Give her a house fitted to keep her in the greatest ease and comfort, clean, light, dry and healthful. Furnish her with an abundance of pure water at a temperature which will not exhaust her vitality. Remember that snow however clean it may be is not adapted to replace water in quenching thirst. Give her oyster shells to furnish lime for egg shells, grit from which she may extract mineral matter, and, possibly, to use in grinding her feed. Keep charcoal where she can get it as she feels the need of it and above all room enough so she can freely move about. Let her have plenty of sunshine, and green feed of some sort every day in the year, and she will do her part in keeping up the reputation she has made in all the tests to which she has been put. The business hen



Mallard Ducks Owned by Reliable Poultry Yards.

Photo by Sleeper

she has ceased to be profitable in the production of eggs. It isn't fair to the poultry buying public to keep a hen until she is old, tough and unpalatable, when she was ready for the table at eighteen months of age, an age when she was still tender and sweet of flesh. The owner who keeps a hen until she gets old has no object in doing so because he usually keeps her to his own loss.

Mr. Dryden kept a lot of hens until they were two three and four years old and he kept them laying in trapnests all the time. When the test was completed he knew just how many eggs each of these hens had laid from first to last and he knew when they laid them. I am going to give some of these records as they appear in a bulletin published by the Utah station.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, hen No. 129 laid 107 eggs the first year; 30 the second year and none the third, while hen No. 131 that was fed on the same ration as No. 129, laid 201 eggs the first year; 241 the second, and 127 the third. Hen No. 72 laid 202 eggs the first year; 129 the second; 96 the third and 60 during the fourth year. Among the White Wyandottes, hen No. 101 laid 216 the first year; 130 the second; 42 the third, and 67 during the fourth year, while hen number

is a nice high-sounding phrase and looks real well in print, but don't let it fool you into thinking it is the old hen that is ready to do a profitable business for you by turning dearly bought feed into dollars enough to buy more feed and leave 50 per cent profit to pay you for handling it out.

We are likely to be carried away by phrases and in the case of the hen we have been so tickled by a few well turned periods, invented by ready writers, that we have come to believe that a hen is just as valuable at one time in her life as another.

Let us give Princess Pullet her dues and acknowledge that she is the one upon whom we must depend for profits when it comes to selling eggs in open market.

If we are breeding poultry for fancy purposes

the old hen may be able to pay her way, and no doubt her eggs are better for hatching purposes because she does not lay in winter and thus exhaust the vitality as does the pullet which begins laying in November and keeps on right through the cold weather. I am not writing this especially for fanciers. I am writing to those who keep chickens for profit at the prices they can get in the nearest market.

Market poultrymen owe more to Princess Pullet than they have seemed willing to give her credit with, and it is time they were reminded that profitable pullets may change to a mere feed-consuming hen within a year from the time they were congratulating themselves on the way those pullets were piling up eggs.

The poultryman who does not believe this to be true easily can convince himself without going to

any extra expense for all they need to do is to put the pullets in one flock and the old hens in another giving both flocks good care through the winter, keeping an account with both of them. Next spring he will certainly find that his pullets have paid him much better than the older hens.

If he would select his hens into flocks by ages, making a flock for each year, the illustration would be much more forcible and it is safe to say that long before the winter was ended he would begin to sell his old hens for anything the corner grocer would offer him for them, because he would have discovered that the appetite of a hen is not measured altogether by her capacity to produce eggs.

I am a firm supporter of Princess Pullet and hope before long to see her placed at the head of the flock because of right that is her place.

Regulating the Quantity of Feed

IT is impossible to say just how much feed should be given a certain number of hens because so many elements enter into the proposition. Without doubt there is a certain quantity needed by each 100 pounds of live weight. That is, say sixteen Plymouth Rocks weighing 100 pounds would require as much feed as twenty five Leghorns weighing 100 pounds. Theoretically there is no reason why this should not be true, but in practice we find it is not. One hundred pounds of Leghorns require more feed than 100 pounds of Plymouth Rock. In feeding hens we have three things in view. First, we must supply the "food of maintenance". This is the quantity of feed required to merely keep the fowls alive, healthy and of the same weight they were at the beginning of the feeding. The food of maintenance is just enough to maintain a certain condition. It leaves nothing for added weight or the production of eggs.

Twenty five Leghorns expend more feed in maintaining vital energy than do sixteen Plymouth Rocks, because there are twenty five animate machines to keep going instead of sixteen and each machine wastes a little, the difference in waste not being gauged exactly by the difference in weight.

After we have supplied the food of maintenance any additional feed supplied goes to one or two other uses. It is used to add to the weight of the hens or it goes to supply material for eggs.

When we begin to feed laying hens the difference becomes much more apparent. It for the

sake of argument, we allow that one Plymouth Rock will lay as many eggs as one Leghorn and assume that this is 150 eggs in either case, we have 2,400 eggs in a year for 100 pounds of Plymouth Rock hens and 3 750 eggs for 100 of Leghorns. Anyone will understand that it requires just as much feed to make a dozen Leghorn eggs as it does to make a dozen Plymouth Rock eggs. There is no reason for taking any other view of the case.

Thus it would seem that the quantity of feed necessary to supply twenty five Leghorns with egg material would exceed that required by Plymouth Rocks weighing the same number of pounds by something more than 50 percent.

Another element must enter into our calculations. The Leghorn is much more active than the Plymouth Rock and this activity requires the consumption of feed, in order that the vital energies may be kept up.

No scientific calculation is equal to the problem here offered for solution. Until we know a great deal more than we now know about the vital processes we cannot measure with exactness the quantity of feed required to produce a certain effect. Too many elements enter into a calculation of this kind. The temperature, the digestibility of the feed supplied and the capacity of each individual to assimilate feed, must all be taken into account. We understand how to balance a ration so as to have it properly constituted to produce the best results, but no man is able to say definitely just how much a certain flock of

hens must be fed in order to get the best possible results.

Here is where the great rule of common sense comes in, and it is the capacity to use this rule which determines between success and failure for every poultryman. The man who can determine for himself just how much his flock needs day after day is the one who makes the most complete success of his business. To the beginner this rule sometimes seems incomprehensible. The faculty of applying it is an acquired sense, which comes from practise. Every one who has used an incubator for a long time knows how easy it is to determine whether the temperature is right by simply reaching the hand into the egg-chamber. The experienced operator knows without knowing how he knows whether the temperature is right, and so with feeding fowls for best results. Practise makes one perfect in determining how much feed to give day by day.

It is hard to direct the beginner in this matter. In general it may be said that the fowls should feel plump and hard when picked up. The point of the keel should be well covered with muscle and the bird should feel heavy without feeling soft, as if a layer of fat was under the skin. The poultryman should frequently apply this test and before long he will come to know when the condition is just right for the greatest production of eggs.

Once this sixth sense is acquired there will be no trouble in varying the quantity of feed from day to day so as to maintain a uniform condition such as will produce the best results.

Concerning Dr. Sanborn's Article on Grit

THERE seems to be some misunderstanding concerning the article on "The Use and Offices of Grit" which appeared in the June number of POULTRY. By a mistake The Successful Poultry Journal credited the article to Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Bellingham, Massachusetts, which was very natural in view of the fact that Dr. Sanborn is quite a well known writer on poultry topics, but he was not the author of the article we published. The author of our article was Dr. C. W. Sanborn, Omaha, Nebraska. The way we came in possession of the article was this: Last January we were in Omaha and called on the Standard Stock Food Company, the president and manager of which is a son of Dr. C. W. Sanborn. In the course of our visit Dr. Sanborn, who is veterinary advisor for the Standard Stock Food Company, remarked that he had been studying

the use of grit in feeding fowls for some time and had concluded that the commonly accepted theories on the subject were wrong. He further said he had made some notes on the subject and we asked to see them. He then hunted them up and we found them to be very complete and asked him to put them in shape for publication. He promised to do so, but deferred the matter until some time in May when we wrote him urging him to send us the article. This he did and it was in our hands the latter part of May.

Now comes the Successful Poultry Journal saying that Dr. Louis Dechman writes that he had an article on the same subject in the June Reliable Poultry Journal and infers that the credit for Dr. Sanborn's theory belongs to him.

We were very much interested in Dr. Dechman's article in the Reliable Poultry Journal and were

surprised that two investigators had been working along the same lines and should publish the results of their work almost at the same time. We positively know that Dr. C. W. Sanborn had the matter in mind as long ago as last January and his copy was in our hands before he possibly could have known of the article Dr. Dechman had written for another publication. Curiously enough the New York experiment station has been working along the same lines and recently gave results to the public. We have no desire to detract from the credit due anyone, but it is our duty to say that Dr. Sanborn arrived at his conclusions without having a hint that anyone else was working along the same line. The agreement in conclusions between Dr. Sanborn and Dr. Dechman shows that the theory is based on a solid foundation.

INSTRUCTIONS IN POULTRY RAISING

In this department we shall be glad to answer all the questions put to us concerning poultry breeding in all its phases. As answers to such questions can not be made by mail it follows that only subscribers will benefit by them. We would be glad to answer questions by mail but we have not time to do so. Many send stamps asking for an answer by return of mail. This is a waste of stamps for we cannot agree to grant such requests. In case of great emergency we may answer by mail but when we do we are perfectly willing to pay our own postage. Ask all the questions you want to but do not expect a reply by mail.

NUMBER ELEVEN

SUCCESS or failure in raising poultry depends in a large measure on the selection of the stock used for breeding purposes. If good stock is selected the results will be satisfactory, under correct feeding and care, but no amount of feed or care will bring satisfactory results if the breeding stock is not of high class.

There is not a poultry raiser in this country who has made a conspicuous success with mongrel stock. This at once settles the question of breeding qualities. The pure bred fowl transmits to its progeny its good qualities and the chicks grow up uniform in color, shape and weight, while mongrel stock produces progeny which is of every color shape and quality known to domestic poultry.

Here and there may be found people who claim that uniformity is not of any particular advantage to the poultry raiser, but they are few and their opinions are of no moment as they belong to the non-progressive and unintelligent minority, which is rapidly disappearing.

Every careful test that has ever been made has shown that pure bred fowls produce more eggs and more weight of flesh for a given quantity of feed than do mongrels. The mongrel hen lays from ten to sixty eggs in a year, and these always during the warmer months when eggs are at the lowest price. A mongrel hen that would lay in cold weather would be a curiosity. A flock of such hens that would lay enough eggs during the winter months to pay for the feed it consumed would be worth going to see.

The production of eggs in winter, when they are high priced, is what every progressive poultryman seeks to bring about and it has been established that this is possible only with pure bred fowls.

In proceeding to the selection of a breed the poultry raiser has abundant opportunity for choice, and the one who can not make a selection from among the hundred varieties which are recognized by the American Standard of Perfection would be very hard to please.

In a previous number of this series we have taken up the breeds and their characteristics and have given directions concerning mating for the production of high class stock.

In this number we desire to say something about selecting with a view to improving egg production, as this is a very important branch of the poultry business. As a matter of fact the production of eggs is the most important branch of the poultry business and probably always will be so. At present a very large part of the eggs produced in this country come from hens of no particular breeding, the productive qualities of these hens being very low, as the average egg production per hen, is something like sixty-five eggs in a year.

As the average production from pure bred hens which are properly fed and cared for is almost three times this number it will be seen how much more profitable the hens of this country would be if we could persuade every one to dispose of the mongrels and take up pure bred stock. It should be remembered that the pure bred hen eats no more than the mongrel and that she can be so taken care of that she will produce eggs every month in the year, except for the few weeks during which she is going through her annual molt, and this period is well controlled by our best poultry raisers.

Several years of experimenting have shown that it is possible to greatly improve egg-production by selecting the best layers for breeding purposes. If all the hens in this country that lay fewer than sixty eggs in a year were to be sent to market the profits of the poultry business would be doubled at once, for it stands to reason that if the average egg production of the hens of America is but sixty-five eggs each in a year there must be a very large number who lay fewer than sixty or the average would not be so low.

We need not expect to be able to select our best layers without going to some trouble. It is impossible to tell by merely looking at a hen whether she is a good layer or a poor one. The only way to determine the laying qualities of a hen is to test her by the use of a trap nest. This may seem to be taking a great deal of trouble but such is not the case. Even if it did take considerable time to watch the trapnests it would be worth while for the improvement in the flock would soon be so great that the work of securing results from the trapnest would amply be paid for. Those who use trap nests have discovered that it requires but a short time each day and once the results have been secured no one ever regrets having used the means.

Some surprising results have been brought out by the faithful use of trapnests. In both Maine and Utah the experiment stations have been using trapnests for several years and in each of these stations hens have been found that did not lay a single egg in a year, while others of the same variety, and from all outward appearances no better, have laid up to more than 250 eggs in a year. It will be seen that the hen that lays no eggs is immensely inferior to the one that lays 250. The same series of experiment showed hens that laid below sixty egg to be quite numerous, even in well bred strains, and these hens would be a damage to their owners because their yearly production would not sell for enough to pay feed bills.

It is not necessary to trapnest a whole flock in order to make a beginning along the line of selecting the best. Almost every poultry raiser knows his flock well enough to know that certain hens are among his best layers, because in going about among them he notices them on the nest or hears them cackling and soon comes to know these hens as good layers, although he might not be able to make a good guess as to their yearly production of eggs.

If the poultry raiser will select a dozen or twenty of the hens that he knows to be good layers as compared with others in his flock, and shut these by themselves, using the trapnest test on them he will be able to select the very best six or ten for breeders and from these in one year raise a considerable flock, the average egg production of which will be a great improvement over his general flock. It would be a good plan to select

pullets as early as possible for this purpose, thus getting those which begin to lay at the shortest time from hatching. From the progeny of the best layers among this test flock could be selected the best layers for a test flock for the next year and so on, breeding from the very best of each year's test flock until a laying strain had been established.

This method would be somewhat slower than the one of testing the whole flock, but it would be an immense improvement over the "hit and miss" method now in vogue. Such a test could be carried on without sacrificing very much time and it is safe to say that any one who will take it up and carry it forward for one year with a dozen hens will be ready to extend his operations another year.

If the average egg production of the hens of this country could be doubled the profits of the business would be increased many fold. Assuming that a hen which lays sixty five eggs just about pays for the feed she eats it follows that the one which lays 130 eggs in a year pays 100 per cent profit on the feed. It is a case of coming out even in one instance and making an immense profit in the other. If we could double the number of eggs produced by the hens of this country we would add enough to the revenues derived from the business to pay the national debt in two years. The average flock of poultry in this country, taking the whole country over produces about \$50 worth of eggs in a year. If we could make this production reach \$100 without in any way increasing the cost of feed or labor it would be the greatest industrial improvement recorded in the history of the world.

Those who will profit by better methods are those only who are willing to go to the trouble of using the appliances by which more profitable results may be brought about. These will be they who will reap the greatest reward in the future, while those who are prejudiced against modern methods will simply stand still and be left in the rear.

The time has come when egg production has reached such an important position that it ranks with Standard points. Poultry raisers are no longer content to breed high-scoring birds, but consider the production of eggs also. The poultry raiser who can show to the public that he has a strain of pure bred birds which produces a large number of eggs in a year will soon find the demand for his stock greater than any possible supply he may have for sale.

Questions Answered

C. L. M., Harrodsburg, Indiana, asks: Will you please tell me where I can get the best books on line breeding of poultry and on utility poultry?

We do not know of any book on line breeding, but the subject is treated in several books on poultry. "Poultry Craft" is probably as good a book on the whole subject of poultry breeding as has been published. We can furnish it at the publisher's price, \$1.50. "Winter Eggs and How to Get Them" is a valuable little book, price 25 cents from this office.

L. S., Robbinsville, Minnesota., says he has been having trouble with his little chicks. They crowd together and smother and he wants to know how to prevent this.

Keep them warm.

C. B., Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, writes: Kindly inform me what you think of feeding boiled rice to chicks three or four weeks old. The rice is boiled until it is almost dry so it is not sticky.

We think those chicks would grow very rapidly, but it seems to us rice is rather expensive for chick food. We would not make the rice an exclusive feed

but give wheat and other grains in connection with it, also a little good beef scrap every day or two.

W. Brothers, Brockville, Ontario, asks: Would you answer the following questions in the next issue? Is there any great value in poultry droppings as a fertilizer?

What is the best kind of fruit trees to plant in poultry runs and will it hurt them to let hens roost in them the first season?

Some breeders think corn is likely to tint the plumage of white fowls. Do you think so?

Poultry droppings are considered quite rich in the elements of fertility. A ton of fresh poultry droppings is probably worth something more than \$4 for the nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus contained in it. If the droppings have been allowed to dry a ton might be worth twice the amount named.

It does not matter what kind of fruit trees are planted in a poultry run, as any kind will flourish. In Ontario plums, pears or apples would probably give the best satisfaction. Do not allow the fowls to roost in them at any time.

Personally we do not believe corn will change the tint of the plumage of fowls to which it is fed. There are a good many who do not agree with us in this, and about as many who do. If we had a lot of "chalk white" fowls we would take chances with them on yellow corn.

We have several letters complaining that lice and mites are very troublesome in the flocks of the writers. Some of these claim that they have tried fumigation, kerosene and lice-killers without good effect.

We want to say that lice-killers, kerosene or fumigation with sulphur will any of them destroy the last louse or mite in a poultry house without fail, if prop-

erly applied. It isn't worth while to try fumigation simply because it is a great deal more trouble than to use some liquid. The presence of lice is always due to carelessness. The poultryman who takes preventive measures and continues to use such measures never has any trouble with lice or mites. Keep the floor of the poultry house clean and renew the litter frequently. Whitewash the inside of the house at least once a year and use kerosene or some other lice-killer about the perches regularly and the little red mites will never become numerous enough to cause any trouble. After a few million of these little pests have been allowed to accumulate until they get so thick they are crowded into every crevice from floor to roof and the whole house is infested and littered with their eggs, it will require a lot of thorough work to clean them out but keeping after them will accomplish this.

Advantages of Modern Methods

ALTHOUGH it is rather early to begin to make preparations for the work of next season it is not at all too early to begin to formulate plans for that time. I believe there is nothing that makes so much for success as to have definite plans and working to them.

In planning for the future those who have never used modern methods in hatching chicks will make a mistake if they do not adopt them at once. It has been proved so many thousand times that incubators are superior to hens for hatching purposes that it does not seem worth while to argue the question now.

I desire to be perfectly fair to all incubator manufacturers for certainly no one has greater confidence in the modern incubator than I have. In the enthusiasm born of constantly thinking along one line the incubator manufacturer is likely to make statements not always true in practice.

There is no incubator which will run three weeks without needing readjusting. The best incubator made requires careful and intelligent watching, but this is not of a nature to make the operation of one a matter of extraordinary skill. Anyone with good common sense can successfully operate an incubator in such a manner as to get the best results possible with the particular machine being used, and very satisfactory results with any of the makes prominently advertised. An incubator is not made with brains to enable it to think for itself, but it is fully as capable of doing good work as the average hen under ordinary conditions.

No incubator is so complete that a child can operate it, but most incubators are simple enough that a twelve-year-old girl may be trusted to watch the thermometer and see that it does not vary beyond the bounds of safety. It is probable that the average hatch from incubators, taking the good with the bad, is not far from 50 per cent but 100 per cent hatches are not unknown. Sixty, seventy and eighty per cent hatches are not uncommon and may be expected, after the operator has become habituated to the use of his machine so he will not keep tinkering with it from the beginning to the end of the hatch, for it is a solemn fact that a good many hatches are spoiled because the operator is too anxious to keep the machine exactly right all the time, and manage in his ignorance to keep it wrong most of the time.

Say 50 percent is the average. This makes the incubator a valuable addition to the poultry plant. A medium sized incubator will take care of as many eggs as ten hens and one can well afford to give half the eggs for the saving in time and worry that comes to him. If a hen happens to come off with five or six chicks we say it is bad luck, but when the same percentage of loss happens with an incubator the beginner is likely to attribute his failure to the machine.

Say we put 120 eggs into an incubator and get sixty chicks. This is not at all uncommon. Then we have five dozen chicks all of equal size and all equally likely to grow to maturity, making a uniform lot. Take five hens with the same num-

ber of chicks. They do not all have the same chance of living for some hens are very careless, others have a fashion of fighting their mates and killing their own chicks while others will roam away, get caught in storms and lose their entire brood. If the hens are kept confined they must be fed and watered separately and each little brood requires as much time as five times the number of chicks in a brooder would.

The brooder is even more advantageous than the incubator, and many people who use hens to hatch their chicks use a brooder in rearing them. The brooder is always ready to hover the chicks and keep them warm; it never wanders out of bounds and endangers the lives of its charges. It is a safe refuge from storms, rats, weasels and hawks, and chicks reared in one grow faster, mature earlier and make better show birds or better utility fowls, than those reared under hens.

When chicks are reared in brooders the feeding is simplified and the growth of the flock is more even for the weaker ones are not dragged along with the strong until they succumb to weariness and fall by the way, perishing, victims to the mother hen's lack of sense.

The artificial method has been given a long and severe trial and has triumphantly vindicated its right to continue. It has added thousands of dollars to the profits of the poultry business and will add many more. I would urgently advise its adoption by every one who desires to make the greatest profits in the poultry business.

Our Duty Toward the Shows

EVERY poultryman should feel that the poultry shows accessible to him have a claim on him, and should not hesitate to help them by entering his birds. It is perfectly safe to say that if poultry shows were to be abolished this year it would not be five years until a large number of our best fanciers would be out of the poultry business.

It is also safe to say that every bird that is sold for \$10 or more brings the price paid for it because of poultry shows and the spirit of rivalry they stimulate and bring out.

Every man who pays a high price for a bird does so because he hopes to win with the bird or breed winners from it to sell to some one who desires to appear as a contestant at some future show.

As long as shape and color occupy the important position given to them by the Standard just so long will these two things determine the price

at which a bird is to be sold, not because a bird almost perfect in shape and color is better than one somewhat deficient may be, but because it will make a better appearance in a show room or give the buyer a better chance to breed birds good enough so show.

Without doubt a strain of fowls which would lay 200-eggs every year would bring high prices, once the public was convinced of its merits, but at the same time a strain which would throw a large percentage of 95-point birds would sell for ten times as much money. The 200-egg birds would make better direct returns, but the 95-point birds would attract attention from men who would rather have a winner than the best layer ever known. This class is numerous now and more of them are appearing every year, because the shows first attract their attention and finally engage their interest and the world-old human desire to stand at the head, which has made the

world what it is, impels them to purchase at any price. This spirit has been brought by the poultry shows of the last half century and it is kept alive solely through them. The man who helps to make a show larger is the man who helps himself by helping all his brethren. The big show advertises the poultry business in a way no other known means could. It gives publicity to the business, secures new adherents and encourages higher prices.

If every poultryman would enter his best birds at one or two shows the shows would make more money and managers would be encouraged to offer better prizes.

In England, where better prices are paid for fine birds than are paid in any country in the world, there are poultry shows the year through, not a week passing but from a dozen to twenty shows are held. This is what makes England the greatest fanciers' country on earth.

A Study of Egg Production



HAVE given considerable thought to egg farming in all its aspects while breeding all the principal egg and general purpose breeds in the Standard, except Orpingtons. I believe there are some things that should be considered, which are rarely taken into account. These matters lie beyond the mere production of eggs in large numbers and to my mind, are fully as important as any other phase of the subject.

I am willing to concede that the larger egg farmers of the country have chosen wisely by taking White Leghorns as being among the very best layers. In point of the number of eggs produced, it is very doubtful if any variety will make a better showing than the White Leghorn.

But is this the only thing to be considered? It seems to me not. The time in the year when eggs are produced is of vital importance. If a flock of hens begins to lay in February and quits in November, the eggs will be produced at a time when they are lowest in price and the returns will hardly be satisfactory.

The quantity of feed required to keep a hen a year is of great importance, for on this depends to a considerable extent the profit derived from keeping her. It follows that we should consider this point.

The size of the eggs produced is generally passed without a thought, although the time is coming when it will be considered. It is not looked upon as important at this time, because eggs are sold by count instead of weight. A more illogical way of computing values could hardly be devised. If a man should claim that he should have a level price for his pigs, selling them by count instead of weight, he would be considered as incompetent to do business. If ever, by any possible chance, there should come a time when pigs were sold by count it safely may be asserted that the price would be governed by the size of the smallest pigs in the general average rather than by the average size. In other words, buyers would gauge prices so as to be able to get a profit from the smallest pigs and have any excess of weight in larger ones to them as "unearned increment." It is safe to say that even now, while eggs are sold by count the poultryman who offers uniformly large eggs will get a better price than is paid for small eggs in the same market.

There is an anecdote afloat concerning a woman who went to a store and asked if they had any black hens' eggs, as she preferred eggs from black hens. The merchant said he could not say whether the eggs he had were laid by black, white, or parti-colored hens. The woman said she could select them from a mixed lot and was allowed to

do so, the merchant asserting he was willing, as the price was the same. The woman proceeded to select the largest eggs in the lot and had paid for them and gone before the merchant saw that she had played on his credulity to secure large eggs instead of taking them as they ran.

Another story, which is said to be authentic, concerns an old Quaker who always assorted the eggs he bought from his patrons. The very largest he kept for his own family use, smaller ones he sold to his fellow townsmen and the smallest he sent to the city market. By this system of grading he secured the most for the money for his own use, gave his neighbors the second chance and the city buyer took what was left, no one being cheated in the operation for the

The average of Wyandottes was 147 eggs and that of Plymouth Rocks, 125. These figures may be accepted as approximately correct, under the best conditions.

On the face of this showing, the Leghorns would be most profitable as they would not require as much feed as the Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks. Counting cost of feeding the chicks from the time they were hatched and counting that one cockerel was hatched for each pullet, Mr. Dryden concludes that the profit of the Leghorn would be \$1.27 while that from the Wyandotte would be \$1.28.

After arriving at these conclusions Mr. Dryden calls attention to the fact that the size of the eggs produced should be taken into account. He found, however, that the average weight of Leghorn eggs was 1.45 pounds per dozen, while that of the Wyandottes was 1.68 pounds per dozen, a difference of .23 or almost one-fourth of a pound in favor of the Wyandottes. This made a difference in the production of a year of 2.3 pounds in favor of the Wyandottes.

At the North Carolina station, when the price of Leghorn pullets' eggs were considered at the standard price in the nearby market, a remarkable difference in values was disclosed by using this standard as base for computing values by weight. At that time the pullets' eggs were worth 13.5 cents per dozen. That is, this was the price of eggs, and the eggs from pullets sold at as high a price as those from any other size, breed or age of hens, all eggs looking alike to North Carolina buyers.

The eggs from the pullets weighed 17.5 ounces to the dozen. The eggs from Leghorn hens weighed 21.7 ounces to the dozen and were worth 16.3 cents if weight was considered. Light Brahma eggs weighed 28 ounces to the dozen and were worth 21.6 cents in this comparison. Barred Rock eggs weighed 23.5 ounces to the dozen and were computed as being worth 17.6 cents per dozen. It is understood, of course, that in this computation the Leghorn pullet eggs being are for the Standard and the price is computed per ounce.

I consider this experiment misleading, as the weight of the Leghorn eggs is lower than it usually is found to be. This, however, is true of the whole list to some extent and the figures are not worth much except to emphasize the real advantage of keeping hens which produce large eggs.

It is probably true, as claimed by Wyandotte breeders, that Wyandottes are rather easier to induce to lay during the winter than Leghorns. My experience shows that Leghorns may be kept laying through the winter, but they must have the best possible care. What is true of Wyandottes will apply to Plymouth Rocks. It is not my aim to create any dispute about this matter. I am simply trying to meet every point that should be



"An Afternoon Outing."

Photo by Sleeper

general market accepts an egg without saying anything about a standard size.

By general consent, twenty-four ounces per dozen has been considered the proper size for an egg. The other day I weighed quite a number and found a great many which weighed from two to four ounces to the dozen below this.

Assort a case of eggs into three lots, placing the largest in one lot, the medium sized in another and the smallest in another, and it will be found that the difference between the largest and smallest is very noticeable. Any poultryman who will produce large eggs and try to educate his patrons to the fact that he is offering them larger than average will soon find buyers alive to the advantage of buying from him.

While there is a large amount of guessing about the productive capacity of breeds going on, and some rather wild statements are made now and then, we have some records which may be adopted with considerable assurance that they have not been manipulated.

At the Utah experiment station, under the management of Mr. Dryden, a capable and conscientious operator, it was found that the average yield of Leghorns was 149 eggs per hen in a year.

considered in establishing a successful egg farm. The egg farmer will have a considerable number of cockerels to sell and each year a certain number of hens, as he must turn off his old hens regularly to make room for the more profitable pullets.

In establishing an egg farm we must seek for net profits rather than records. If we find that Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks or Orpingtons will make us the most money, sentiment or fancy should be put aside and the most profitable breed

chosen. In the matter of selection, every man must choose for himself. He who is convinced against his will, will never be quite satisfied. He will think he might have done better. He who changes breeds every year or two, will not long remain an egg farmer.

It will be admitted by all fair-minded people that Leghorns are not high-class market fowls. We need only to go to the great markets to learn this. Leghorns sell, of course, in any market but they never command a premium above the ruling

quotations, while frequently a lot of Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks are attractive enough to bring a price considerably above the market. This is especially true where a good-sized consignment appears, for it attracts large dealers who are anxious to secure the very best.

The prospective egg farmer should not be hasty in choosing his breed but satisfy himself on every point before beginning. Well begun is half done and it pays to take time to begin well, for on this depends all future profits.

About Those Unwelcome Tenants

THE immortal David Harum assures us that a few fleas are good for a dog and I readily agree with him, particularly as regards the few and the fewer the better. Just so with hen mites and lice a few may be beneficial but the conscientious breeder need not lie awake nights worrying for fear his poultry will be neglected in this respect. The thing to worry about will be how to keep them few enough.

When we first became interested in the creatures that wear feathers—of their own—we believed and approved those people who gravely told us they had never had a louse or a mite on their premises but alas, if "simple faith is more than Norman blood" as the poet tells us our score card has depreciated sadly with time and a fuller knowledge. Our faith has vanished and when anyone tells us the like now, we know that they are not wilfully deceiving us, but trying to. Vermin is just as natural to chickens as graft to corporations.

Very early in my housekeeping I had an experience with those pernicious little tenants which pay no lodging and heed no writs of ejectment from any court, and I appealed to an old French woman for advice in the matter, the following dialogue followed.

"You can read." "Yes"

"More as Engleesh." "No."

"Dat is ver' bad. You shall read ever ting you find about de boog. You shall ask everybody

Bee Josephine O'Mealey

you know and you shall do all what you read and all what somebody tell you and shall do dem all ever day for seex months and then you have no more boog till next year."

It was not very encouraging but it is about the plan of procedure to be followed by any one who wishes to be free from objectionable company.

Whitewash and plenty of it is about as necessary as the desire to get rid of all the vermin. Whitewash, plain and unadorned is good, but trimmed with the rich and unmistakable perfume of carbolic acid is better. This is one time and place when a liberal use of odor is not vulgar.

But one cannot wander all the time with white wash pail in hand and every sparrow that alights in your yard brings a fresh supply of immigrants, so daily or at most, weekly methods of extermination must be pursued.

Twice in a season is plenty often enough for the whitewashing if in the intervals of whitewashing you go over the brood coops, perches and dropping boards thoroughly, particularly on the underside and in all crevices with kerosene, either with or without the addition of carbolic acid. I have found a large machine oil can to be as good or better than any sprayer. There are plenty of good liquid lice killers but kerosene has the ad-

vantage of being always on hand, whereas the patent dopes are apt to be forgotten from time to time.

If the mites are too bad, it is a very good plan to burn the oil off with a long handled torch, but first provide yourself with a couple of pails of water and a large dipper lest you demonstrate "how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

All due regard to the time honored custom of straw nests, as a breeder of vermin and harbor for the same they cannot be excelled.

We make our nests wholly of air slacked lime, about three or four inches of this in a box makes a clean and soft warm nest, one which hens like and which harbors no intruders. We used to put in a couple of inches of lime and straw on that but the hens scratched the straw out so persistently that we increased the quantity of lime and let it go at that. Of course you have a dust bath of some sort, ashes, road-dust or a spaded corner of the run, liberally sprinkled wherever it is, with lime, sulphur, carbolic acid or some similiar flavor, but let me tell you in all seriousness after years of experience, I have found nothing in the way of a dusting place that suits any hen, patrician blue-blood or ordinary mongrel scrub, like a well-cared for flower bed, the choicer the flowers the better and all the green stuff you can carry, wheel, haul, lug or tote will not suit her half so well as your earliest cabbage and beets which she can sneak for herself.

Duck Breeding in America

IT is hardly to be expected that the people who live in cities, villages and towns will ever take up duck breeding, as they require more room than chickens and are objectionable in thickly settled places on account of the noise they sometimes make, but there is no reason why duck-breeding should not become much more general on the farms of this country.

Ducks are so hardy, so easily reared, and so free from diseases and insect pests that they are less trouble than any other class of poultry. Given good healthy breeding stock, almost any kind of land from dryest to the swampiest, and coarse feed and the man who can not succeed raising ducks would certainly fail with chickens.

If one has a swampy field with some dry land in it for the ducks to rest on and wander over, a flock of them can be raised without trouble. On the other hand, a high and dry lot where no swimming facilities exist is just as good, provided plenty of drinking water is supplied.

Ducks are good layers. There has been some doubt about the number of eggs ducks lay in a year, because no one ever tried to make an official record. The report of a duck-laying com-

petition which comes from Australia shows that ducks lay a large number of eggs, if the proper care is taken of them.

Several pens in this competition went well above the 200-egg mark and every pen made a profit on the cost of feed, some pens going as high as 132 for each duck.

When we consider that ducks require less time and do perfectly well in cheaper houses than could be used for chickens, it will be seen that where surroundings are favorable a flock of ducks would prove very profitable.

No effort has been made to introduce Buff Orpington ducks into this country, but no doubt they will gradually come into notice. It is said they were made up by crossing Pekin and Indian Runners. The late William Cook was the originator and told the writer he thought highly of them, but the managers of Mr. Cook's business in this country have not pushed them as they have the Orpington fowls.

If the cross named above was used in making Buff Orpington ducks, the breed goes back to two good sources, either being very good for laying.

Pekins have been bred in this country more particularly as a market bird than as an egg-producer. When first brought to this country, I had a small flock which was remarkably prolific and no doubt heavy laying could soon be made a prominent characteristic of the breed.

The Indian Runners are already known as heavy layers. Some fear that laying qualities might be sacrificed in seeking good color and shape has been expressed, but it is not too late to prevent any deterioration in this respect, if breeders will take the matter up in earnest.

The Orpingtons and Pekins no doubt consume more feed than the Indian Runners and apparently are no hardier in any way. It is probable that any difference in cost of keeping would be balanced by the difference in size when the birds were sent to market.

It seems from the best information at hand that where breeding chickens can not be carried on with success, many times ducks might be substituted with the assurance that no difficulty would be experienced in making them very profitable. Almost any farm could take care of a flock of ducks in connection with other poultry.

Over Praising the New Breeds



HE mind of the public, taken as a whole, is as fickle as that of the individuals who collectively make the public. Men as individuals become enthusiastic over certain fads or fancies and pursue them with great earnestness for a time only to drop them later, having lost all interest in them. The great public acts very much after the same manner. It takes up a fancy and for while we hear of nothing else, but suddenly the whole people seem to lose interest at the same time, the particular rage cools and the object of it disappears from sight.

Take the case of different varieties of fowls, for instance. One variety after another comes to the front, enjoys great popularity and falls back.

Beginning with the craze over fowls from India half a century ago and come down to the present time and with the exception of a few exciting years, when war occupied all the attention of the public, there has been some variety which has stood in the spot light of publicity through the efforts of boomers.

A new variety is brought forward and its sponsors claim for it all the virtues and disclaim any faults. It is said to be hardy, prolific, easy to keep, good to sit yet not hard to break of the sitting tendency, and all this praise usually ends by claiming that no variety ever introduced looks quite so well on a green lawn. Why it should be considered a merit to make a good appearance on a green lawn is not quite clear, but no new variety would be complete if it did not possess this qualification.

Every variety which has ever been introduced into this country has been, according to its introducers, the paragon of perfection and the climax of human skill. The public has bought, usually at very liberal prices, and in the end has passed final judgement.

As I look back over the history of poultry culture in this country, which has now more than half a century to its credit, I call to mind many booms, which promised to land some particular variety permanently in the lead, but so far no single variety has taken this high position. The Barred Plymouth Rocks are probably more numerous in this country than any other single variety. Other varieties of Plymouth Rocks have gained a high place and the Wyandottes are following them closely. The fact that one variety or another makes the best showing at the big poultry events counts for little, as much of this is due to the efforts of certain very efficient secretaries in getting out exhibits. This is one of the ways to boom varieties and a very good one.

It is a curious fact that premeditated booming has never yet given any variety a permanent lead and I doubt if it ever will. The public has opinions of its own when it comes to the last word. It will allow itself to be led about so far and after that it resents further persuasion and in the reflex is very likely to lose interest.

The Barred Plymouth Rock has gained the place it occupies, not through persistent booming but by general consent deliberately given. The other varieties of Plymouth Rocks were never boomed in the strict sense of the word, except in the case of the White Rocks and these were not persistently pushed by a large number of breeders. They appeared in a very quiet way and made friends because of their merits.

The Silver Wyandotte was boomed as no other breed ever was. They became the rage and were

BERT CARROLL

written up, talked about and pushed to the front in every possible way. The result was the fire of enthusiasm was pushed too hard and burned out of its own fierceness and for years the variety was almost out of it. Even now it has not recovered the place it once occupied and is not as highly esteemed as it deserves to be.

Not a single made-up breed has yet proved its power to maintain a high place in public esteem. The different varieties of Wyandottes do not gain ground as rapidly as they should according to the claims of their friends. One often hears a remark to the effect that these newer varieties were named Wyandottes in order that they might ride into public favor on the merits of a popular breed. A friend of mine who visited Mr. Orr not long ago tells me that that gentleman claims that the three oldest varieties of Wyandottes, the Silver, the White and the Black are the best layers in this family. Golden Wyandottes are not good layers, which is not strange as they are not of laying blood, having been built up without much reference to anything but color. As a beauty breed they are all right and as second in age of all the Wyandotte varieties they should have proved themselves by this time. They were boomed with vigor but they are not more numerous now than they were five years ago.

I am friendly to the Orpington but sometimes I think it is being hurt by its friends who claim that it is the only breed worth while. I have not the least doubt that the Orpingtons are deserving of high praise. Barring their white skin they seem to combine as many good points as any breed, but making extravagant claims causes suspicion to arise in the public mind and is likely to do damage rather than good.

A Chapter on Showing Poultry

HE who enters his birds at a poultry show and thinks he will win without making any attempt to fit them for exhibition is often disappointed in the result. Many a good bird has gone to undeserved defeat because its owner was too careless to groom it properly and allow it to come into the hands of the judge out of condition in some way.

When we talk of fitting birds for the show room what do we mean? We mean taking every legitimate means to put the birds in such condition that they will look their best. Mind you, I say legitimate means. Faking is not only unsportsmanlike but it is absolutely dishonest. Faking is practised by some exhibitors but it brings no permanent advantage. The man who wins by faking must have a poor opinion of himself and take very little pride in his success, for he knows he does not deserve what he gets and always carries around with him a feeling of fear that he will be detected and exposed.

The other day I saw in a poultry paper directions for selecting Barred Plymouth Rocks for exhibition. The directions said to be careful to select pullets without solid black feathers. I once heard an old judge, who is one of the best known breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, say he did not believe there ever was or ever would be an exhibition Barred Rock female without some black

The Rhode Island Reds have had a history that indicates permanent popularity. They have never been excessively boomed but have grown gradually into favor and wherever they have been introduced they have made friends. Although they do not breed true, and the best strains throw many off-color birds, Rhode Island Reds are worth keeping because of their egg-laying qualities. Not being a breeder of this family I can freely say that I have been very much impressed with its claims as an all-round breed.

I would not say a word against new varieties. They are all right and add to the interest of the business, but I would warn those who undertake to introduce new varieties to beware of over-praising them. If a new breed or variety is meritorious it will go. If it is not, no amount of booming will make it go. It would be better if originators of new varieties would seek to make them perfect before giving them to the public and then let them take their place and make their own way. This course would be better than building a temporary demand by injudicious booming.

While there is plenty of room for all meritorious varieties the fact that a new variety is praised to the skies does not necessarily make it one that will be taken into permanent favor. I have no intention of intimating that originators of new breeds deliberately seek to create a false impression. It is but natural that one who has worked for a long time to perfect a new breed should feel that his particular favorite is predestined to become the leading variety. The fact that what suits one breeder does not suit another accounts for the course into which new breeds fall in the end. A good many try them who give them up later, no matter how good they may be. This creates a false appearance of popularity which leads others to invest but in the end merit is what determines the value of a breed and its fate depends entirely on that.

feathers. If the black feathers appear in the show room they will subject the bird to a cut more or less severe. I do not consider it faking to pluck out such feathers. Whether I do or not the feathers are plucked, if the exhibitor knows his business.

It is perfectly legitimate to carefully wash a white fowl and to put a little indigo into the water in which it is rinsed. This is just as legitimate as carefully currying a horse in preparation for the showing. Cleanliness should not be condemned under any circumstances, and the man who carefully cleans his white birds is only following the dictates of good taste.

It is perfectly allowable to take a flannel rag, dampen it with sweet oil and sprinkle emery powder over it, using this to polish shanks and beaks. A bird looks much better when this is done. The beak is polished and bright and the scales of the shanks shine with the smooth oil finish this gives them. If before the shanks are treated with sweet oil and emery powder they are greased very thoroughly and then gone over with a tooth pick, the dirt under the scales being carefully removed, the result will be still more satisfactory.

After the birds are in the show room it improves their appearance to wipe comb, face and wattles

with a mixture of sweet oil and alcohol. This gives the parts a red and wholesome appearance which will increase their chances of finding favor in the eyes of the judge.

It is not allowable to trim feathers in order to dispose of white spots, although I know of a case where a Black Minorca won first at Chicago because this precaution was taken. Last winter at one of the New York City shows there were some buff fowls on exhibition, the wings of which had been tinted very artistically with some yellow pigment and the use of butter color on yellow shanks is not unknown.

It is not hard to draw the line where legitimate effort ends and faking begins. It may be laid down as a general rule that if the exhibitor is in doubt about the matter of differentiating the two he would better not do it. In general it may be said that it is legitimate to groom fowls in any way that does not give a false impression to experienced breeders. Experienced breeders know

that the best Barred Rock females throw black feathers. It does not deceive any judge to find them absent in a bird. He knows they have been there and he knows the experienced breeder knows he knows they have been. Deceiving consists in leading others astray in any matter of fact or judgement. To pluck black feathers from a Barred Rock pullet deceives no one and therefore can not be called in question.

Side sprigs are a serious defect and it is not legitimate to cut them off, afterward showing the bird.

Trimming a comb is a very common and easily detected bit of faking, which should not be indulged in. Cutting a tendon to make a wry tail or a crooked toe straight is faking, but it is hard to detect.

So much for preparations previous to the beginning of the show. Get the birds to the show in good time. Don't try to tell the secretary how to coop the show unless he asks for your advice. Don't set up a howl about the position given

your birds. If you prefer to feed your own stock put up a card to that effect. This is usually obeyed.

When the judge begins, or before that time, it is not necessary to point out to him that you have better birds this year than ever before and that you have the other fellow beat a mile. If you feel like giving the judge a cigar it is better to restrain your impulse until after he has passed on your birds. He will think more of you and you will be saved from the peril of suspicion that you are trying to bribe him at low cost. If after you are left without a show you go around and give the judge a good cigar the chances are about ten to one that he will show you just why you ought to have been beaten. If you are one of the kind who howl "robber" when they get left it might be as well to save yourself nervous strain by not entering your birds at all. This will make the secretary feel good and leave a better impression of you with the public.

The Most Desirable Bantams

A FRIEND who has but little room, but who has taken a fancy to the chicken business writes to ask us what bantams are most desirable for a beginner.

This is a question we do not care to answer categorically. Every one has his own fancy when it comes to selecting breeds and it is not safe to advise a stranger to take this or that one, as after a little experience the breed suggested may not seem to be the best one. I confess that my taste in the matter of bantams is rather catholic as I like bantams of every name and description. Each breed has its fine points and each has its friends. The only thing I am sorry about is that I can not keep all varieties and that so few fanciers take kindly to bantams.

The game bantams are little beauties. I do not care for Piles or Duckwings myself, but I have seen a good many of these which were models to pattern after. In shape the game bantams are all practically the same. Every effort is made to breed them long of leg, slim of neck and wide of shoulder, with compact whip tails, high station and proud bearing. The Black Breasted Red game bantam is exactly like the Standard game of the same name, the coloring of both being that of the Brown Leghorn. This type is almost exact in coloring with the original wild jungle fowl, only the modern game is somewhat more brilliant. Being of the natural color of the genus gallus I have always considered them easier to breed to color than any other variety of bantams. This leaves the breeder more latitude in selecting shape

and Black Breasted Red game bantams that will score very high are not at all uncommon.

The Birchen game bantam is a cross breed and hard to breed to the beautiful silvery gray color that fanciers like to see.

The Rose Comb Black bantam is a beautiful little fowl, very hard to breed to high quality, but altogether worth while when once good specimens are secured. They are intensely black with bright red rose combs and snowwhite earlobes. A flock of them is a thing of beauty and something to be proud of.

The Booted White bantam is a beautiful little bird, among the hardest of all bantams to breed to show quality. In its best form it has very heavy leg feathering, a compact little form and the proud carriage that distinguishes the Fantail pigeon, carrying its head well back and throwing its breast forward in a prominent manner.

The Sebrights have always been favorites of mine. They are the fanciest of all bantams and the hardest to breed to good color. To get the deep golden color of the Golden Sebright with the narrow black lacing extending entirely around the edge of every feather is a thing fanciers dream about but rarely accomplish.

Silver Sebrights seem easier to breed to color than Goldens, but in both varieties the beginner will find enough to keep him busy in trying to get even fairly good birds. English fanciers seem able to get better results than American, and the best birds of this breed in this country are either imported stock or very nearly related to such

stock. We very rarely see good Sebrights in the West, but the New York and Boston shows bring out some very fine ones.

Cochin bantams, formerly called Pekins, have been bred for some years and there are many of them here and there. It has been a hard struggle to bring them down to the true Cochin shape but they are now found good in shape and color. Buff, White and Black varieties are not uncommon.

Light and Dark Brahma bantams have been introduced within a few years and some fairly good ones show up at New York every year, but they are not plentiful.

Fifty bantams can be kept in a place where twenty ordinary fowls would not have too much room. They eat but little and every variety is hardy and healthy. They lay eggs that weigh about fourteen ounces to the dozen and the game varieties are quite good layers. Pound for pound eggs from bantams do not cost any more than those from larger hens and the poultry fancier who has but a little back yard would get considerable more pleasure from a flock of bantams than from a few larger fowls, which might be kept in such a limited space.

There is a large demand for good bantams and the breeder who can offer birds of good quality will not lack for buyers. Some bantams have changed hands in this country at prices rarely reached by the larger breeds, and the buyers have received good value for their money. It is to be hoped that western fanciers will become more interested in bantams.

About Our Illustrations This Month

SOME of our readers have expressed a desire to know more about the beautiful pictures we publish. To meet this desire we herewith give a brief note concerning each of those in this number:

The picture on the cover page is from a photograph taken by the editor near Hagerstown, Maryland. The ducks were swimming in the Antietam River and belonged to the owner of Johnson's Island, from which the picture was taken. During the war a severe skirmish was fought at this place, one of the contending forces occupying the bank above the ducks.

The White Plymouth Rock chicks show a beautiful scene from White Rock Farm for which

we are indebted to Mr. E. B. Eddy of the firm of Eddy & Eddy. It is an open secret that Mrs. Eddy is the other member of the firm. We think this a rarely beautiful picture.

The Mallard ducks from the Reliable Poultry Yards was taken by our Mr. Sleeper during a recent visit to Quincy, Illinois.

The Homers for squab breeding come to us from Springer Brothers and show some very sturdy birds. Pigeons are hard to photograph and we are always glad to get such photographs as the one from which this engraving is made.

The picture of geese in a back yard at Blue Island, Illinois, is from a photograph taken by the editor one day as he was looking for subjects on

which to level his camera. The old German who owned them informed us that his "man goose" was sick all the summer, but he shows up in the picture all right.

The illustration of a young lady which goes with the story is a daughter of the editor, which was posed without any thought of ever using it for the purpose of illustration.

"An Afternoon Outing," represent two White Wyandottes belonging to Mr. Hallock, a fancier of Peotone, as they walked abroad one summer afternoon seeking dainties in the fields. This was engraved from a snapshot photograph caught by Mr. Sleeper, and shows the birds as they are to be seen on Mr. Hallock's farm every day.

AWARDING SWEEPSTAKES



HE writer doubts not that if the busy show secretary or manager has time to scowl, he will do so when the caption of this article meets his eye. His thought will probably be that shekels would be more acceptable than suggestions—that cash will do more than criticism to make a show successful. There is much in this line of thought, yet good management will and does go a long way toward helping out a show that has not material financial backing—indeed some of the most enterprising of them are self-sustaining. Good management means hard work, but in addition it must embrace modern methods and have a close touch with poultry breeding of this century, in preference to that of a few years ago. To have held a successful show last year, will by no means insure that the identical plans will bring the same success this season. Radical departure from prevailing methods may confuse or frighten away possible exhibitors, yet they are, without doubt, quick to see any improvement which may work to their advantage and no argument is needed to prove the statement that exhibitors flock to those shows which pay them either in prizes or prestige.

We are all to be congratulated that the majority of last season's shows were successful, but we want to make them even better this year, and, as we tighten up our belts and prepare to get down to the details of premium lists and kindred tasks, we should be willing to heed suggestions and to offer them to our associations. Their value will soon be determined by the amount of discussion they bring up and alacrity with which they are accepted or rejected.

With this prelude, let me say that the suggestion I wish to make has to do with those premiums which are competed for by birds of different varieties, sometimes of the same breed and sometimes of different breeds. It is particularly applicable to that special premium which is sometimes of the same breed and sometimes of different breeds. It is particularly applicable to that special premium which is sometimes offered for the largest and best entry or exhibit of any and all breeds and varieties, a premium variously known as "Sweepstake Prize," "President's Special," "Association Grand Trophy," and other high-sounding cognomens. As the name varies, so does the method of awarding this prize; although it is usually computed by a scale of points, there is much difference in the scales used, and the rules governing competition for

WILBUR G. CORY

it are made to suit local conditions with more or less success.

When poultry breeders were comparatively few, and when each one tried to breed ten, twenty, or thirty varieties, this prize was undoubtedly an in-

These stories may or may not be true, in whole or in part; let us hope they are not true, but let us not lose sight of the fact that they are usually told to explain an existing condition—lack of competition. The show management may say that it makes but little difference, that the entry fee is the same for all birds, and that it is the total number of entries, rather than the classes in which these entries may be made that makes the show a success or a failure.

This is, I believe, a very short-sighted policy, for competition will not only help to create and keep up interest among exhibitors, and increase their entries, but will also attract outsiders to the exhibition and thus swell the total of door admission receipts.

How do I propose to create competition between popular breeds and those not so popular, to make legitimate rivalry between exhibitors with one variety and those with many? By rating each winning bird on the customary scale of points, multiplied by the total number of entries in each bird's immediate class.

Too much calculation? Why, it is as easy as a game of marbles, less arithmetic than pinocle, and as fair and equitable as was ever jack-pot. It is so decidedly simple, and so just to all exhibitors that I wonder it was not thought of long ago and generally adopted wherever special prizes are offered for competition between different varieties or breeds.

For further study of this idea, let us take the scale of five, three, two, one, to represent the position of first, second, third and fourth prize winners, respectively. Any scale will do as well, but this is a popular one and often used where there are four regular prizes or ribbons given in each class. Now then, my proposition, viewed in another way, allots this full scale to each bird entered; but after the judging is completed, all of the fives are assigned the

first prize winner in his class, as many two's belong to the third prize winner as there are birds in his class, and the fourth prize winner gets one for each bird, including himself, in direct competition.

When the boy plays marbles or flips pennies—when the man plays poker—the total of his possible winnings in any one venture is proportioned by the number of players in the game; with two players he may double his stake, with three he has the chance to treble it. In poultry shows we follow this rule to a certain extent in awarding our regular prizes, only to abandon it entirely when we come to the allotment of sweepstake or inter-variety premiums.

As an illustration of the working value of the



Geese on a Town Lot in Blue Island, Illinois.

Photo by Purvis

centive to the majority and served to bring out a number of large entries, but in this age and generation of specialists, in poultry breeding as well as other lines, there seems to be but little genuine competition for the sweepstake, as now offered, and in some districts and in some shows there is practically none. Various legends are told, and, legendwise, probably grow with each telling, of peculiar methods employed to cinch these long-entry prizes; hints of a division of territory between several breeders, that they may not meet at the same shows; insinuations that other exhibitors borrow birds from neighbors for miles around, or show only bantams and the less popular breeds that they may avoid competition.

plan, let us assume three rational entries and compute the relative competitive value of each.

"A" enters two cocks, two hens, three cockerels, three pullets and one exhibition pen of the one variety he breeds.

"B" enters one cock, one hen, one cockerel, one pullet and one exhibition pen of his single variety.

"C" enters four cocks, four hens, four cockerels, and four pullets of one variety and eight birds in single classes of two other varieties—cock, hen, cockerel and pullet of each.

All three exhibit in different classes, A and B in popular ones, C, an experimenter, shows some of his own creations and importations.

"A" wins first cock in a class of twelve cocks, sixty points—five times twelve; third hen in fourteen, twenty-eight points; second cockerel in twenty-five, seventy-five points; third pullet in twenty, forty points; third pen in ten, twenty points. A's total is two hundred and twenty-three points.

"B" wins all firsts in classes having six, seven, ten, sixteen and five entries. He is given points of thirty, thirty-five, fifty, eighty, twenty-five, making a total for "B" of two hundred and twenty points.

"C" meets no competition, so gets four firsts, four seconds, four thirds, and four fourths on the first mentioned part of his entry, with points of twenty, twelve, eight, four, on each class; his other

birds would be entitled to five points each, for firsts with but one bird in each class. This totals two hundred and sixteen points for "C."

The foregoing is tedious reading, but it brings the plan before us in a way that permits of ready analysis, and for this purpose it is introduced. Although "C" gets twelve firsts, he does not prove by comparison that he has superior birds. If they are of high class, it is his misfortune that he has no competition and it is up to him to get other breeders of his variety interested and exhibiting at the show next season. "B" gets all firsts in fair sized classes and makes the best showing possible with his small entry. The result of his analysis of his defeat by "A", as I view it, will be a larger entry for him next time. A larger class would have put him in the lead, and another bird winning second would have given him quite an advance. "A" makes a consistent showing. (one hundred and twenty one birds of his variety exhibited,) and as more than half his entries were unplaced, it is evidently extremely hot competition, much beyond that which "B" encountered. As between the three exhibitors, I believe he is entitled to any special honors offered by an Association, whether it be a special for largest and best display of several varieties, or best display of one variety in competition with other single varieties. If you will take the trouble to foot up the points of a few exhibitors at some

fair sized show of last year, on the basis I have outlined, you will see that "A" would doubtless be distanced in competition for a prize for the best exhibit in the show, possibly by someone winning two firsts and a second, or three firsts in the same classes "A" entered.

Indeed, first cockerel, one hundred and twenty five points, and first pullet, one hundred points, in A's classes would beat him, and this fact evinces that the usual restrictions must be made; provisions requiring a certain number of individual entries or a certain distribution of them. Such restrictions are easily made to suit local conditions, and they have to be altered from time to time, as old breeds are lost in the shuffle and new ones spring up into unheard of popularity. These restrictions in no wise alter the principle of my proposition. This principle is that of rewarding merit of a basis of competition—of that direct competition which we all know is the life of a poultry show.

(Note—The plan proposed by Mr. Cory was outlined to a number of exhibitors at Madison Square Garden and other large shows last season. It was received with much interest, which became hearty approval when it was applied to various exhibits, as a means of comparing them. The Editor's opinion, as expressed, was: "That's a great idea," and he asked that the plan be described in the columns of POULTRY.)

Things Which Hold Profits Down

THERE are about five millions of poultry keepers in this country. Of course it is impossible to guess how many of these keep pure bred poultry or how many of them might truthfully be called fanciers. By fancier I mean the poultry keeper who breeds his fowls in the expectation of selling eggs for hatching and birds for breeders. Probably about one in one hundred poultry keepers might fairly be said to be fanciers. The point is unimportant except that what I am going to say will be directed particularly to market poultry keepers, those who keep poultry for what can be made from it at market prices for poultry and eggs.

These market poultry keepers are not making as much from their flocks as they should or as they might with a little more attention to their business. There are several common practices which reduce possible profits very materially.

Some of these have been referred to in these columns. For instance keeping a lot of surplus cockerels after they are old enough to sell as broilers, only to sell them later at no better price than they would have commanded when of broiler size.

Another profit destroying practice to which I have called the attention of poultry keepers is keeping hens after they begin to decline, which usually occurs at the end of their second summer.

Another and very common practice which is

detrimental to the interests of the poultry keeper is selling the first or earliest of the pullets, trusting to later hatches for stock to keep as layers.

Nothing could be more shortsighted than this. It is a great temptation to sell to have a nice plump lot of early hatched pullets, for which one can get a good price. The later hatches are coming on and winter seems a long way off. One is likely to reason that the younger pullets will have time to fully mature before the cold weather comes and let the earliest of the pullets go for market, while a good price is offered.

It should be remembered that a fowl is not fully matured the day it seems to have attained to its full size. It is rare to have a pullet lay immediately after we think she is old enough to begin. Many times a pullet will seem to be fully matured and yet she does not begin laying. Her comb becomes red and she sings as she searches for feed but the looked-for eggs are not found. Such a pullet has probably grown to full size and is fully equipped with plumage but the maturity that results in reproduction is not attained and until it is she will not produce eggs.

A good many of the ninety-nine one-hundredths of the poultry keepers of this country to whom I am addressing these words trust too much to Providence. Old Oliver Cromwell was a firm believer in Providence, but at the same time he

advised his soldiers to keep their powder dry.

The poultry keeper should follow the same plan. He is fully justified in trusting in Providence to so order things that the greatest good will come to the largest number, but he should remember that his little personal affairs are of small account in the plans of the universe.

The pagan Greeks understood these things pretty well. They had a saying that the gods help those who help themselves, which applies to the present day very nicely. The poultryman who sits down and expects the powers that be to take care of him will get about as good results as Josh Billings said would come to the man who goes into the field and sits down on a stone to wait for the cow to back up and be milked.

If I have a nice lot of well grown pullets, just exactly ripe for the broiler and another lot which promise to be just as nice when they have arrived at the same age, I would be foolish to trust to Providence, luck or any occult happening, and sell the big pullets for market.

Many a poultry keeper who wails about his bad luck is the cause of his own disasters by accepting good prices for what he is sure of, trusting to have more just as good a little later.

Keep the earlier pullets if you would have eggs next winter and if the later ones come along all right sell them.

Letting the Hens Make the Ration

SOME very successful poultrymen believe in placing all kinds of feed before their hens and letting them select for themselves. They claim this saves work and that results are all that could be wished. O. W. Mapes, "the hen man," uses this system with his utility hens and certainly gets satisfaction from it or he would not continue to use it, as he has tried many plans since he began keeping hens and trying to get the largest possible returns from them.

C. A. Latham, the Barred Rock specialist, is

another good breeder who lets his hens select what they like best. He says that the results are as satisfactory as they were when he used to mix his feeds with great care. Mr. Latham uses self-feeding hoppers, each one divided into five or six compartments with a different feed in each. There will be wheat, oats, corn, beef scrap, grit, shell and what not in different compartments. The hens have access to these hoppers all the time and can eat as much as or as little of any particular feed as suits them.

The dry feed system goes with this self-selecting system, of course, and we have the word of those who have used it that it is economical of time and no more costly in feed than the common system of doling out the feed two or three times a day. I have never seen Mr. Mapes' flock, but know it by reputation I have seen Mr. Latham's once or twice a year for several years and I am free to say his birds always seem to be in perfect health. Among many systems of feeding no particular one seems best. Plenty of feed brings good results.

A VETERAN'S ARGUMENT



WE BEGAN in the spring of 1882 to feel a longing for some pure bred poultry. For three years we had been paying very close attention to our poultry and had concluded that the common stock of the country was hopeless. At that time we did not know the names of three breeds of pure-bred poultry. We knew of "Poland" fowls and "Shanghais" and Black Spanish, the bird we called Black Spanish being something like the Minorcas of today. They were jet black with white earlobes and were great layers. We had also some faint notions of a breed of Dominique fowls and had seen one or two "Pheasant" fowls, which a few years later we recognized in Golden Penciled Hamburgs. This was not a very extensive knowledge to begin with but we wanted pure-bred fowls and for the first time in our lives looked up an advertisement offering eggs for hatching. Without any knowledge on the subject we concluded to buy Brown Leghorns and the advertisement of a Mr. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio, caught our eye. From him we got two settings of Brown Leghorns and began breeding "fancy" fowls, although the Brown Leghorns of that day would not be regarded as strictly fancy now.

We are led into this train of reminiscence through reading the talk of J. L. Todd before an Iowa Farmers' Institute. We do not know Mr. Todd but his reference to his old home in Ohio leads us to believe him to be a son of the Mr. Todd of whom we bought our first Brown Leghorn eggs. At any rate what he says is well worth reproducing and we give it below:

While a boy at home in old Ohio I can well remember the old Black Spanish rooster which I called my own, and showed with great pride to the neighborhood boys. Then came the old-fashioned Shanghai (Buff Cochins we call them today) that had legs as long as a turkey, and could stand and eat corn off the end of a barrel. Those were wonderful chickens in those days and many a dozen of eggs have I carried to market in those days at five cents a dozen. But what a change from thirty-five and forty years ago! After coming west to Linn county, Iowa, and settling down in life, I procured some improved Buff Cochins. I wanted something better than the ordinary people had, and bought eggs at 50 cents apiece and raised seven chickens. When about four months of age I sold the seven chickens for the enormous sum of \$7. Not so bad, was it when you take into consideration that I only purchased eight eggs?

This was my start in the fancy poultry business. Then I got Barred Plymouth Rocks, and I have never regretted it. For ten years I raised fancy chickens as a side issue, and finally started a poultry and fruit farm, and expect to continue same while I live. I find the fancy part of it most profitable and can point you to hundreds, yes thousands, of people in the middle west who are making good money out of it today. I can point you to five married women, all of them having families and all living in the same county, that are making from \$300 to \$650 a year out of the fancy poultry business. Each one breeds but one kind of chickens and makes a specialty of that breed.

How do they do it, you ask? This is how they do it: Each one has selected a different breed of the pure-bred fowls. Of course they were

to quite a little expense to get a start. Each tried to get the best she could procure; they selected such breeds as were profitable and in great demand. The first year they did not make a great amount of money, having raised only from forty to one hundred and fifty chickens each. The first year I did not score to exceed forty birds for any one of them. The next year they had more scored, and for the last three years they have each been getting from fifty to one hundred and forty scored. Along at first they sold birds from fifty cents to \$1 apiece, but each year they have been climbing up the ladder, step by step, until now they get from \$10 to \$50 a dozen, depending upon what the fowls score. One lady last year had an order or \$40 worth of birds waiting to be scored the last of November. One of the other ladies told me this fall she had sold over \$300 worth of eggs for setting this year. These are facts my good friends, and I can name each one of these parties.

While there is fairly good money in a mongrel flock, there is three or four times the money in a well-bred flock. Of course, it takes more money to start with to get pure-bred birds, but once you have the start, and manage it right it will pay its way. You can not get something for nothing.

How can they dispose of their birds? This is the problem that confronts the new beginner. Advertise them, you say. Holy horrors? that costs money, too. Certainly. But that takes off the profit? Oh, no, my dear sir, that's a part of the business. This is only a small part of the expense. By judicious advertising you can sell a good bird for \$3 to \$5, and occasionally one for \$10, while if you did not advertise you would be lucky to get \$1. Of course, you could not afford to advertise just one bird, but the expense would not amount to more than five to twenty five cents per bird when you have a lot of them. There are

plenty of good poultry and farm papers, and a small advertisement in two or three of these papers will sell all you have, and you will be kicking yourself, or want somebody else to do it for you for not raising more.

Don't be foolish and go into the business and try to get every variety there is, nor run after the new varieties, but select just one good variety, mate the birds properly and give the young stock the range of the farm. I am positive from experience that you can get better results and can raise better chickens on the farm. There is no place as good to raise chickens and children as on a farm. Look at a majority of our great men—they were raised on the farm. So it is with our highest scoring birds.

Farmers are far better situated to raise fancy poultry than are the city people and should be the ones to raise fancy birds. They have all the facilities for raising them and they should be the leaders in this business. It is only a question of time and education along this line when they will be the leaders and will be reaping the reward of their labor, which justly belongs to the farmers.

Mr. Todd understands perfectly well that the man who lives on a farm has the best possible opportunity to make the business profitable. He belongs to the second generation of poultry breeders and inherits his interest in fowls. He knows from his own life-long experience that pure-bred stock is best and that no other should be kept.

The reader is invited to give particular attention to Mr. Todd's advice about advertising. Here again, he is talking on a subject with which he is perfectly familiar. He knows that the poultry breeder who would make the most money from his business should advertise. Money spent in judicious advertising is put to the best possible use. We hope beginners will carefully bear in mind the truths here set down and profit by them.

The Price of Breeding Stock

THIS is the question that comes up to the beginner and one that often causes him to hesitate a long time before investing. It is a question which is hard to answer, without knowing the circumstances and surroundings of each individual buyer.

It is only stating a fact to say there is always some element of risk in buying breeding stock. No two men can see the same thing alike and there is always some liability of a difference of opinion between buyer and seller. Such things can not be avoided.

The man who intends to buy stock rarely stops by asking prices from one breeder. Usually he asks several breeders of the varieties he intends to buy to quote prices, and he receives them with more or less complete descriptions of the fowls offered.

One man is a well-known breeder, and his prices seem rather high as compared with those of the young man who began last year. It may be that the beginner notes that he bought his eggs or his breeding stock from the well-known breeder.

Now if both these have the same stock, why not buy of the one who offers to sell at the lower price? This is the question that confronts many a prospective buyer. If he wants to be certain of

what he gets and thinks he can afford to pay the price, he buys of the well-known breeder in preference to patronizing the one not so well known. If he is inclined to take chances or feels that he must be economical, he buys at the cheaper price.

When he does this he may get just as good birds as he would if he had bought of the best known breeder in the land, or he may get those which are not worth half their cost. Not because the seller is dishonest does this happen, but because he does not know how to select good birds and honestly thinks all his stock is good because he bought the foundation from a man whose reputation was of the best.

The breeder who has spent years perfecting a strain has a perfect right to high prices, because he has spent time and money to procure the best. His name becomes assurance of quality, and in every walk in life assurance of this kind costs money. The fire insurance company insures against loss for a small sum and other companies insure against cyclones, burglars, accidents, etc. So the well-known breeder has a perfect right to add something to the price of birds because they are in a manner insured to be what the buyer wants.

Provided the seller has a reputation which has been made by long experience as a breeder, it is

far better to pay \$5 for a bird than \$2. The man who sells a bird at \$2 should not be expected to furnish a high-scoring specimen. I have always claimed that a Barred Rock cockerel, for instance, which would score 90 points is well worth \$5, while one which will score 91 points is worth \$10 and one that will score good 93 points is worth all the owner can get for it. Others

might put the scale on a different basis, or other breeds might be valued less or more for the same score cards. No doubt it is easier to find a White Rock which will score 90 than it is to find a Barred Rock with such a score. A 95-point Brown Leghorn is easier to find than a 92-point Silver Wyandotte, and the two should be sold at about the same price.

As a general thing the buyer does not pay too much, provided he gets good stock, and every buyer should take pains to get prices from several breeders, unless he knows one in whom he has full confidence. If good stock was bought of a certain breeder last year, there is no reason for buying of another next year, because the buyer is assured of satisfaction.

Poultry Keeping a Woman's Business

CARRIE OHLEN

WHEN I see an article which says that poultry keeping is a delightful business for delicate women, invalid old men and toddling children it makes me smile—no, not smile, I simply grin clear back to my ears. One would think to read some of the things one finds in the papers that poultry keeping was a tea and toast sort of business just fit for a man who was too lazy to work and too proud to beg. Invalid women, decrepit old men and infants should not be expected to attend to any of the serious labors of life. The women should devote what energy they have to getting well, the old men should sit down and rest and the children should not have a thing to do but learn things and play.

There is more of the kind of talk my big brother calls "guff" in circulation about the poultry business than about any other occupation under the sun, or above it either, for that matter. When anyone comes around and begins to talk about accomplishing anything without work I think of some of the advertisements we see about "Easy work at home." If anyone thinks making money out of poultry is like "getting money from mother"—more of the big brother talk—he or she or it is mistaken.

You may think that I am not in favor of poultry keeping for women. Bless you, if a good many women in this country would get out and take care of a flock of chickens, instead of spending most of their time cooking "good things" with which to spoil the health of their men folk, there would not be so many sallow-faced, flat-chested women moping around, nor so many men looking for second wives. I don't know of a business that is better fitted for women than keeping poultry. It fills a long felt want to perfection. The women of this country inhale too much steam from tea-kettles in hot kitchens and get too little opportunity to get out of doors and get tanned and muscular. I am a believer in muscular Christianity

myself and I believe it is as good for women as for men.

If ever I happen to get married—and I hope I shall not wander down this vale of woe alone forever—I shall have an ironclad agreement, sealed and witnessed with bell, book and candle, with my prospective partner that I am not to be expected to spoil my beauty and wither my youthful vigor by standing over a hot stove stewing things and myself in order that I may feed him into becoming cross and disagreeable. It is going to be a part of the bargain that I am to have and hold for my own use and behoof a certain number of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, and that the revenues and profits of the same together with all increase and addition shall be mine to keep, give away, sell or bequeath, together with all the products thereof. Not that I care about the ducks and geese but I shall cover the whole ground so as to have something with which to bargain when ever I desire the other half to this agreement, the party of the second part, as it were, to grant me concessions, outside the general purpose of this particular deal.

Women and poultry belong together. A woman who doesn't love pets and like to have things dependent on her is hard to find and when she is found she is not a thing of beauty. Poultry requires just the deftness that comes natural to women in order to do its level best. If you don't believe this just go into a flock of chickens that has been tended by a woman and clump around man fashion for ten minutes and the chances are those hens will not lay for two days afterward. I have seen some very affecting pictures of loving hens cuddled about the persons of their lady owners, but I don't want any of that sort of poultry work in mine. Hens are not at all particular

about wiping their feet when they fly on ones shoulder and their claws are likely to dig sections of cuticle out of ones hand and arms. I like my hens to be on good terms with me but I try to dispense with any of the sort of affection that inclines them to make a roosting place of my shoulders. A plain business like arrangement with the hens is good enough for me. I feed them properly and house them comfortably and make the boys keep the surroundings clean and all I ask in return is a substantial showing in the production of eggs. The minute a hen gets too old to pay her way I have some customers who are ready to welcome her, minus head and feathers, at a price which makes me glad I did not allow my personal affection for the departed to stand in the way of separating my patron from her money.

Taking care of an incubator is woman's work if ever there was any. There is nothing in the work that a woman can not do and there are a lot of things about it that a woman can do better than most men.

Rearing little chicks is another bit of work that should appeal to every well constituted woman. If ever I do get sentimental and feel like cuddling anything it is when there are a lot of little chicks to be transferred from the incubator to the brooder. And there is a great deal of pleasure to be extracted from watching a flock of young Wyandottes grow from day to day. They are such perfect little fowls from the first. They get their feathers almost at once and from the day their plumage is well started they look good enough to eat at any time.

Money in it? Certainly. Most of the work a decently strong and active woman can do and the rest of it can be turned over to the men. I would not recommend poultry keeping for women as a sanitary and health restoring business but as a money making and health preserving business it takes the lead.

Large Egg Strains of Fowls

THERE are a few breeds of chickens which lay uniformly large eggs. Among these are the White Faced Black Spanish, the Minorcas, the Houdans and the Langshans. While these breeds are all good sized they are not the largest.

The Light Brahma usually lays a large egg, but not always, as those of some Light Brahma hens are not notably large. The Dark Brahma lays medium sized eggs which is also true of the Plymouth Rock. Wyandotte eggs come next, probably, and rank in size with those of the White Leghorn. The Brown Leghorn lays an egg somewhat smaller than that of the White Leghorn and the Hamburg follows, the eggs of this breed being quite small. Game fowls of all kinds lay rather small eggs and bantams come at the foot of the list as to size of eggs.

While it is true that the markets make no inducements to the poultryman to produce large

eggs, it is quite true that those who cater to a private trade will find it greatly to their interest to furnish the largest egg they can secure.

No one need think that the size of eggs is a matter of breeds for it is not. In all breeds of hens there are individuals which uniformly produce eggs much larger than the average. Every one who has had any experience knows that there is considerable individuality in eggs and that those of each hen are usually very uniform in shape, size and color. One hen will always lay a rounded egg, another a very pointed one and still another one with both ends approximately alike.

Those who have tried it have found that selecting the largest eggs for hatching, year after year, has resulted in breeding a strain of hens which produce eggs larger than the average. This method of selecting is so easy that every one may follow it without more trouble than to sort the

eggs which are to be used for hatching each year. It has been found that a lot of Brown Leghorns selected by this method also grew to be larger than the average of the breed and some eastern breeders are now producing Brown Leghorns which are notably larger than most of their kind.

It is not necessary that large individuals of the smaller breeds should be of a coarse type. Careful selection of breeding stock and of the eggs used in hatching would do much to improve the size of some of the breeds which are now inclined to grow smaller as time passes.

It would be worth while for any breeder of the smaller breeds, especially of those which produce eggs which average less than twenty four ounces to the dozen to take considerable pains not to use any for hatching which were under this size. Big eggs are in demand and will sell for better prices than those under size in a very few years.

Turkeys, Trouble and True Love



HAVING wandered in far countries for several years I had only on exceedingly rare occasions heard from most of my old friends. For this reason I had in a manner lost track of a good many of my former neighbors and the little incidents that go to make up life in a country neighborhood had ceased to interest me. Now that I had come back to the old place for a visit, I found myself taking up the old life very naturally and becoming interested in the little things that interest us as soon as we get beyond the reach of daily papers, eighteen hour trains and two minute street car service. I found myself taking a real interest in Granny Davis' rheumatism, the two teeth of Frank Barr's baby and the number of dozen eggs Old Uncle Solon Grey gathered from his flock of hens every week.

After all, interest in the things of life is a matter of environment. If we live in Chicago or New York, it takes a very horrible murder or an extremely melodramatic suicide to attract particular attention, while if we live in the country we talk with bated breath of the breaking of the leg of a neighbor or the running away of a farm team. It is all a matter of comparison, you see, and our interests are quickened by the most exciting things that are happening within the bounds of our horizon, whether that be wide or narrow.

It happened that I was calling on Aunt Furbay Low, wife of Uncle Si. Low. Aunt Furbay Low had been the relict of Uncle Aaron Furbay for so many years that everybody called her Aunt Furbay; and when she and Uncle Si agreed to take up the remainder of life's burdens together, she naturally became Aunt Furbay Low to the whole neighborhood, she having assisted at the birth, marriage and death of an innumerable caravan of the inhabitants of Pleasant Valley.

Aunt Furbay Low dearly loved making a match and considered it her especial mission to safeguard the interest of all the young people who dwelt in all the broad valley between the high hills that shut it in. She was also something of a gossip of the innocent kind. She knew the outs and ins of every family in the neighborhood and was very much interested therein, but never with a malicious intent or purpose. Never having had any children of her own, she became mother, counselor and friend to most of the boys and girls, and from the time they were toddling youngsters up to the time when they had youngsters of their own they held her as their friend and confidant.

This explanation will give the reader to understand that, as I sat on Aunt Furbay Low's front stoop watching her peacefully knitting, I was in the best possible situation to pick up the tangled and lost threads of neighborhood news. We had been talking about old friends and had pretty well exhausted the subject, when a flock of turkeys filed down the road from the meadow beyond where they had been feasting on grasshoppers, to

the orchard below where they would sleep for the night.

I watched the turkeys march past, dignified, fat and comfortable, and from the recesses of memory came the old quarrel between the families of two of my former acquaintances.

I had forgotten the particulars but I recollected that there was a dreadful strife between the two families and that it all came about through a flock of turkeys. I pondered over the old story for a

Mabel Brewster was born about the time Miss Hildreth's children had the scarlet fever an' they was just gettin' well when we was married, so that would make her twenty years old and Robby Peck twenty-two, wouldn't it?"

Having agreed with her in the matter of chronology, I waited for her to resume.

"You remember that the Pecks an' the Brewsters lived side by side an' that both of 'em kep' turkeys by the dozen," she began. "You know how turkeys are. If I had two turkeys in the middle of a township covered with grasshoppers, I'd expect them to go right over my land an' feed on some one else's farm. That's turkey natur'. They want to wander away an' have their own way about where they shall eat an' drink. They are like folks in this respect.

"Well, Peck's turkeys they insisted on eatin' on Brewster's farm and Brewster's turkeys they done their huntin' on Peck's farm. It would seem to an' outsider that this made things about even, but it wasn't satisfactory to either of 'em. Peck hinted around that Brewster's turkeys et more'n a country school teacher and Brewster said he'd as lief have a drove of army mules pasturin' on his fields as that flock of turkeys of Peck's

"They didn't say much to each other at first, but they talked consid'able to their neighbors, backan' forth, an' the two families got pretty offish when they'd meet at church an' other gatherin's in the neighborhood.

"Then one day Peck he throwed a club at Brewster's turkeys an' killed one of 'em'. He took the dead turkey an' throwed it over in Brewster's field, an' Brewster seen him do it. This made things worse, but when two of Peck's turkeys come up missin' one night an' he couldnt find hide nor feather of 'em high or low, he said he believed Brewster had stole 'em and sold 'em, an' then trouble really did begin.

"The whole neighborhood took sides an' it come pretty near breakin' up the church, an' the sewin' circle never could meet without every one goin' home mad at every one else. Why, things got so bad the preacher couldn't git his salary; an' one day when he preached from the tex', "The fowls of the air have homes', Brewster an' Peck both got mad an' went over an' jined the 'Piscopal church the

next week. An' when they found that they both had quit the same church an' jined the other, they both drawed out an' for a time it looked as if the salvation of their immortal souls was goin' to depend on a few turkeys what wasn't worth the soul of old Jim Dugger, who some folks said was too stingy to have a soul an' it was a mighty little an' wuthless one if he did have one, though it ain't for me to set in judgment of my fellow mortals an' sinners in this vale of woe.

"Anyway Peck an' Brewster both backslid an' took their whole families with 'em, an' from being close friends the two families got as far apart from each other as from here to Halifax an' back again. They got into a lawsuit about the line



"Mabel"

few minutes, but the details evaded me so I appealed to Aunt Furbay Low.

"Was there not some trouble between the Brewsters and the Pecks about some turkeys?" I asked. "I seem to recollect something about it but what it was all about I can't recall."

"Trouble," said Aunt Furbay Low, "I sh'd say there was. It was a regular meeting of Gog an' Magog, as you might say, an' a smitin' hip an' thigh by both families. Let me see, how long since you went away from here?"

"Twelve years," I replied.

"Twelve years," she mused, "Robby Peck was two years old when me an' Uncle Si was married, an' that was twenty years next Thanksgiving, an'

fence an' each one seemed to try to make all the trouble he could for the other."

"Of course the children had to go to the same school until they grew up an' they got along somehow, as children will, they not bein' interested in grownup's affairs. Robby grew up to be the nicest feller you ever met an' everybody liked him. All the girls were crazy after him but he didn't pay much attention to any of 'em. He seemed kind o' serious in his mind, an' one time I had hopes he would be a preacher or a justice o' the peace or something, he was so different from other boys.

"Mabel Brewster was just like Robby, she was so different from other girls. She was a sweet little girl an' grew up with a good temper, an' I often run over the young men in the neighborhood in my mind tryin' to pick out a husband for her but to save my life I couldn't pick out any one but Robby Peck, an' that wasn't to be thought of on account of the trouble in the families.

"In the meantime Brewster an' Peck had stopped goin' to church at all an' both of 'em was sinkin' pretty low spiritually. They couldn't go around much because they was sure to meet some one who was agin' 'em in the trouble about the turkeys, an' it was simply drefful the way things was goin' on.

"After while Robby an' Mabel grew up an' both wanted to go to college, an' it happened that both of 'em went to the same place. I s'pose it was the Lord's doin's an' that he had his plans all made, but it did seem a pity that they should both be throwed together that way an' I was dreffuly afraid they would fall in love with each other. Howsumever, they got through college an' this summer come back home an' took up life the same as other people. Robby had studied to be a lawyer but when he come back an' noticed that his father was gettin' old he concluded to stay on the farm. He said it wasn't a waste of time goin' to school for he'd ruther be an educa'd farmer than a starved lawyer, an' he took hold with a will an' went to work jest as if he was perfectly contented to settle down right here for all his life.

"Mabel, too, seemed to not have any plans about her future. She helped about the house an' played the pianner an' went to sewin' circle, jest as if she was a common person. She bowed to Robby when they met at any doin's in the neighborhood, an' he never passed her without takin' off his hat to her as if she was a queen with a silk dress an' a gold crown on her head. I often thought what a pity it was that the two families couldn't settle up their trouble so Robby an' Mabel could make a match, for I never knew two young people who were better fitted for each other.

Sometimes I felt like cryin' about it. Mabel didn't seem to care for the young fellows she met here, though she didn't act stuck up with 'em. She just kind o' held 'em off without making any show about it. If she'd just dropped her handkerchief they'd a been a fight among the young men about who should pick it up, but she did nothing of the kind an' everybody was wonderin' where she'd find a man to suit her.

"So things run along about as they had for years till about two weeks ago. Peck got ready to thrash his oats an' the men were all there just ready to go to work when they missed something about the machine that had been dropped along the road. The roads was awful dusty an' Robby Peck an' two or three other young fellers started out to hunt for the missin' piece whatever it was.

"Mabel Brewster had been to town that day an' she drove a young horse which her father thought perfectly safe. You know the Peck farm is between the Brewster farm an' town, an' jest as Mabel turned the corner to come this way a flock of young turkeys run across the road. Mabel was drivin' a pretty good gait an' the horse kicked up a big dust so he couldn't hardly see through it. I s'pose he just got a glimpse o' the turkeys, anyway he took fright at 'em an' started to run away, an' do all she could Mabel couldn't stop him. Then something broke about the harness and Mabel lost all chance to stop him, but she stayed right in the buggy.

"It so happened that Robby an' the boys who were lookin' for the piece of the thrashin' machine was about a quarter of a mile from Mabel when her horse started to run right toward them. One of the boys hollered that it was Mabel an' her horse, an' they all started up the road. The horse come a-tearin' along at top speed an' it looked as if Mabel would be killed spite of anything that could be done.

"There didn't seem no chance to stop the runaway an' one of the boys hollered to Mabel to jump, an' then all of 'em got out of the way to keep from being run over. That is all but Robby got out of the way. He just stood by the side of the road an' when the horse come by he grabbed for the bridle an' got it. His weight was so heavy that it turned the horse's head around and he tripped an' fell over Robby an' down into the ditch he rolled, kickin' an' strugglin'. The buggy went over too, and Mabel was throwed agin' the fence and her head cut dreffully.

"Such a time never was seen in this neighborhood sence Bradshaw tried to hang himself and they cut him down an' he come to clear out of the notion of ever tryin' hangin' agin'. He's livin' this minute an' promises to live to be a hun-

dred. No one ever seemed to find out why he wanted to commit suicide nor he wouldn't tell. They did say—" "What happened after Robby and Mabel were hurt?" I asked, not being particularly interested in Bradshaw.

"Oh, they telephoned to town for the doctor. The two young people looked like they was dead. By the time the doctor got there, both Brewster an' Peck was there an' they spoke to each other for the first time in years, just spoke, you know, an' stood watchin' the young people as if they was dazed. The men gathered them up an' took 'em both to Peck's house, because that was nearest an' by the time the doctor got there they had got Robby an' Mabel to bed an' was tryin' to bring 'em to. I had been over to see Mis' Peck an' was right there an' I said I didn't believe they would ever know what hurt 'em.

"Then the doctor come. He examined them for a long time an' tried to find out how bad they was hurt, all the time lookin' serious an' seriouser. He didn't say much but just ordered the folk around an' got them young people fixed up an' kep' a tryin' to get 'em to speak but they just laid there like they was dead, only breathin' faintly, an' Robby groaned one or twice faint-like as if he didn't realize why. Brewster was standin' at one bed an' Peck at the other. They had Mabel an' Robby in rooms that opened into each other an' Brewster an' Peck was standin' with their backs to each other so's one couldn't see the other.

"The doctor went from one to the other an' after while he kind o' sighed an' said: "I think they will live, but they must not be moved."

"Then Brewster an' Peck seemed to be moved to do the same thing. They just turned square around an' shook hands with each other. The turkeys had made trouble in the first place an' they had brought the trouble to an end. The ways o' Providence is hard to understand sometimes but things come out right after a while."

"Now Robby and Mabel should fall in love with each other and marry," I said.

Aunt Furbay Low sniffed in contempt of my lack of penetration. "That's what they're goin' to do," she said. "Robby and Mabel come out of their faint in two or three hours, an' both of 'em is gettin' along first-rate. It's all come out that they got engaged while at college but on account of family feelin's had not said anything about it, trustin' some way would be opened to settle the difficulty. Now that it is all settled an' both families are willin', both of 'em are gettin' along as well as could be.

"It almost seems like a made-up tale," said Aunt Furbay Low.

A Growing Demand for Large Birds

NOT long ago it seemed as if the demand for large breeds of fowls was about to become a thing of the past, but for two or three years there have been indications that the big breeds are about to have an inning.

There is beginning to be felt an insistent demand for fowls of great size. The poultry eating public has begun to think that a fowl of large size may be used in the place of a turkey and if such a bird not more than six months old can be found is willing to pay the price to secure it.

The magnificent old Light Brahma, one of the best breeds that ever graced American poultry yards, will no doubt feel the effect of this new fad among poultry consumers. A light Brahma cockerel, forced forward for six or seven months, until he is fully rounded out and filled up so as to present a sightly appearance and weighing from ten to twelve pounds will soon bring the price of

a well grown young turkey. Cochins will also fill this new demand very acceptably, although it will not be possible to make Light Brahma weights with them. Langshans cockerels would make elegant big roasters, and Orpingtons may easily be brought to eight pounds or more.

These big young fowls are no doubt about the best thing in the way of poultry that can be imagined and once the public becomes educated to their good qualities the demand will be a large one.

A cockerel forced to maturity and heavy weight, as our feeders are now able to force them, will be as palatable as a capon and come at a season when capons are not obtainable.

Those who have a friendly feeling for the big breeds may hopefully look forward to the early future, for city people are becoming better educated every year, more particular about the quality.

It is well that Brahmas and Cochins should be brought forward again for they have been forced too far into the background the last few years. Now there is a prospect that they will come into their own again.

No better breeds were ever admitted to the Standard, but the rage for new breeds and a silly prejudiced, based on nothing caused them to become so rare that oblivion seemed to be their fate.

There are a good many young breeders who do not know that there was a time when a Light Brahma hen made the highest record ever made in this or any other country, so far as records go. I have had Light Brahma hens of the old Felch non-sitting strain that did not offer to sit until past two years old, laying as well as any hens I ever owned. The big Asiatics should receive all kinds of encouragement and I hope the new fancy will become permanent.

Odd But Comfortable Poultry Houses



IN THE course of the years since I first began to be particularly interested in poultry breeding I have seen a great many odd poultry houses, some comfortable and some not, but all of them invented from the neces-

sity of practicing economy or to carry out some new plan which had occurred to the builder. I am going to describe some of the most comfortable of these with a view to helping any beginner who may not feel able to purchase the material from which to build an elaborate structure, which would not be one whit more comfortable.

I have seen several very comfortable poultry houses made of straw, a few posts and poles and some picked up lumber. These were generally made by setting up four posts at the corner of a square, laying across these some poles and then building a straw stack around three sides and over the top. The south side was left open for the front of the house. This was boarded up with common lumber, the door and window being on that side.

Even when the front of such a house is far from windtight a lot of fowls will live in it through the winter in perfect comfort, the thick straw walls being impervious to wind or frost. I would take my chances with such a house in the coldest corner of the United States.

I saw one similar house built entirely of corn stalks which had been set around the sides and built over the top. The hens had picked the blades off the inside stalks until they were clean and bright and it was not at all unsightly on the inside.

If I were raising poultry on a farm I would not hesitate a minute to build such houses as these for any surplus stock, rather than crowd too many into one house. They could be used during the cold weather and torn down in the spring, using the straw for bedding for horses or letting it rot down for fertilizer, as often happens to straw on a farm.

I have seen several sod poultry houses and strangely enough, the best one was built by two boys in an eastern state. This house was made in two rooms and was really a picturesque addition to the surroundings. It did not require a great deal of labor and in it the hens were as "snug as a bug in a rug." The spring after it was built the grass started on the outside, but not being watered the heat of summer killed it. Before a second winter came, the boys had made money enough from their hens to build a more pretentious house and the sod house went to fertilize the garden, the rotted sods answering perfectly for this.

A few years ago Mr. George S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio, invented a poultry house, which I have often thought might be used to great advantage by many western breeders and by egg-farmers especially.

This house was built of bales of straw just as one would build a house of bricks, only it required comparatively few bales to make a house. The walls were laid up, leaving open space for doors and windows. If I remember correctly double pointed stakes or dowel pins were used to hold the bales in place. After the walls were laid, the joists were placed and pinned to the walls with long pins driven into the walls. On these joists a straw roof was made by building a miniature straw

stack on them. With a little care such a roof may be made symmetrical and perfectly water proof.

At one time Mr. Singer had quite a village of these straw houses and they were not at all unsightly. He kept his laying stock in them and I remember the hens seemed to enjoy them. Straw houses have the advantage of always being dry inside, as the straw absorbs every bit of moisture which arises from the respiration of the occupants of the house.

An Ohio physician, who had a fancy for poultry built for himself a very comfortable poultry house. He kept White Faced Black Spanish fowls and needed to make their quarters both warm and dry. He owned a field in which there was a very steep hill. On the south side of this hill he dug a drift which extended back to about twice the depth required for the house proper. In this drift he built a frame work, laid strong planking overhead and covered the top with earth. The front was then boarded up and his birds had a frost proof case to live in which was very cool in summer and warm in winter. This was too costly for any one to whom economy would be an object.

We hear a great deal about cool or cold poultry houses these days and some of those who write on the subject seem to think them an entirely new invention.

About fifteen years ago the Mr. Singer referred to above had a cloth front house which would be called a cold poultry house in these days although it never occurred to me that it was at all cool inside, and I was often in it during pretty severe weather.

This house was quite a large one, probably sixteen by twenty feet in a single room. It was well built on three sides and had a roof on it. The whole south side was made of stout sheeting or some similar fabric. This sloped outward from top to bottom, the bottom being probably four feet further out than the top. It was perfectly light inside and rather too warm any day in winter when the sun shone. It was in this house that I first noticed that the heat of the sun is not always shut out by clouds. Mr. Singer and I were in this house one cold winter day when the clouds shut out the sun entirely, still we could distinctly feel the heat coming through the cloth front.

This house solved the matters of light, ventilation, and freedom from dampness as perfectly as anyone I ever saw. It might be modified in several ways and yet be as perfect as the original. The south wall might be perpendicular, or only a portion of the wall might be of cloth and yet serve every purpose.

I saw one house which was both ornamental and useful and yet it cost less even than a piano box house. The owner was clerk in a shoe store and bought from his employer, the boxes in which boots and shoes are shipped. He paid ten cents each for the boxes and carried them home as he went back and forth. He knocked the boxes to pieces, being careful not to split the lumber, carefully pulling the nails. When he had secured as much lumber as he needed he bought a few scantling, set up a frame, spacing the studding so as to fit the various lengths of lumber from the boxes using this for weatherboarding, and had a poultry house which was as neat and useful as it would have been had he bought new lumber at five times the price he paid for that used. The

nails used in the original boxes were used in building the house and the whole cost was but a small sum, considering the results attained.

I have seen some very comfortable poultry houses built out of very inferior material. One can frequently buy a lot of lumber second hand very cheaply. This, even if it is somewhat cracked and split, can be used as a foundation and covered with the building papers which are advertised in the poultry papers. I have seen houses built of such lumber which were exactly as neat and fully as useful for every purpose as they would have been if all the material had been first class.

Second hand windows and doors can be bought many times at a fraction of the original cost and serve perfectly well for use in poultry houses. It is not necessary to spend a large amount of money, if one must be economical in the matter of buildings. It is better to use a little ingenuity and make more room than to buy costly material and make the houses too small. There never was and never will be a poultry house too large for its occupants, but there are thousands which are too small.

The first thing for the poultryman to look to is the comfort of his birds for on this depends the profits. He well may be content to use small economies and dispense with elegance and mere outside show for a time for with comfort comes the contentment which makes hens profitable.

Make the hens happy and they will thrive in almost any kind of a house and bring to their owner profit enough to enable him to build a house which will meet all the requirements of comfort and elegance in a few years.

Sometimes beginners make the mistake of spending too much of their capital on houses. It is better to spend the money on good stock and put up cheap but comfortable houses using the money thus saved to advertise and by this means make a reputation with the general public.

Henry Van Dreser began with a dugout under his wagon house and in a few years was able to spend something like \$5,000 on as complete a poultry house as can be found in this country.

The original poultry house built by U. R. Fishel was not the highest priced one that could be built but it was comfortable and now he is able to build a regular village of colony houses, each of the best material and each painted in the best style.

Many an odd appearing poultry house, built by a beginner with but little spare cash has been the beginning of an elaborate poultry plant from which the owner has derived an ample revenue.

The man who begins at the bottom will soon rise, if he puts the proper energy into his work, and the man who shows his resourcefulness by building a good house from odd materials shows that he has in him the elements that make for success.

I am always interested in a poultry house which is outside ordinary lines, for such usually indicate the beginning of a prosperous business.

We are told that hens in a state of nature picked up a great variety of food, therefore, variety is what is needed to make hens most profitable. While we believe in a variety of feed the argument given above is not good, for in the state of nature the hen laid but thirty eggs in a year. The man who argues most for the state of nature usually allows his hens to sleep in a tree all winter.

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

It isn't too early to begin preparing the winter quarters for the fowls.

The best breed may be any breed. It all depends on the man who takes care of it.

Dr. Stephen T. Lea will be one of the judges at Hagerstown. We believe this is Dr. Lea's first call so far north.

Don't neglect that dust bath. This is as necessary to chickens as water in which to bathe is to pigeons and nice people.

There is no such thing as luck in the poultry business. If you lose out it is because you don't know or don't do as well as you know.

If you don't go to the poultry show with your fowls please don't make yourself the object of a laugh by saying you might have won, if you had cared to try.

We believe we could manage to conceal our surprise if Tom Orr should be elected to succeed himself at the Cincinnati meeting. Stranger things have happened.

The Petaluma Poultry Journal publishes a picture of a hatchet labeled "the best cure for roup." This same cure is the best one for most sick hens. After a hen gets sick it is hard to get medicine to work, as all stops in the crop.

The fall fairs are going and the big strings of poultry which turn up at New York and Pennsylvania fairs, which later appear at Hagerstown, are on the road. Oliver Blunck and Bean are now in their glory, with carloads of chickens and big rolls of money.

Poultry mites work every day in the year, but they are at their worst about the middle of September, unless they are given a check. A dollar's worth of lice-killer often saves ten dollar's worth of hens and prevents twenty dollar's worth of damage to the flock.

John H. Jones, Roxborough, Philadelphia writes: "I like POULTRY. It is as far in advance of any other poultry journal I know as 'Country Life in America' is superior to all other garden magazines." This is complimentary to Country Life in America, also gratifying to us.

The "Feather" is quite welcome to the use of that engraving of the winning pen in the Australian laying competition. We willingly would have loaned our contemporary the original photograph from which to make an engraving. It would have made a better appearance than the re-engraved picture which was used. Of course the matter of omitting credit to POULTRY was an oversight.

Through a very natural misunderstanding we said M. F. Delano had bought the entire White Wyandotte stock of Orchard Hill Farm. We also noted that D. E. Hale had bought all the remainder of the stock and would move it to Windom, Minnesota. A letter from Mr. Hale announces that he acquired all the White Wyandottes from Orchard except a part of the show stock, among this being some good breeding stock, and some New York winners. Mr. Hale will locate at St. Paul, near Merriam Park, where he has every facility for breeding and can reach a fine private family egg trade. We make this correction in order to set both our friends square.

¶ Last spring several of our esteemed contemporaries called particular attention to the size of their publications. They took considerable glory to themselves because of the fact that they printed many pages, liberally giving to their readers the excess above the usual number. So far we have not noticed that any one of them has called attention to their size during the summer months, when the advertiser called off his contracts and went away to enjoy the money he made during the egg season. Not a single solitary one of these contemporaries of ours has said to its readers: "You will notice that we are printing only twenty four or thirty two pages," as the case may be. It is possible that our friends were "four flushing" last spring and trying to ring in credit for themselves when, as a matter of fact the advertiser was paying for all those extra pages and making it profitable to print them? Would it be out of place to call attention to the fact that POULTRY has continued to publish thirty six pages every month, notwithstanding the dull season? We might also mention that thirty six pages, the size of POULTRY, contains as much space for reading matter as exactly sixty pages in the ordinary poultry publication? In other words during the winter we publish as much reading matter as most of our contemporaries and during the summer we have given about twice as much as has been contained in other poultry publications, advertising and all. There are several good reasons why people are willing to pay a dollar for POULTRY. One of them is set forth above.

¶ We are accused of trying to tear down the American Poultry Association. We are ready to affirm that we have had no thought of doing anything of the kind. The American Poultry Association is not capable of being torn down. It is, in its present condition, a monumental ruin, of which it might be said, as Phillips said of Napoleon Bonaparte: "Whose frown terrifies the glance its magnificence attracted." We earnestly have labored to build the Association up in such manner as to make it a power in the land. At present the Association is only a name and an ancient reputation. It has no local habitation, no object in life, no vitality. If our poor efforts could avail it would soon take on a new character. It would have the breath of life in its nostrils and have some objective toward which to strive. The constitution of the Association relates that it was organized to accomplish certain things, none of which has been accomplished. If it has any friends they do not come forth to do defense. It seems to be a very general opinion that something must be done, but no one seems ready to step into the breach and save the day. If anything we can do will help in the least to make the American Poultry Association an organization to be proud of we stand ready to offer ourselves as a willing sacrifice, but as matters now stand we respectfully decline to do reverence to that which is not worth while. We believe in an American Poultry Association such as was organized a quarter of a century ago, but in the political machine, which now poses as the real thing we have not the slightest interest.

¶ From every direction come reports of a good season as far as hatching and rearing chicks go. The weather has been propitious in most parts of the country and eggs hatched better than usual. The price of poultry and eggs has kept at high water mark and the poultryman has had a good season. In other lines of effort the country is in a phenomenally prosperous condition. Crops are good, prices as high as could be expected and every one who has exerted himself has money to buy the things he needs and something besides to use in the indulgence of his pleasures. This points to a good season for advertisers. We predict that poultrymen everywhere will find numerous customers for anything they may have to offer for sale. Those who advertise this year are likely to meet with greater success than ever before. Now is a good time for the beginner to start in as an advertiser, for it is prosperous years like this that bring a harvest to those who sow in the field of publicity.

¶ We understand that Armour & Co., the great packers, who have been trying to corner the poultry and egg market and get a monopoly of the poultry business, as they have of the meat business, have given up and are selling their poultry fattening plants and cold storage stations. They have discovered that they can not corner the great American hen. They have stored eggs by million dozens hoping to hold them until famine prices prevailed when they could unload at great profit, but their plans would not work. The American hen kept right on laying and the discriminating public insisted that fresh eggs were better than those which had been lying around in a cold storage house for half a year or more and the great Armour & Co. have been defeated, driven out of competition with the five million flocks of poultry in this country, and have gone back to their own particular field of effort, where they can sit down on the breeders of cattle, sheep and hogs and dictate prices to some effect. It will be remembered that we have remarked on several occasions that the poultry business is the biggest little business on earth. Now that the beef trust has lain down in its efforts to control this industry we feel more certain than ever that the poultry industry is it.

News and Notes

D-a-m-p-n-e-s-s in the poultry house spells disease and death.

The way Trafford was in favor of Cincinnati—after the vote was counted—was very affecting.

Table scraps are all right for fowls. If we could get enough of them we would not care for anything else for our birds.

The very best form of lime for laying hens is green cut bone. The next best is bone meal and after this comes sea shells.

The best time to sell a poor layer is the day she is discovered. It doesn't pay to keep hens that do not pay their board.

Nominations for president of the American Poultry Association are in order. Anybody so he will let the world know he is really alive.

How many hens in your flock are so old they will not lay enough eggs in a year to pay for the feed they eat? Don't know? Why don't you?

Give the young chickens a feed of chopped onions occasionally. It is also good for laying hens but the eggs of onion-fed hens will be flavored with the onions.

Try for winter eggs next winter. It is a real satisfaction to be able to talk to your neighbors about how well your hens are laying, when they tell you they are not getting an egg.

The best remedy for disease is prevention. Keep the fowls dry and warm o' nights, feed them sound, sweet feed, give them plenty of water and grit and you won't need to trust to luck.

Poultry requires salt the same as other animate beings. Salt their feed regularly and they will be more healthy and will not eat enough salt to kill them when they have a chance to get at it.

Keeping an egg record is the simplest thing on earth. Keep a book and pencil in the egg basket and put down date and number of eggs gathered each day. This is the simplest form but it is valuable for reference.

If you do not feel like running a bone-cutter next winter arrange with your butcher for lean scraps of meat and boil these to shreds, thickening with middlings, for the fowls. Such a mess just compels hens to lay.

Don't think you are a fancier because you bought a setting of eggs last spring. When you can pick winners from your flock you may call yourself a fancier. By that time you will be content to be known as a plain poultryman.

We would like to have a lot of pigeon articles. Pigeon fanciers should remember that there are a large number of poultry keepers who are becoming interested in pigeons and among these they will be able to find buyers. Tell us about your pigeons.

The contemporary who advises that chickens be fed "a mash consisting principally of cracked corn, cool water, shade and whole corn", has certainly struck something new in the way of mashes. The cool water and shade would be cheap and the cracked corn and whole corn would make the necessary variety, which is valuable in mashes.

Practical Notes

In buying food for your poultry it will not cost any more to get a variety than all of one kind, and it will be to your interest, if you want eggs, to furnish the hens with a variety.

One ounce of meat per hen three times a week is about right. During the molting season a little more meat may be given to advantage. I would never feed the meat mixed in a mash, as the hens are likely to get more than they require, which will result in digestive troubles.

Have a nice pen of fowls yarded near a much traveled street or highway, and note the interest the passersby take in them. It is one of the most effective ways there are of advertising your stock around home, and it is often the case that this kind of advertising reaches a good ways back around the country. You can put out signs if you wish, but the "real thing" is what draws the business. Just imagine the appearance of ten or a dozen fine Rhode Island Reds on a green grass plot—a regular posy bed—or a little flock of bantams, for instance. They are certainly a drawing card.

Are the poultry papers that have been running series of write ups of poultry farms owned by wealthy people any benefit to the public as a whole? The person who owns the stock on such places is benefited. Yes, and such matter is interesting to other well-to-do people who wish to fix up and arrange their grounds and yards in fancy style, put up elaborate buildings, etc. But how about the common people, the laboring man who wishes to fix up to keep a few hens for the benefit of his family and with little space to do it with? Then the farmer, who perhaps is "a little pinched for the ready-come-down" to do business with, wants to make the most of what he has to do with. Certainly a few descriptions of model poultry farms are not out of order, but too much of this, I believe, has a tendency to lead to building "aircastles," which are likely to result disastrously with the inexperienced.

If you have on hand a considerable number of good growing young birds, it will be well to pay particular attention to housing them during the late summer and early fall months. Allowing them to go into the regular poultry house before fall I do not think very good practice, and especially if the building is at all crowded and not free from lice and mites. Last year I raised a good many chicks with hens as well as with brooders, and after the hens left them, I kept them in the coops, placing some of the large brooder chicks with them. This makes a very good place for them if the ground is dry, but too many should not be put in together, and then the coop should be closed tight to keep out rats or weasels. If this is done the chicks will surely suffer on warm nights. If these animals exist in the neighborhood the chickens must be protected, but not by closing them in air-tight. Place a good-sized piece of wire screen over the front of the coop to admit fresh air. Some poultry raisers clean out a good many of the old birds in mid summer, and in this way make room for the chickens. If this is done and the young birds are then allowed to go on the roosts nail a board four or six inches in width the whole length of the perch. This will prevent crooked breast bones which are likely to result from roosting on narrow perches or poles.—Vick's Magazine.

Keeping the Poultry House Clean

How about the hen house? Is it clean and in the best of order? If it is not, don't put it off another day. You will

lose in dollars and cents if you do, and perhaps in birds besides. If it is a rainy day, have a wagon placed by the door or window where the refuse is to be taken out, and one or two men can work to best advantage and put everything in good condition in a short time. This good advice is given by M. M. Knudsen in the Wisconsin Farmer. He further states that it is not best to have the nests, perches and furniture so very "stationary" that they are not easily and quickly removed. Really this is the first thing to do; clear the house of every such appliance. Then with great care remove all dirt and refuse material, being doubly particular as to corners and irregular places, as these are harbors for insects and disease. Have the windows cleaned and the walls whitewashed. Each of these operations is very inexpensive and produces best results, that of light and a wholesome atmosphere.

Lice, mites and bedbugs multiply very rapidly in warm weather, if they can only have for their encouragement filth, moisture and darkness. Hence the necessity of having everything about the hen house free from dirt and moisture and allowed plenty of light and ventilation.

Right here, by way of explanation, it might be well to say that nests of English sparrows and swallows are swarming with bedbugs, and they are liable to be transferred to the houses of our domestic poultry. We cannot too strongly guard against them. If these insects have already found lodgment in your hen house you can do no better than to close it as perfectly air tight as possible, then prepare an old iron kettle partly filled with ashes; place this kettle inside your hen house, near the center, put a shovel of live coals on top of ashes, lay on this a paper package containing about two pounds of sulphur. Retreat in haste, being sure to leave the house tightly closed. Do not attempt to disturb it for two or more hours, then ventilate thoroughly. If the sulphur fumes were closely confined, any living thing inside the house will be lifeless, in which case you can proceed to replace the furnishings and admit the fowls. The floor should be spread with a thick coat of fresh sand and gravel, and on this a generous supply of dry straw and chaff.

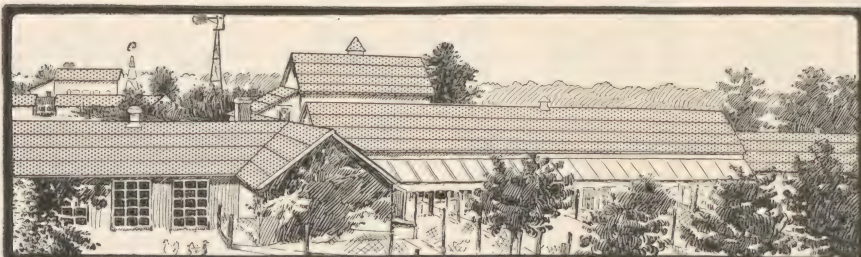
The perches being returned must needs be cleansed with an application of kerosene, or with hot water, in which lye has been dissolved and applied vigorously with a scrubbing broom. All nest boxes are carefully emptied of their contents; then in each one is placed a handful of dry straw, over which is sprinkled kerosene. Upon being ignited the quick intense heat destroys all insect life and vile odors, and is immediately extinguished when the work is finished.

These processes are particularly effective and have been selected after years of experience. No danger from fire need be feared, as it is used only on the perches and nest boxes when removed at a distance from the buildings, and water is at hand for immediate use. A hen house thus prepared for the warm weather is a source of solid comfort to the birds and profit to the owner.

Lice, mites and bedbugs generated by filth in and around the hen house are the deceptive cause of all manner of poultry diseases, and disease among poultry is usually contagious and fatal.

So our summing up is short and simple and amounts to the fact that a clean, wholesome hen house means healthy, vigorous birds, and birds of this description bring satisfactory returns to their owner.

Some of our contemporaries insinuate that the South is not very far advanced in poultry culture. If they would visit South Carolina once they might change their minds.



HERE'S A PAROID ROOF,

"The Roof That Lasts."

The Monmouth Poultry Farm, Freneau, N. J., one of the largest in the country, sends a photograph (see above) showing their Paroid roofs. They like it and so do thousands of poultrymen, the large ones and the small ones, because they found that for roofing and siding, nothing in the world equals

PAROID ROOFING.

Economical, durable, extra strong, light slate color—contains no tar—does not run nor crack—does not taint rain water. Any one can lay it. Keeps buildings of all kinds warm and dry; spark, water, heat, cold, acid and gas proof, in short it's just the roof you're looking for. Now, don't be put off with a poor imitation, but

Send for Free Samples and name of nearest dealer. Investigate its merits for yourself. For a 2 cent stamp we'll send new book of complete plans for poultry and farm buildings.

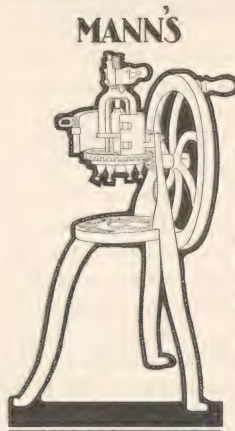
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Originators of the free Roofing Kit—fixtures for applying in every roll.

East Walpole, Mass.,

Established 1817.

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THIS BRINGS YOU EGGS

Lots of them, because hens fed green bone fresh cut, lay more eggs, more fertile eggs and produce better hatches, earlier broilers and heavier market birds. It gives the hen the protein and other egg elements she needs to keep up her work. If you feed green cut bone, you'll need a

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER.

The one that cuts all the bone, meat and adhering gristle, clean, fast and fine. Mann's has open hopper, specially tempered knives and self adjusting automatic feed that adapts the cutting to the strength of the operator. It never clogs and leaves no uncut slivers nor chunks. Mann's is **Sold on 10 Days Free Trial.** No money in advance.

Write for free illustrated catalog.

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MILFORD, MASS.

"Something New" Try it & if you like it Buy it. Sample free.

STEINMESCH'S EARLY BREAKFAST Mash

Every authority on poultry recommends a morning mash for poultry, especially during the fall and winter months. Our Mash is made up of the very choicest Winter Wheat Bran, and Middlings, Crushed Oats, Linseed Meal, Bone and Beef Meal, Clover Meal, Charcoal, etc. Nothing better for growing and adult fowls; will push the young stock to quick maturity, will help adults through the moult, insuring health and vigor for both. The greatest egg producer ever offered.

A Forcing Feed..A Fattening Feed..A Conditioning Feed
ALL IN ONE—simply regulate the quantity fed
PRICE, \$2.00 for 100 lbs. \$1.25 for 50 lbs.
 Very cheap freight rates to all points.

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309 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.
 Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Chicken Feeds. Wholesale and Retail. Car lots and less. Correspondence solicited. Samples Free.

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SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., DEPT. B
26 & 28 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CHICKS \$8.00 PER HUNDRED

Barred, White and Buff Rocks; White Wyandottes; S. C. B. Leghorns; Buff Orpingtons, etc., from pure bred healthy birds. Safe delivery guaranteed.
C. H. MANLEY, St. Johns Michigan

The Best Short Articles Found in our Exchanges

Failures in the Poultry Business

One of the prime causes of the many failures in the chicken business is the lack of experience. There are nine out of every ten that have plenty of money and no experience who start a poultry ranch and make a failure. There is not one out of ten but what makes a success that has the experience, love and money to run the business. It is a mistaken idea that there is nothing to do but throw out the feed and the chicks will grow up like toad frogs without any care or looking after.

If you want to make a success with chickens you must start with a small flock and have for your watchword cleanliness and raise a black flag against lice. These are two of the essentials; then you must learn from the poultry papers how to treat the different diseases should they make their appearance. Do not take the advice of some to use the axe and chopping block on all sick ones, if you do you will soon see where your profits go; rather roll up your sleeves and go to work and cure them, and remove the cause of the disease and that will help you to prevent it in the future. I have been with chickens now for fifty years and have not had any gaps for the last fifteen or twenty years, when I did the feeding myself. Two or three seasons in that time I trusted the feeding to others and I had some gaps until I took them in charge and they soon disappeared. If I knew no more about doctoring a sick chicken than some of our doctors know about treating the human being I would quit the poultry business.

There is good money in poultry and eggs if you know how to get it out, but if you do not it will come out the wrong way. If you have \$500 or \$1,000 to invest in a poultry plant and have not the experience it will pay you to get a good man that has to attend to the chicken end of it. If he knows his business and is fairly honest and industrious as he should be he should easily double your money in two years and very near it again the third year. An inexperienced man will lose it all in one or two years, as there is more to be learned in the poultry business than there is in the law—outside of trickery—which can not be practiced in the chicken business successfully very long. It is a good investment to put a few dollars in subscriptions for your nearby poultry journals as you will learn much from the experience of others that it would take you several years and cost much more to learn it by your experience. I learned mine entirely by experience until the last fifteen or twenty years, before the day of poultry papers in the South, but since that day I have learned much more that was very valuable from the poultry papers. There is not a season passes but I learn something of value to the business.—Industrious Hen.

Dry Feeding and Fertility

We are sometimes asked as to the advantages there may be in fertility of the eggs laid by hens that are fed by the dry feeding method, and a letter recently sent us by Dr. Noggate gives valuable light upon that point. A Mr Bolton, living in Connecticut, was advised by a neighbor to send to Dr. Noggate for some eggs from which to hatch early chicks and sent him an order for a hundred eggs, in February; following is his verbatim report upon them:

"We put yours in one tray (100 eggs) and marked them, and in the other

trays put a hundred eggs from a man of a great deal of reputation who feeds mash. I wanted to test the difference, thinking it might show in the fertility. Of your hundred, 16 were infertile, and of his 64 I paid the same price for both, and I think the result shows well for your method of dry-feeding."

Experienced incubator operators well know that the measure of fertility is (approximately) the measure of weak germs left in the machine at first test, and expect that about the same proportion of the eggs will fail to hatch that there are infertile. As 64 per cent of the mashed hens were infertile, it is fair to suppose that 64 per cent of the 36 eggs remaining would be weak germs and fail to hatch. That would give 23 (plus) of weak germs, and a "fair expectation" of 13 chicks to hatch. Of the dry-fed hens' eggs there were but 16 per cent infertile, which would indicate but 13 (plus) weak germs, and a "fair expectation" of 80 or 81 chicks to hatch. Quite a difference there!—American Poultry Advocate.

In the Turkey Season

Old corn is better than new for heavy feeding of turkeys, as the latter is apt to cause looseness of the bowels. If necessary to use new corn it should be introduced into the ration gradually. If poult have gained a strong well developed physique by early fall they will be in fine condition for heavy feeding. As soon as they have become accustomed to grain feeding they may be fed once or even twice a day on ground oats and corn meal mixed with milk. This should be given in addition to an abundance of wheat and corn. They should be fed each time just what they will eat up clean with a relish. Feed the grain mornings and evenings and the mixture at noon or twice before morning and evening as best suits your convenience. See that plenty of sharp grit is always at hand for their use and provide a constant supply of fresh water where they may help themselves.

In cold weather where shelter must be provided for turkeys a house may be built that is fashioned after many of our poultry houses with the slanting roof. An open ventilator should be placed in front close to the roof and never be closed except in cold weather. The roosts should be placed on a level in the front of the house, with a sliding or rolling door in the rear. Only light enough is needed for the turkeys to see the way to and from the roosts. The door should be left open all day that they may come and go at pleasure.

Within this house they may be fed in cold, snowy weather.

Some who grow turkeys for a fancy market feed them chestnuts and celery seed during the last few weeks of fattening. These are rather expensive articles of food and can only be used by those who sell their product for almost double the average market price. Such feeding imparts a pleasant flavor that adds value to the turkeys which are finished in this way, and these find ready sale at the highest prices for the tables of those with whom cost is a minor consideration. Where the scale of prices is regulated solely by quality the finest selected grades will sell from 9 to 12 cents per pound higher than will the lower grades. To grow the best is quite as easy and but little more expensive than to grow the poorer grades, and the profit gained is almost double.—Canadian Poultry Review.

Management of Breeding Ducks

There is a great deal more depends on the feed and care of young ducks intended for breeding purposes than most people think. For on this depends whether we are to have eggs for hatching in winter or not, and everyone knows that eggs in winter mean big prices for the early ducklings.

Our method is to pick out the ones intended for breeding, from the April and May hatched flocks at ten weeks of age, picking those that are long and deep in keel, flat on back, not too large a head, and a bright, sharp eye. Those that sag or hang too close to the ground should not be taken.

We then have a ten acre lot in which there is a good crop of second growth clover or fine sweet fodder corn and turn them in to graze and roam at will (sometimes 1,000 in a flock) until the first of October, with feed as follows: Twice a day two parts bran, two American poultry food, one low grade flour, one corn meal, and one half beef scraps, and when October comes they have a good large frame with plenty of bone and muscle, which is the foundation to lay for early eggs. They are again sorted, and any that have turned out as well as expected are rejected, only the best being they are then put in winter quarters which consist of a large frame building 75x40, divided into five pens 15x30, with one-half acre run outside for each pen, and a running stream of water through all the pens; into each pen we put 100 ducks and twenty or thirty drakes (later they do not need so many.) They commence laying in December and we have from two to three 300-egg machines running by the first of January; this gives us a good start to have plenty of early ducklings.

After they are put in winter quarters they are fed one part bran, one American poultry food, one low grade flour, two corn meal, two beef scraps, three cut clover hay, steamed, three cooked potatoes, beets or carrots mashed and mixed with ground grain, with hot water. When the creek is frozen we give them warm water in large flat bottom troughs to drink. The pen inside the house is bedded down with straw or chaff every two days to keep the eggs clean and house dry; there being no nest boxes, the ducks lay around the outside of the pen. They are fed outside the house all winter and are not confined to the house in the daytime, except in very cold and stormy weather. They love to be out in a rain storm and we think there is nothing that will help increase egg production like a good heavy rain storm, in which they can play and puddle to their hearts' content. Grit is kept before them at all times in the shape of gravel, oyster shells and crushed white lime stone.

In conclusion we would say that a great many people are very incredulous about the duck business paying much; in reply we would say, try a small pen of ducks and care for them as we have stated in this article, and we are sure you will be convinced that they pay and pay big—Michigan Poultry Breeder.

Irish System of Buying Eggs

The co-operative societies in Ireland now number fifty-six, with a membership of about 11,000, the main object being to improve the breeds of poultry handled by the farmers and to obtain more remunerative prices for eggs and dressed poultry placed upon the market. Membership shares in these societies are about \$1.25 each, and the breeder must

own one share for every twenty-five fowls in his possession.

Central stations are located within easy access to a railway. If a suitable building cannot be obtained one is erected, fitted with all the appliances for packing and shipping eggs and the dressing and crating of market poultry.

In connection with the central station there are established collecting depots, within carting distance of the main building. A man is employed, with a horse and cart, making collections twice a week throughout his district.

The collector weighs the eggs and pays for them at the current rates, giving the producer a duplicate check of the transaction as a certificate for his portion of the dividends at the end of the season. Great care is taken not to accept any but fresh eggs, as the collector must bear the loss occasioned by the turning in of any bad eggs to the central station. Such loss is deducted from his wages. As these collectors do not carry any testing apparatus, they must be able to tell the quality of an egg by its appearance. Each egg has the number of the producer stamped upon it, so that a stale egg can always be traced back to the seller.

All eggs are weighed and sorted into three classes, 13.5, 15 and 17 pounds per ten dozen, practically 22, 24 and 27 ounces to the dozen. The new system of buying eggs by weight has caused a demand for fowls that produce larger eggs. The seller who produces the greatest weight in eggs is entitled to a greater percentage of the profits at the end of the season. The demand for large eggs is so great that they command fancy prices at times, eggs weighing seventeen pounds per ten dozen often bringing \$1 premium over eggs weighing only fourteen pounds for the same number.

Previous to the establishing of these societies and the selling of eggs by weight the poultry industry in Ireland was allowed to shift for itself. In improving the breeds for the purpose of securing larger eggs, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas were introduced to a large extent. The large eggs produced by these two breeds rendered them more profitable than the smaller varieties, even though the latter produced a greater number of smaller eggs.

This same distinction should be made in America, as eggs that weigh twenty-six ounces per dozen are worth more than those weighing but twenty ounces. —Department of Agriculture Report.

Bearing Witness

A poultry breeder, who is buying stock each year, in the course of a few years comes to form a fairly accurate judgement of the men he buys his birds from. Enthusiasts claim they can tell a good deal of the character of a man after they have had a chicken and egg deal with him. If he has had the honesty to tell the prospective buyer of defects in his stock, if he ships promptly and a little better or just as good stock as represented; if they are free from lice or roup on their arrival, the seller is "square". If in addition he has shipped the birds in a roomy coop built as light and strong as possible and complying with the express regulations for first class rate, which is the rate charged for "Fowls in all wood coops, and in coops of wood and canvass so constructed that were the canvas removed the fowls would still, be securely confined," and if he has provided his fowls with food and a cup of water for the journey, he is a "good fellow."

If besides this the fowls show that

they are accustomed to being handled, if they are friendly, not flying off, startled at the approach of man, the breeder who shipped them is "All right; a man that anyone can trust to treat him right."

The manner of their shipping and cooping as well as the fowls themselves bear witness for or against the breeder. Few people begrudge the price of stock if it has been honestly described and turns out as represented, but nearly everyone will object if the seller has so little regard for their interests as to ship fowls in canvas coops, "so constructed that the canvas is required to confine them" at an express rate of "double first-class."

It takes but a minute's time to send a post card notifying the customer of the shipment, and is an indication of the seller's interest. Every shipment made is a testimonial for or against the breeder. One season we sent to a breeder, who got out a very attractive circular with half-tone illustrations of his fowls, for two settings of his best eggs for which we paid five dollars. When the eggs arrived they were undersized, some blood-stained, one cracked, and the box in which they were shipped showed evidence of former usage. The eggs were supposed to come from two matings, but were not marked in any way. It was a disappointment, but hardly a surprise, when we hatched but ten White Wyandottes from the eggs, and five of these were single combs. Three developed into ordinary specimens of the breed, two were runts. The single combs were not allowed to reach maturity. After seeing this shipment even before the eggs hatched all the circulars and testimonials the man could have presented would not have coaxed another five dollar bill from our pocket. Even if the eggs had hatched well and the chicks been promising we would have feared another venture. The poultry breeder who advertises eggs from different mating should have distinguishing marks for the eggs from each pen, and should be prepared to give value for value received. When he ships he should see to it that every basket of eggs, every coop of chickens, says a good word for him. Expressmen say that it is a common occurrence to have fanciers take the address of the shipper of a coop of fine chickens which has attracted them, and many an order follows. Attractive shipment is a good advertisement.—Wallace's Farmer.

Liver Complaint in Fowls

This is a disease that we read about but that very few raisers of poultry think their fowls have. I am satisfied that it is more prevalent than most people imagine. I had an experience with it myself once that convinced me that it exists without being suspected. I never should have discovered it myself had I not been of an investigating turn of mind. One winter I had kept my flock in a place that was rather dark and damp. This is said to be the condition that favors the development of the germ that causes liver disease. The birds all had a healthy appearance, and yet one day I was surprised to find one of them lying dead in the poultry yard. I picked up the bird and found that it was still warm. Its comb was red and there was not a sign of any trouble about it. The next day I found another under the roosts dead, having apparently dropped dead without any cause. The third day I saw a white rooster running about the yard, and a little while after noted that he, too, was lying quite still in one corner. I went to him and found that he was dead. I determined to investigate, and got a sharp knife and began an autopsy. I found all the organs in perfect condition with the exception of the liver and the heart. The heart had not a

drop of blood in it, while the liver was swollen with blood. It looked to me as if every drop of blood had run out of the heart into the liver, but a friend of mine, a physician, told me that I was mistaken. The liver, instead of taking blood from the heart, had caught all the blood as it came from the veins and had prevented it from getting to the heart. The heart had emptied itself in its effort to keep up circulation. I then got hold of a poultry book on poultry diseases, and found that the fowls I had lost had died of liver disease.—Farmers Review.

The Dust Bath

There are nine varieties of body lice affecting poultry. Each variety has some favorite part of the fowl's body which is its camping ground in preference to other parts, and it seldom trepasses on the neighboring claims. There are, however, two varieties which are wandering lice and may be found on all parts of the fowl. These lice not only travel from fowl to fowl on the roosts at night, but frequently leave the fowls to attach themselves to persons handling them and even to the walls of the hen house. Lice spread rapidly, one infested bird being capable of spreading the vermin through a large flock. In young fowls they cause dumpishness, drooping wings, indifference to food, and may stunt or even kill the chicks.

One of the best means of preventing lice is the dust bath. This bath should be a wallow of freshly turned earth, mellow and slightly damp, out of doors in the summer, or in a box eight or ten inches deep in the henry in rainy weather. Provided with a good dust bath, healthy hens will almost keep themselves clean of lice. Not so cockerels; they are careless about their toilets, or afraid of taking sufficient dust baths and must be frequently examined and if necessary, dusted.—Mrs. A. Basley, in California Cultivator.

Seasonable Cacklings

Hens intended for market that cease laying need not be sold at a loss. Just before selling confine for ten days or two weeks and give them all they will eat of a mash composed of equal parts of bran, middlings and cracked corn. Keep before them all the time beef scraps and grit. Don't confine in coops, but put a number together in a small yard. They will, if fattened up in good shape, not only weigh a pound or more heavier than they otherwise would, but they will also bring more than the regular market price per pound.

Fowls cleanse themselves of insects and dirt by dusting their feathers and then shaking off the dirt and the pests with the dust. Heaps of sifted ashes or very dry sand or earth for them to wallow in must be placed in the sun; and, if possible, have some under shelter so as to be warm and perfectly dry. The dust-bath is to the hen what the wash-tub is to the individual. She also uses it for exercises. When a hen is incubating she comes off as regularly to dust herself as to feed, instinct teaching her that it is the best method for ridding herself of lice. Dust is cheap, and should be used plentifully.

The molting of fowls is a natural process and not a disease, and no medical treatment is necessary or desirable. Feed molting fowls just as you would feed them at any other time, only remembering that molting is done during hot weather and less carbonaceous food should be given than when the weather is cool. Oats, wheat, cut clover or alfalfa or any leguminous feeds may be used more because the weather is warm than that fowls are molting. Any sort of green food is good; so are beets, turnips, bulbs or tubers of any sort that

they will eat. They should have little corn or other heat-producing food.—Successful Farming.

Don't Destroy Poultry Papers

G. PAUL PITT

Never think of destroying your poultry papers. They are too valuable to start the morning fire with, for many a struggling poultryman or neighbor could make good use of them. I never throw away my surplus journals, but instead, I tie up a bundle of from four to ten and hand them to anyone I think will be interested enough to read them. An excellent way is to give them to young men who might become interested enough to start out in the poultry business for themselves.

A very successful poultryman once told me that he would have given anything for something readable on the subject of poultry raising. He was a clerk and wanted a change and had decided on "chickens." He was handed a copy of a farm paper containing a poultry department. He became greatly interested and hired out for six months to a large poultry plant in Illinois and today is running a farm devoted to poultry. So just remember next time to hand out your back numbers and by so doing help some struggler over the rough places of the business.

Symptoms of Disease

Disease is a most difficult thing to wrestle with in poultry. It is far easier to prevent it than it is to combat it when it obtains a foothold. Often a person will employ more time and medicine than a bird is worth. The following will help most poultrymen to locate a difficulty and will also suggest treatment:

When the excrement secreted by the kidneys, which is normally pure white, appear yellow, though the droppings are solid and the bird appears perfectly healthy, look out for bowel trouble.

When the crop is hard, distended and unyielding there is danger of the bird becoming crop bound.

When the discharges are streaked with blood it is time to give preventives for diarrhea.

When the joints are hot and swollen and the fowl is disinclined to stand, rheumatism has taken hold.

When the nostrils are clogged with

dirt and the eyes water, ward off possible cases of roup by timely treatment. If the case is bad apply the hatchet.

When a bird is lame in one foot and a small swelling is observed remove it to a place where there are no roosts and compel it to roost on some straw or other material. It is bumble foot and is cured in this manner.

When a hen drops down behind, goes to the nest often but does not lay she is suffering from a disorder of the oviduct and might as well be killed and eaten.

When a bird is "going light," has a good appetite, but passes food from the bowels undigested, it is the early stages of consumption and treatment is useless.

When a bird has leg weakness with no disorder of the liver, feed lighter and give plenty of bone forming food.

When new fowls are bought they should be quarantined until one is assured that they have no disease that is communicative to the flock.

Greenish discharges, turning to frothy white, are given as a symptom of cholera.

A dark, purple comb indicates congestion of the liver.—The Homestead.

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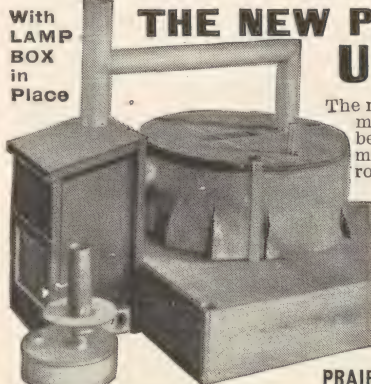
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Why Does A Bird Molt?

Dallas Lore Sharp writes in The Country Calendar for August:

"We get a new suit—maybe—because our old one wears out. That is the most apparent cause for the new annual suit of the birds. Yet with them, as with some of the favored of us humans, the feathers go out of fashion. But the annual molt is, first of all, nature's wise provision for the safety and life of the bird. Feathers are not only covering, but also means of locomotion, and hence the bird's only means of life. A year of use leaves many of them worn and broken some of them through accident, entirely lost. Here in my woods is a crow with three of the large quills in his right wing gone. I can see the gap as he flies over. He has been shot at, and nature must replace those feathers if that crow is to survive, even, though he comes justly (human standards!) by his loss from stealing corn. The feathers of this crow and of all birds might last two years or longer, but to keep the race at its best, nature has found it necessary to provide a new plumage at least once a year.

"But there are other reasons, at least there are advantages taken of the molt for other ends; such as the adaptation of the feathers to the varying temperatures of the seasons—heavier in winter and lighter in summer, also the adaption of the color of the plumage to the changing colors of the environment—as the change from the dark summer color of the ptarmigan to its snow-white winter plumage to match the snows of its far northern home; then, and perhaps most interesting of all, is the advantage taken of the molt, for the adorning of the bird for the mating season. Indeed, nature goes so far, in some cases, as to cause a special molt to meet the exigencies of of the wedding—as if fine feathers do make a bird. All this to meet the fancy of the bride! so at least, scientists tell us."

Planning For Fall and Winter

Some may think it ridiculous to give thought to preparations for winter during dog days. It is true that most of us prefer not to borrow care or trouble during these listless days but, when cold frosty mornings have arrived and work which should be performed before winter is crowding, there will be many vain regrets that the preparations were not begun earlier and that the work was not better planned. It is none too early to begin thinking about how the poultry shall be managed during the coming fall and winter. Even the late broods should now be past the tender stage and it is therefore possible to make a pretty close estimate of the number of mature fowls there will be upon the farm at the opening of winter. The careful stockman compares his stable or shed room with the size of his herds or flocks and then acts accordingly. If he decides to winter more animals than has been his custom he plans to have the necessary quarters in readiness in season.

Upon the average farm the poultry is not handled with this considerate judgment. In too many cases the quarters are not what they should be and they are made to serve from year to year regardless of fluctuations in the size of the flock. If the season has been a poor one or bad management of the broods has resulted in a light crop of chickens it is possible that the quarters at hand will prove satisfactory if put in healthful, sanitary condition. On the other hand, if the farmer and his wife have been unusually successful in handling the hatches it is probable that the flock will be too large to be comfortably or safely quartered in the present building. In this case it becomes necessary for the owner to do a little thinking. Poultry has been very good property for several years

Egg prices are holding up surprisingly well this summer and the indications are strong that poultrymen will see another prosperous year. The farmer therefore naturally desires to produce winter eggs if possible and for that reason will probably keep the majority of this year's pullets. But experience has demonstrated that conditions must be favorable if we are to expect winter eggs—the houses must be warm, the food of the right character and the compartments not overcrowded. Thus it behooves every poultryman to make an inventory of his stock and to determine as soon as possible how many hens and pullets he will winter. Remembering that 25 to 50 hens are enough for one house or compartment he must plan to furnish quarters for his layers on this basis. This matter figured out, he may turn his attention to the remainder of the farm flock, all of which, with the possible exception of a few desired for breeders, should be fattened and disposed of to the best advantage possible. It never pays to keep fowls in an aimless sort of way.—Michigan Farmer.

The Rosy Side of Squab Breeding

It has been our policy from the beginning not to encourage undue expectations of rapid money making by engaging in the poultry business and it is perhaps more important to speak the word of caution to those who have been thinking of beginning the breeding of squabs for market. Our experience in breeding pigeons is confined to fancy birds entirely, not one of which ever went into a squab pie, so our information comes from observation and hearsay. We have visited just three squab breeding plants where the business might be said to have been carried on for the purpose of producing revenue enough to make it justifiable. In each of these we have found men busy at work and have been able to see that the opportunities for constant work were good.

We have reason to believe that squab breeding is profitable, as is any other legitimate business, but there is work attached and the profits are not exorbitant. A correspondent of the Southern Poultry Courier tells how to succeed and at the same time imparts a rather rosy tint to his story.

As his directions are brief, explicit and thorough we give them for the benefit of our readers:

Aside from raising pigeons for pleasure the raising of squabs for food is destined to become a great and profitable business. The game laws prohibit shipping quail or keeping game birds in cold storage, and squabs are taking their places on our bill of fare and all our leading hotels have on their menus, "Philadelphia Squab Pie."

Squab raising is fifty per cent more profitable than chicken raising, with seventy-five per cent less work. It only takes twenty-one to twenty-eight days to raise a marketable squab.

This business is especially attractive to ladies, as the work is light. You do not have to be bothered with the setting, hatching and raising of the young, as the parent bird attends to all this, and all that is required of the owner is to feed and water the birds twice a day. As these birds are usually sent to the market with feathers on, they have no trouble in dressing them.

In squab raising the pure Homer is the best, as they average from seven to ten pairs per year and are marketable at four weeks old. Some breeders cross the Homers with the Duchess and the Runts to gain size, but as the Runts are very slow breeders, there is nothing really gained thereby, and I prefer the pure Homer. Homers have to be kept in aviaries as the homing instinct lasts for

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life, and these birds sometimes attain the age of sixteen years.

These birds often maintain a speed of a mile and a half a minute for at least a hundred miles, and in Belgium pigeon racing is the grandest of sports.

Raising of pigeons for breeders and squabs for market is comparatively in its youth in this country, although in other places there are quite extensive pigeon ranches which are yielding handsome revenues each year. There are many poultry breeders who have some loft that could be used for pigeons and with but little extra time could be made to add quite a little income to the resources of the plant. Nearly any loft could be made suitable for breeding pens, although a properly built house especially for the raising of pigeons should be about twelve by sixteen feet, six feet to the eaves and about two feet off the ground, with plenty of windows for light and ventilation. The windows should be covered on the inside with mesh wire to protect them from being broken. In front of this should be a flying pen covered with one or two-inch mesh wire netting to keep the birds in. One inch mesh is the best, as sparrows will go through the two-inch and eat a considerable amount of the food. There should be two nest boxes for each pair of pigeons, on the back and the ends of the house, but not on the side the flying pen is attached to, as they should fly directly through the window to their nests. The food should be varied, including red wheat, cracked corn, buckwheat, kaffir corn, grit, ground oyster shell, fine salt, and water to drink and a separate place for them to bathe. This is very essential. You should never leave unmated birds in your pen, but should have an auxiliary cage for all the youngstock and unmated birds, and as soon as a pair begins to build, they should be put in their permanent quarters.

Salt for Poultry

There is a prevalent notion that salt is poisonous to fowls, and this popular impression is based on many unhappy experiences with it when fed too liberally. It may safely be said that salt is poisonous if fed largely. It is not poisonous when fed in moderate amounts, that is, at the rate of one ounce or less to 100 hens per day. It is true that a great many fowls have been killed by eating salt, both in the form of crystals and in fish that have been oversalted, and for that reason thrown away. It may be taken for granted that meat and fish not to salty for human food would not poison hens. The most usual way of killing fowls with salt is the careless throwing out of the rock salt in the bottom of barrels that have been used for meat or fish. The birds eat it under the impression that they are eating grit. A corresponding amount taken into a human stomach would also have a fatal result.—Credit Lost.

Pigeons for Children

Nothing is more pleasing to the young folks than to possess pets of some kind. Children must have recreation and something to attract their attention. Whenever you find a boy or a girl so fond of their pets as to stay at home and care for them, they should be encouraged. There is nothing more instructive than nature study, so called.

Children that learn to care successfully for pets of any kind are usually kind-hearted and well-behaved. Nothing could be more attractive than a few pigeons of bright, rich colors, that can be kept in a small dove cote, with an enclosure where the children can care for them themselves. This teaches them responsibility. If the parents will lend their aid a little in instructing the children about keeping the quarters in

a cleanly condition and to properly care for the feed of the birds, they will accomplish more for the children than many imagine.

For instance, which is the best for the boy, to have his poultry, his rabbits or his pigeons at home to care for and have the proceeds of any sales he may make from them, or for him to loaf around the corner or in the back alleys learning to smoke, use bad language, and play truant from school? Surrounding influences form our lives, and most certainly a child will not learn bad habits from the keeping of innocent and desirable pets.

In selecting pigeons for the young people, there are many kinds that are inexpensive—Fantails, Tumblers, Turbits and Homers, all of which are beautiful and desirable varieties on account of their thrift, vigor and the ease with which they may be mated and cared for. It is not best to select the high-class, difficult kinds for the beginners, but always make it a point to have stock for them that is likely to produce such quality that may find a ready sale.—The Feather.

Culling

Excellence, not to say perfection, will always be the exception in poultry, as in everything else. It has been said that like begets like, and this, to a certain extent, is true; but to day we breed fowls to too high a standard for the whole of the progeny to resemble their parents in every detail. And, being that such is the case and that competition now is great, we believe implicitly in a good thinning of the growing stock.

The breeding stages have been passed, and there now remains a yard full of promising chickens, rather an embarrassment of riches—too many to exhibit, too many too to keep, far too good to kill, and much too valuable to sell at market price. "What am I to do?" asks the owner; "I wish you would advise me." So we will, respected reader, but we are not intending to tell you that there is a place in London where they will make their weight in gold, or that there is a person somewhere who will buy any number at any price; we are simply bent on advising you to ask the advice of a friend or neighbor about your birds. It is astonishing how easily they will overcome all your difficulties.

We will go with you among your chickens. Your arrangement is an admirable one, and having, as they have, a grass run, we do not wonder at their looking so well. Now they are brought together, be good enough to show us your best. You cannot. Well, then, we will show you your worst. Kindly tell whoever has charge of them to catch up any chicken we point out. Look at that young Minorca cock; his face is not sound. Now that scarcely perceptible spot of white will never be less, it may be larger, it will become more objectionable, but it will never disappear, and will only be the means of the bird being passed if he comes under a good judge. Catch him up.

Bad-faced cock again; take him away. Very seedy pullets; take them away. This will be the burden of the song, and although you probably might in some instances have cause for remonstrance, yet you would be surprised with what facility a judge, without leaning partiality, or favor, can divide and condemn chickens from a run where the owner could see only perfection.

Those to whom poultry-keeping is a mere pastime, and with whom the expense is unimportant, can, of course, do as they like, and they may not care for our advice; but to those who wish to combine the Fancy and the pocket we say, beware of pets, and beware of fancies. Let neither your wife nor daughters go with you when you have

hardened your heart and determined to destroy some of the chickens. There is a very kind-hearted, nice, blue-eyed girl, who will not hear of the chickens she reared being killed; she is very mild, but she speaks with great firmness when she says she will not eat them if they are.

Her sister says she has not patience with papa, and he may rear his early chickens himself next year. The wife and mother thinks it is unkind to tease the girls and try their disposition. The smaller ones do not care for the big chickens, but there are two or three little dears—one with a broken wing and the other with a crooked beak—that shall not be taken away; and when mischief murmurs, stop till they have gone to bed, they declare they will take the darlings up with them.

Do not be led away with the notion that chickens will grow out of faults; they cannot do it. The white in the face, the twist in the toes, the hump on the back, the very trifling, almost imperceptible, bowing of one leg, will only increase as the birds get older. As we are still dealing with Minors, let us say that as the cocks must have upright combs, there will be no excuse for keep-chickens that lack the quality. A defect in the comb is visible at ten weeks old in the cock chicken. It is impossible to speak with so much certainty about the pullets. It is never safe to reject pullets too young, as many a valuable hen has been in danger when a pullet.—Poultry-England.

Chickens as Scavengers

By close observation and my own experience with chickens for the past seven years, I have come to the conclusion that they as scavengers have more good qualities than any other of our domestic animals. In every home of an average family there is enough waste from the table to keep a dozen chickens or more, when in addition they can have the run of an orchard. A little grain should be added now and then. But if you have a lot, or an acre or even half of an acre, it is easy to see that through the summer seasons, insects, seeds, etc., will furnish them with good meat and grain rations.

The table scraps, fruit peelings, cores, meat scraps, bones, milk, etc., afford a variety that is ample for good health, steady growth and profitable laying. It is always desirable the kitchen wastes be disposed of effectually. If they are thrown in the backyard or in heaps at a greater distance from the house, they are sure to decay and may be a source of troublesome diseases. It therefore seems the part of wisdom to dispose of such materials where they will be deprived of any such tendency, and convert them into edible meat; either poultry or pigs are an easy solution. I prefer the chickens to pigs, and my reasons for preferring the chickens are that they are more cleanly; their products are more healthful, and generally the profit is greater.

Unless the pig is carefully cleaned and bedded, his pen is always offensive, while a very little attention will keep the coop presentable. An aunt of mine living in the heart of the city of Portland, and on just a small lot, raises from seventy-five to a hundred chicks every year, and there is no complaint from her neighbors, but were she to keep three or four pigs on her lot, they would, no doubt, go past her lot with crooked faces. When we consider the diligence and persistence shown in clearing up all waste material, the quiet way in which the work is done, and the profitable returns in the way of eggs and meat, we must conclude that our chickens have by nature been endowed with those characteristics that make them very effective scavengers.—Journal of Agriculture.

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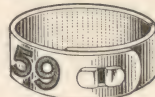


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Show Dates Taken For Next Season

In this column we shall keep standing a list of the dates claimed for poultry shows, giving the town, state, date and name of secretary, until later when full particulars will be given. Secretaries are invited to claim dates. No charge is made for this service.

Detroit, Michigan, January 5-15, 1906, John R. Wood, Secretary.

Polo, Illinois, January 8-13, 1906, J. A. Davison, Secretary.

Risingsun, Ohio, December 5-8, 1905, Merle Rearick, Secretary.

Tacoma, Washington, December 27, 1905, to January 1, 1906, Mrs. C. A. Pratt, Secretary.

Findlay, Ohio, January 9-13, 1906, Clark Parker, Secretary.

East Greenville, Pennsylvania, Dec. 27-30, 1905, C. A. Mack, Secretary.

Fort Wayne, Ind., December 11-16, 1905, Philip A. Heller, Secretary.

Los Angeles, Jan 8-15, 1905, Mrs. O. H. Burbridge, Secretary.

Rockford, Illinois, January 15-20, Chas. S. Gilbert, secretary.

Manchester, New Hampshire, December 19-22. Chas. H. Tobie, Secretary.

Watertown, South Dakota, December 18-22, 1905, Rose E. Sanford, Sec.

Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 8-12, 1906, George R. Cooper, Secretary.

Garnett, Kansas, November 13-17, 1905, Hattie A. Weld, Secretary.

Fairfield, Iowa, November 28-December 1, 1905, John R. McElderry, Secretary.

Waverly, Iowa, December 5-8, 1905, B. L. Burbank, Secretary.

Lohrville, Iowa, December 12-16, 1905, J. O. Ratcliffe, Secretary.

Cambridge, Ohio, January 3-6, James Cook Sarchet, Secretary.

Iowa Falls, Iowa, December 18-23, 1905, N. S. Curtis, Secretary.

Winfield, Iowa, December 28-30, 1905, A. H. Glass, Secretary.

Waxahachie, Texas, January 2-5, 1906, C. T. Spaulding, Secretary.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota, January 16-20, 1906, Stacy S. Metcalf, Sec.

Brockton, Massachusetts, December 13-16, Geo. H. Hutchinson, secretary.

Goshen, Indiana, January 1-6. J. A. Zollinger, secretary.

Rutherford, New Jersey, December 14-16, E. J. Erwin, Secretary.

Fort Wayne, Indiana, December 11-16, Philip A. Heller, Secretary.

Evansville, Indiana, January 8-13, H. J. Reimer, Secretary.

Clarinda, Iowa, December 11-15, Brady Ustic, Secretary.

Nunda, Illinois, January 16-19, 1906, George H. Prickett, Secretary.

Huron, South Dakota, January 23-27, 1906, E. M. Thomas, Secretary.

Dubuque, Iowa, February 15-20, 1906, C. H. Gregoire, Secretary.

Warsaw, Kentucky, November 23-25, O. A. Bogardus, Secretary.

Cresco, Iowa, January 31, February 3, 1906, John M. Davis, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, January, 17-21, 1906, A. E. Brooks, Secretary.

Holyoke, Massachusetts, November 22-25, George Barnett, Jr., Secretary.

Blamdon, Pennsylvania, December 13-16, E. G. Wilkinson, secretary.

Charleston, South Carolina, November 24-30, T. J. McCarty, secretary.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, December

18-23, 1905, W. S. Trowbridge, Secretary
Youngstown, Ohio, December 6-9
Charles E. Watwood, Secretary.

Owosso, Michigan, December 6-8, Bert Lovett, Secretary.

Moline, Illinois, November 28, December 1, Oscar Hogbey, Secretary.

Indianapolis, Indiana, February 4-10, E. A. Pierce, Secretary.

Allentown, Pennsylvania, September 19-22, Harry Schall, Secretary.

Ottawa, Illinois, December 12-16, C. O. Deist, Secretary.

Warren, Illinois, December 13-17, B. L. Wright, Secretary.

Hagerstown, Maryland, October 10-13, B. A. Betts, Superintendent.

Hudson, Michigan, January 31, February 3, L. S. Brown, Secretary.

Parsons, Kansas, December 18-22, A. E. Blaker, Secretary.

Auburn, New York, January 18-22, J. H. Scott, Secretary.

Delavan, Wisconsin, January 15-20, W. E. Pepper, secretary.

Parsons, Kansas, December 18-22, A. Blaker, secretary.

Can the Capon Successfully be Used as a Brooder?

Of late there has been not a little said in the poultry papers in regard to the capon and his advanced market value. Enough has been said to show to everyone that this is the more profitable way to handle poor, ordinary and common cockerels. Every poultryman who desires to improve the quality in his flock should be induced to try caponizing.

It is generally supposed that the market is the only place where Mr. Capon has any value. This is a mistake that I will undertake to show you, as the market is not the only place where capons are valuable.

Have any of you ever thought to use the capon as a mother for your little chicks, especially those hatched in the incubator early in February and March? Coop him 24 hours without feed or water and then give him the chicks. Feed and water at same time; tap with end of finger on floor of coop and listen to him

cluck. He will keep the chicks where other fowls cannot bother them and in a few days you will see that he is as proud of the little ones as ever Mrs. Biddy is and he will care for them just as carefully and at the same time grow enough to make it profitable to carry him over till he is nearly two years old before he is put on the market.

To those who have been slow about buying an incubator on account of having no confidence in a brooder and afraid they could not have a hen that they could give the chicks to, I will say the capon will, if rightly handled, accept and mother chicks after he has nearly become an adult, and his second years, growth will be about one-half that of the first year if he is handled carefully and not stunted, i. e., starved.

But the value of the capon does not stop with this. He is valuable to the fancier. In the show room with a pen

of five capons of each variety he breeds the fancier can show how severe the culling of his flock has been and especially if these capons run well up in the large numbers and if he has culled all of the flock that are poorer than these five and those that are their equal. You say it takes nerve to do this. Well, I don't know as it does. It requires more nerve for me to write this article than it does for me to go out and weed out the common and poor birds from my flock, because I know that after they are caponized they are not as much bother for me as even the hens and pullets are and then my cock birds are much better on the average that I enjoy culling and that very close. Just try it for the benefit of the experiment and see if you do not have more confidence in yourself after that. And if you do bear in mind that it will also give you satisfied customers—that is if you sell at reasonable prices.

It seems to me that some breeders' prices are made solely with the object of keeping their birds at home, while with some buyers it seems they do not want a bird that can be bought for \$25 or \$30, even if they knew the bird was equal in every respect of one that would cost them \$100 or more. Some men are handling fancy poultry more for the pleasure than the profit they derive therefrom and as a result these men sell for a more moderate price. Having run the gauntlet along this line I have learned that with this class of breeders quality is first and price to cover cost of production, with a moderate profit, is all they ask. But then it is not every low and moderate price you see that has the quality of superior worth back of it, but to this end quality all along the line is what the capon in the show room will sooner or later lead us to.—Poultry Gazette.

To Single Comb Rhode Island Red Breeders

Realizing that to place their variety and breed before the public in the place it merits, concerted action as well as individual effort was necessary, and feeling the necessity of such a course, a number of breeders of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, have perfected a temporary organization to be known as The National Single Comb Rhode Island Red Club of America, for the purpose of elevating the standard of the variety, the mutual improvement of members by the exchange of ideas and experiences and to secure for the variety that popularity and publicity which it so richly merits.

Until the first meeting of the Club, which will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 18, 1906, (time and place of meeting to be announced later,) the following gentlemen have kindly consented to serve as officers:

President, C. N. Hansen, Kentucky.
Vice Presidents; F. A. Bennet, Illinois; J. H. Vallire, Iowa; A. Johnson, Missouri.

Executive Committee: Rev. S. R. Cunningham, New Jersey; F. M. Malone,

Indiana; H. C. Kellerman, Missouri; W. J. Hibner, Illinois; C. F. Ward, Florida; W. J. Seely, Utah; J. L. Probst, Ohio; C. N. Hansen, Kentucky; Dr. G. D. Wilcoxen, Illinois.

Honorary State Vice Presidents: J. R. Proyer, West Virginia; C. F. Ward, Florida; H. R. Crane, Illinois; J. C. Hausman, Connecticut; Rev. S. R. Cunningham, New Jersey; Dr. C. E. Hostetter, Ohio; J. R. Williams, Missouri; W. J. Thomas, Alberta, Canada; J. H. Meers, Kentucky; Dr. W. M. Lawrence, Indiana; Prof. L. Sheldahl, Iowa; Dr. Geo. Benton, Michigan; L. C. Duncan, Utah; A. C. Hoyle, Texas; L. S. Harner, Colorado; F. H. Garriesy, Rhode Island; Owen E. Leach, New York; C. E. Copeland, Wisconsin.

At the above meeting the club will not only perfect and make permanent its organization but will also give two prizes to be competed for by members, of a \$25.00 Silver Cup for the best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, and a \$10.00 Silver Cup for the best 12 eggs.

We desire to do for the variety what The Rhode Island Club of America has done for the breed in general, and will

so far as possible work in harmony with that Club.

The immense popularity of some breeds is directly attributable to the club which has pushed that breed, not only by giving the breed publicity, but by the improvement in the breed caused by the exchange of ideas and experiences among the club members, the result being not only better birds but better prices for them.

We already have a lusty young club whose members represent seventeen States and one Canadian Province, and we intend, if possible, to set a mark for all future clubs to point to in rapidity of growth and enthusiasm of our members.

Considering the benefits to be derived from membership we think that there is not a breeder of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds in the States or Canada who can afford to stay out of our organization unless of course he is one of those who is satisfied to see other breeders do the work while he attempts to reap the benefit of their labor.

Brother breeders, you can help this breed to the place it deserves in the hearts of the American poultry public

by lending us your support, moral and financial, by joining the club and sending to the undersigned One Dollar for annual membership.

Dr. G. D. Wilcoxen,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Freeport, Illinois.

There has been some complaint about the fertility of eggs. We suggest that after the breeding season is closed that the male birds be separated from the flock until about four weeks before the breeding season opens, in this way you will have no kick coming from buyers about fertility. Try it.

Bran should be included in the daily ration for laying hens, as it contains a large amount of lime and will materially assist in the formation of the egg shell.

Happy is the poultryman who has a lot of early pullets to supply the table and a few eggs to sell at good prices while the old hens are molting.

This is the proper time to gather and store dust; your chicks will need an occasional dust bath.

Eggs and Their Uses

"The yolk of egg alone is the better for invalids and will be frequently relished when the white would be rejected. When cream cannot be procured for coffee, the yolk of a soft-boiled egg is a very good substitute.

"To prevent the juice of fruit pies from soaking into the bottom crust, wash the crust over with a beaten egg, before putting in the fruit.

"When making frosting in warm weather, set the whites of the eggs on ice for a short time before using. If the eggs you have to use for frosting are not quite as fresh as you could desire, a pinch of salt will make them beat stiffer.

"The white of an egg, an equal quantity of cold water and pulverized sugar sufficient to make it the required consistency, makes a frosting which is very nice, and as it requires no beating is very easily made.

"When beaten eggs are to be mixed with hot milk, as in making gravies and custard, dip the hot milk into the beaten egg a spoonful at a time, stirring well each time, until the eggs are well thinned, then add both together; this will prevent the eggs from curdling.

"It is often a question what to do with either the whites or yolks of eggs which are sometimes left over after making a cake frosting, and so forth. Either will keep well for a day or two if kept in a very cool place, the yolks well beaten, and the whites unbeaten. Whites and yolks of eggs may be used with whole eggs in any cake or other recipe calling for eggs, counting two yolks or two whites as one egg.

"When eggs are cheap and plentiful in summer, wash all those used in cooking before breaking. Save the shells and when a quantity are dry, crush them fine; beat half a dozen eggs and stir them into the shells. Spread them where they will dry quickly and when

thoroughly dry put in a thin cotton bag and hang in a very dry place. In the winter when eggs are scarce and dear, a tablespoon of this mixture put in a cup, a little cold water poured over it and left to stand over night or for half an hour or so in the morning before breakfast, will answer every purpose of a whole egg in settling coffee.

"Egg stains can easily be removed from silver by rubbing with a wet rag dipped in salt.

"An egg well beaten and added to a tumbler of milk well sweetened, and two tablespoons of best wine, is excellent for feeble, aged persons who can take little nourishment.

"Eggs are valuable remedies for burns, and may be used in the following ways: The white of the egg simply used as a varnish to exclude the air; or, the white beaten for a long time, with a tablespoon of fresh lard, till a little water separates; or an excellent remedy is a mixture of the yolks of eggs with glycerine, equal parts; put in a bottle and cork tightly; shake before using. It will keep for some time in a cool place.

"For inflamed eyes or eyelids, use the white of an egg beaten up to a froth with two tablespoons of rosewater. Apply on a fine rag, changing as it grows dry; or stir two drams of powdered alum into the beaten whites of two eggs till a coagulum is formed. Place between the folds of a soft linen cloth and apply to the eyes.

"For a boil, take the skin of a boiled egg, moisten it and apply. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours. To cleanse the hair and promote its growth, rub the yolk of an egg well into the scalp, and rinse out thoroughly with warm water.

"The egg of the turkey is nearly as good as that of the hen, and that of the goose is preferable to either for all culinary purposes. Duck's eggs have a richer flavor, but are not as desirable to eat alone; they are, however, as good

or all purposes of cookery, and for custards and puddings superior to any. The egg of the guinea-hen are also good for eating and all culinary purposes.—Farm, Garden and Household.

Capons as a Home Luxury

An additional argument in favor of the farmer's castrating his male birds is that he thus secures for his own use a supply of the richest and tenderest meat in the world, and at surprisingly small cost. A farmer in Western New York was caponizing a batch of young cockerels on a day that I went to visit him, and as I had the pleasure of visiting him again in April following I had the opportunity to eat some of the capon meat I had seen spoken for June before. The farmer was eloquent upon the subject of caponizing for the common farmer, just to furnish his own table with a most appetizing article of food, and the manifest enjoyment of the food by a numerous family was an eloquent tribute to the value of the simple operation. The generous "roast" set forth a diner table that would appeal to the common sense of every intelligent farmer; it is better and cheaper than beef, pork or mutton—surely there is a gratifying profit in caponizing for a meat supply for one's own table!

The young males that are to be castrated should be of about two pounds weight each, should be kept from food and water for thirty-six hours before the operation, and then it is a comparatively easy matter. At that size there will be no flesh, only skin over the ribs where the cut is to be made, and the "starving" allows the digestive tract to become quite empty, so that they fall away from the backbone, where the organs that are to be removed are to be seen. Many operators make the cut on one side only, but the farmer of whom I have written made cuts on each side, one for each organ. He told us he had great difficulty in getting out the second

organ, which is below and partly concealed by the backbone, until a brother farmer taught him the simple expedient of turning the bird over and making another cut on the left side. Then the other organ is removed from that side, the bird put in the pen for convalescents and another bird reached for. So little evidence of pain was seen that it is a matter of surprise until one realizes that the wound is really no more than a small cut; as a test a little soft (mash) food was put down on the edge of the table where the victim was being operated upon, and the bird reached out its beak and took mouthful after mouthful of the food while being operated upon.

It is not our purpose to give full, detailed directions for castrating the birds, for the good and sufficient reason that each set of caponizing tools has a little pamphlet of directions in the case with it, and as a set of tools is essential for easy and rapid work we simply urge our readers to get the set of instruments and castrate the surplus males. The operation is all that we have described it in simplicity and ease of performing; that is too big a word, "operation," to use in connection with so simple an act. There is no "cruelty to animals" attached to it, indeed, there is more cruelty to the pullets they "nag" and worry and the tormenting and fighting they inflict upon each other than in the simple act of castrating, which is quickly over and the male birds destined for the table are ever after free of the worrying habit and are not inflicting pain upon their fellows.

All dealers in poultry supplies sell caponizing instruments. Get a set and castrate the surplus males. You will be surprised yourself at the ease of the operation and the decided benefits that are gained. Treat your family and yourself to dinners of the best food in the world. It will well repay you, in more ways than we have space to enumerate—and when you are enjoying one of those dinners next winter or spring you will wonder yourself that you haven't always castrated those surplus male birds.—Greens' Fruit Grower.

Poultry's Classified Advertisements

Faverolles

Faverolles, "The King of Utility Fowls", winter layers, grow more rapidly than any other fowl known. Reach broiler size when eight weeks old. I have the best strains of all varieties of Faverolles imported direct from Europe by myself: English Salmon Faverolles, French Salmon Faverolles, Ermine, Black, Red, Spangled and Blue Faverolles. Eggs for hatching, best pens \$6 for 15 eggs, other good pens \$5 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. Descriptive circular for stamp. See my winnings at World's Fair, etc. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y. tf

Faverolles from Fern Hill Poultry Yards are direct from imported stock and are sure of winning in the coming shows. Promises to be the king of winter layers. Send for catalogue. C. S. Hanna, West Hebron, N. Y. 12

Lakenvelders

Lakenvelders—I purchased in 1904 the entire flock of international winners owned by The Countess of Craven. These birds are famous in Europe as well as America and have won more prizes and produced more prize winners than any flock of Lakenvelders in existence. Eggs for hatching from this strain, \$10 for 15 eggs. Lakenvelder eggs from other strains, \$6 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. See my winnings at World's Fair, Herald Sq., Madison Sq., etc. Descriptive circular for stamp. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y. tf

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

Relyea's. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns always win the money, 21 prizes on 23 entries. One hen laid 118 eggs, another 114, in five months. Circulars free, stock cheap. L. S. Relyea, Voorheesville, N. Y. 2

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

H. M. Moyer, Specialist. Single Comb Brown Leghorns Stock \$1.00 and up. Circular free. Bechtelsville, Route 2, Pennsylvania. 1

Rose Comb Black Minorcas

Rose Comb Black Minorcas Cockerels. Some fine ones for sale. E. S. Lawrence, Arnot, Pa. 1

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

S. C. Buff and Black Orpingtons, winners at Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville. Young stock large enough for fall shows. Write me. O. A. Bogardus, Box A. Warsaw, Kentucky. 1

Single Combed Buff and Black Orpingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Buff Orpingtons since 1898. Dr. Paul Kyle, Kyle Institute, Flushing, L. I.

Rates For Classified Advertisements

LESS THAN 150 WORDS WITHIN A YEAR 4 CENTS PER WORD
150 WORDS OR MORE WITHIN A YEAR 3 CENTS PER WORD
300 WORDS OR MORE WITHIN A YEAR 2 CENTS PER WORD

A 25-word advertisement six months would cost \$4.50 or the same sized advertisement one year would cost \$6.00. We have adopted this rate in order to encourage breeders to carry space continuously as experience has taught us that this is the most profitable plan for the breeder.

If only one variety is advertised, the advertisement will be classified under the name of the variety. Where more than one breed is advertised, the advertisement will be put under the head "Several Breeds". Pet stock, supplies, etc. will be put under the head "Miscellaneous". In counting words in an advertisement every initial and number, including name and address, will be counted as a word. Cash must accompany all orders. Short paid advertisements will be cut down to the number of words paid for, if this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement.

Pigeons

Pigeons? Thousands of them, all kinds, prices free. Illustrated, descriptive book tells all you want to know, one dime. Wm. A. Bartlett & Co., Box 28, Jacksonville, Ill. tf

Jersey strain Homer pigeons always please. Now is the time to order youngsters. Circular free. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J. 12

Goldens, Amhersts, Reeves, Versicolors Ringnecks. Stamps for reply. W. F. Coote, Hamilton, Canada. 2

Bantams

Light Brahma Bantams, "World Beaters." More firsts at the World's Fair and Madison Square Garden than all my competitors combined. Orr's Light Brahma Bantams are unequalled. History proves it. D. Lincoln Orr, Box 4, Orr's Mills, N. Y. tf

Won more first prizes Pan-American on Golden and Silver Sebrights than all competitors combined. Buff Black and Partridge Cochins Bantams, bred to win. 600 youngsters cheap. Clyde H. Proper, Schoharie, N. Y. 7

White Plymouth Rocks

200 eggs in 230 consecutive days. That's a Coretavis White Rock! Winners at New England's largest and best shows. Unequaled exhibition and persistent laying strain. Booklets free. Coretavis Farm, Woodbridge, Conn. 3

S. L. Boyce of Crook, Osage Co., Mo., has the best utility White Plymouth Rock line-bred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him. tf

Plymouth Rocks—More Than One Variety

Plymouth Rocks. Barred and White. Ringlet and Fishels strain. You should know the best. Write me your wants. Daniel Suburban Poultry Yards, Hopkinsville, Kentucky., C. L. Daniel, Proprietor.

Rhode Island Reds

Hansen's Rhode Island Reds, winners at World's Fair, Chicago, New York and many other big shows. We have the quality. C. N. Hanson, Warsaw, Kentucky. tf

De Wolf Farm, Papposesquaw, Bristol, R. I. Standard bred stock; Single and Rose Comb. Booklet free. 12

White Wyandottes

White Wyandottes, Reliance strain. Never unplaced in any class. Satisfaction guaranteed or birds taken back and money refunded. You run no risk. D. Lincoln Orr, Box 4, Orr's Mills, New York. tf

Prize winning White Wyandottes. Twelve prizes last winter. Breeders for sale now. Young stock later. Rockwell Kempton, North Adams, Mich. 12

Great Sacrifice Sale. To make room for 200 young chicks, I will sell all my White Wyandotte breeders cheap. Ira B. Sleet, Warsaw, Kentucky. 1

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

World's Fair Prize Winners. Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Cream of Standard line breeding. Breeding and exhibition birds always on hand. Eggs from my choicest prize winners \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30, \$6 for 45. Every setting guaranteed. S. J. Sorensen, Ravine Poultry Yards, Appleton, Wisconsin. tf

Toulouse Geese

This year we have been unusually successful and have some of the finest Toulouse Geese for sale that we have ever seen. Fine, large birds. Every one of them is a credit. Splendid males \$5.00, females \$3.50, trios \$10.00. You cannot go wrong buying these birds. Specialty Poultry Yards, Box C. Peotone, Ill.

Several Breeds

Light Brahmans; Cochins; White, Black, Buff, Partridge; Brown Leghorns; Spanish; Black Langshans; Houdans; Buff Orpingtons; Cornish Indian Games; Toulouse Geese. Send for a 24-page catalogue. Minkel & Co., Mapleton, Minn. 3

Point Pleasant Poultry Farm, prize winners at Madison Square and Herald Square: Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs \$2 per setting. A. W. Silkworth, Prop., P.O. Box 225, Mattituck, L. I.

April hatched S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels \$1.50, also Silver Laced Wyandottes same. Sure to please. S. M. Dickinson, Newark, Ohio. 12

Miscellaneous

All breeds of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, caviars, dogs, cats and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B, 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City. tf

TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

POULTRY A Magazine For All Poultrymen.

Published monthly by Poultry Publishing Co.

Volume One PEOTONE, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER, 1905 Number Twelve

One dollar per year in advance. Ten cents per copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents per year. Subscriptions will begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and post office plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly each month. When you request change of address give the old as well as the new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Volume One, Number Twelve

This is number twelve of volume one of POULTRY. For twelve months we have been doing our level best to make the best poultry publication that could be made. If the words of our friends are to be taken at their face value we have succeeded. We might possibly be excused if we were to feel somewhat puffed up over the result of our endeavors, but as we look back over the year that has passed and think of the work we have done we feel more like sitting down and taking a rest. It has been a year of anxiety and hard work. We were traveling an unexplored country and working along lines never before attempted. We were told by those old in the publishing business that the public did not appreciate fine paper, fine pictures and high-class work in a poultry paper. "All the public wants," said our friends, "is information. It does not care in what form it appears so it gets instruction. Give the public good reading matter and it will be perfectly satisfied. The time has not yet come for putting expense on mere appearance. The public will not pay the price." Not very encouraging was it? We thought we knew our public and we followed our plans. The result was instant. We were given compliments without end and subscriptions beyond our hopes. Advertisers came to us, almost without asking, and here we are more confirmed than ever in our belief that the great reading poultry public wants beauty as well as utility. And why not? We like beautiful fowls why not beautiful magazines. We have had our troubles with printers. We have discovered that having our work done by contract is not satisfactory and before 1905 ends will have our own presses and our own building, after which—we'll talk about that at another time.

Expired Subscriptions

With this number all subscriptions which began last October expire. Unless these expired subscriptions are renewed they will be cut off our list. We can not afford to send POULTRY free to those who do not care to subscribe for it. We would be glad to retain all our subscribers. Our whole work is to try to make POULTRY so good that no one who has taken it a year will feel like giving it up. It will not be necessary for anyone to notify us to stop POULTRY when his subscription has expired. It stops with the precision of a shutting door. If the dollar does not come for a renewal the name is dropped. If the dollar does come there is great rejoicing in our office, because its receipt proves to us that we have made a permanent friend.

A Club Offer

We want club agents and we believe our present subscribers would be willing to do a little work for us provided we would pay them. To present subscribers we are going to make a liberal offer. Get two of your friends to subscribe for a year at a dollar each and send us the money. In payment for this we will renew your own subscription for one year. Those who feel like

working for us on a more extensive scale will be offered good pay if they will communicate with us. Agents who have been working for us have found it easy to secure subscriptions and we, would like to have about a thousand boys, girls young men and maidens, take up this work and earn Christmas money. It is easy and honorable work and the pay is good. Ask us about it and we will give you all the help we possibly can.

Bound Volumes of POULTRY

Already we are beginning to receive inquiries concerning bound volumes of POULTRY. We shall make arrangements to supply a few, having saved in our files a limited number of each month for this purpose. Those who have saved their magazines can send them to us at the end of the year, and we will bind them at a reasonable cost. Just what the cost will be, we can not say at present, but will announce it later. Keep your copies clean and straight and we will see that you get them nicely bound at a comparatively small expense.

Originality or Authenticity?

It was once said of a publication that the good things in it were not original and the original things not good. We hope this may never be said of POULTRY because we are going to keep right on using good things which are not original in our columns as long as we can find them in our exchanges. At the same time we are going to try to have the original articles we publish as good as can be found anywhere. We believe that an editor who is capable of determining whether an original article is good is just as capable of selecting good articles from his exchanges. It is our purpose to give our contemporaries full credit for anything we may reprint from their columns and we only ask the same courtesy from them. We know it is impossible for any one publication to get all the good articles that are going and we prefer to select good ones for reprinting to publishing original articles which are not up to our standard of merit. Our purpose is to print the best poultry literature. If we cannot secure it from our own contributors we are going to select it from other publications to the extent of our needs. We do not seek so much for originality as authenticity. We want to make every line we publish count for advance no matter what its source may be.

Our New Home

The new home of POULTRY is progressing nicely. Within three months it will be housed in a fine building made of compressed concrete blocks, molded in imitation of dressed stone and as substantial as the everlasting hills. This will be equipped with new machinery and be as well prepared to do fine printing as any other publication house in the West. All this would have been impossible had it not been for the fact that the public showed its appreciation of our efforts to publish a magazine that in every way is up-to-date.

Dollar a Year, Ten Cents a Copy

When we began to talk about publishing a high-class poultry paper and making the initial price fifty cents a year our wise friends said we could not afford to publish such a magazine at such a price. "That's all right," we said, "we are going to start it at fifty cents and after we have shown what we can do we are going to put it up to one dollar a year." Then our friends looked at us with pitying eyes and told us the public would not pay one dollar a year for any poultry magazine. Was it not history that poultry publications once were one dollar or more a year and where were they now? Every one of them dead or lowered in price. "Dollar a year! Why the public won't stand for it a minute." A good friend took us aside at the New York show and said: "You fellows have made a good start and if you can go on you are going to win, but for heaven's sake don't try to get a dollar a year." It was a part of our plan and we would not change it. When the time came we put up the price—and subscribers came along just the same. Then we concluded to try the news agencies. Here our friends were positive we would fall down. News agencies didn't seem to be able to sell enough poultry publications to make it worth while. We went to the Western News Company and persuaded them to try taking a thousand copies. They distributed these, and before the month was out began to send us repeat orders and increase orders and this month they order four thousand copies, with the prospect that the sales will be very many more than this number in the near future. Every news stand buyer pays ten cents. May we say that we have been making history during the last twelve months? Would we be pardoned for saying that we guessed rightly and knew the public we were trying to please better than our friends did? The best part of this story is that we have never accepted a subscription below the published price and have never offered any sort of a premium. The subscribers to POULTRY do not take it to buy a premium and have the magazine thrown in. Our subscribers want POULTRY a dollar's worth when they subscribe for it for a year and ten cent's worth when they buy it on a news stand. They believe they are getting the worth of their money or they would not pay these prices.

To Subscription Agents

Those who think they would like to solicit subscriptions for us should speak before all the territory is assigned. We want workers, and will make terms for them that will enable them to make good wages and confer a benefit on every one with whom they do business. Thousands are ready to subscribe for a poultry paper, and when a beautiful magazine like POULTRY is presented to them, they will not hesitate an instant to take advantage of the opportunity to secure the most artistic and instructive publication devoted to poultry which has ever been published. The show season is just opening and now is the time subscription agents reap a golden harvest. Get on line now.

A NEW DEPARTMENT



SINCE we started in the publishing business we have received thousands of catalogues and circulars to say nothing of cards, envelopes and letter heads and judging from the quality of most of them we have concluded that the POULTRYMEN OF THIS COUNTRY ARE NOT GETTING THE QUALITY OF PRINTING TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, so after much thought and discussion we have decided to open a catalogue department and do printing for poultrymen as it should be done. We have installed a printing plant that is modern in every particular and no plant is in a position to do better work than we turn out. We have an almost unlimited number of cuts and photo engravings and our experience in the advertising line enables us to write, plan and illustrate catalogues and circulars to the very best advantage and when we give you an estimate you

may feel satisfied that the price quoted you is for the best work that experience can produce.

Good printing is as necessary as good stock in building up a large poultry business. A cheap, poorly printed and poorly illustrated catalogue or price list gives a poor impression and in most cases loses the sale for you, especially if it is received the same time a nice, cleanly printed one comes from some other poultryman.

Good Printed Matter Brings Big Business.

We are prepared to do the "Big Business" kind of printing and do it at such a price that will make you a regular patron of our press. We do not want to do the other kind of work so please do not ask us for estimates when you want to use cheap paper and cuts.

Good Printing For Poultry- men

We can't make friends by doing this kind of work.

We are ready to figure on the largest catalogue or an order for 100 cards. We make a specialty of letter heads and envelopes and quote the following prices:

1000 Letter Heads, printed in one color, ruled or unruled No. 1 rag paper, tabbed	\$3.00	1000 Full Rag XXX Envelopes, printed in one color, packed 500 in box	\$2.50
1000 Note Heads, printed in one color, same quality as letter heads, tabbed,	\$2.50	Round or Square Cornered Cards, any regular size, translucent, per 1000	\$2.25

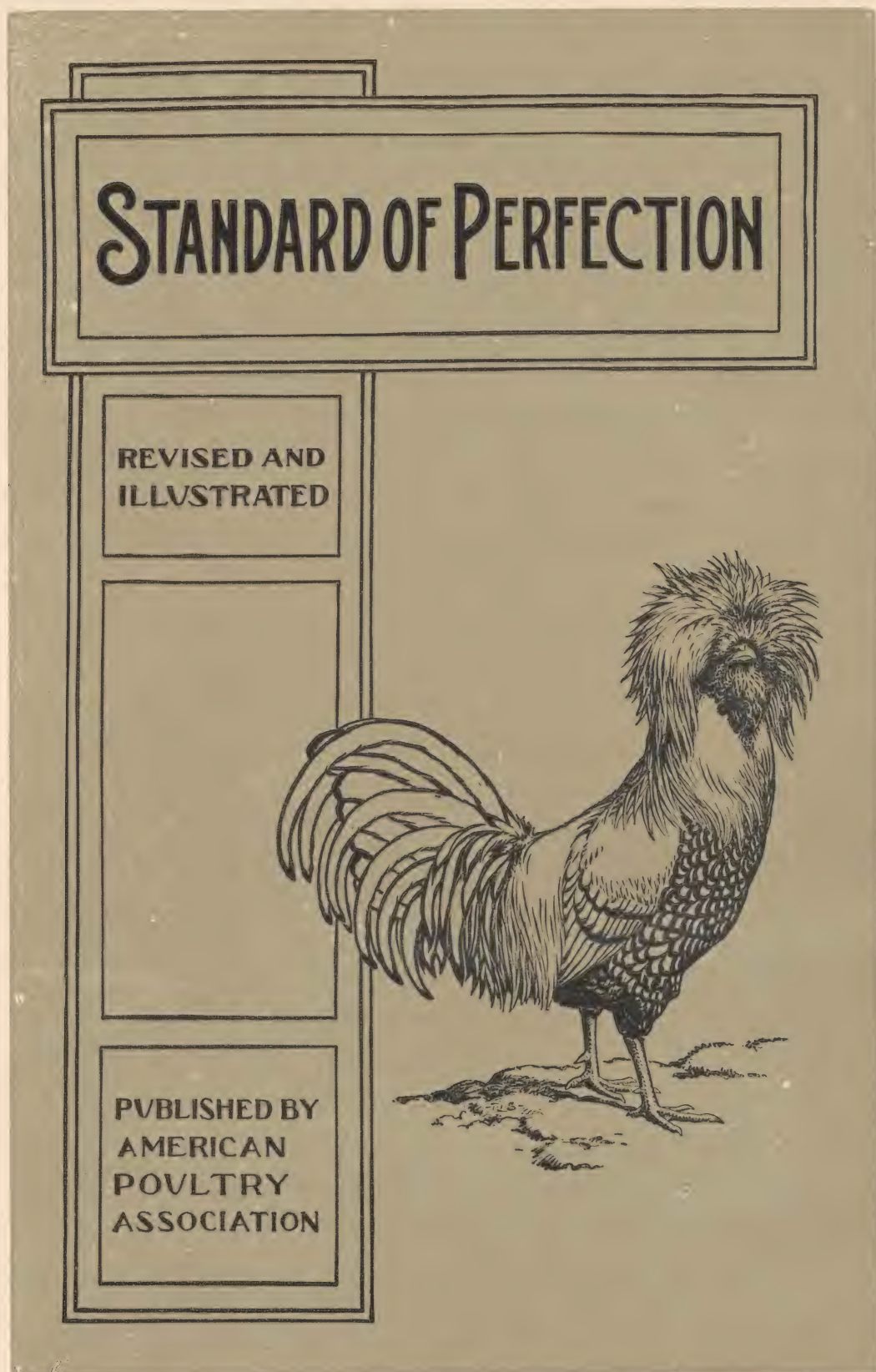
Remember these prices are for the best that can be produced. Modern faces of type and latest styles of composition. Let us give you an estimate on your next lot of printing and see how little more, if any, a really good job of printing costs.

Poultry Publishing Company, Peotone, Illinois.

This Magazine is a sample of our work.

We can do just as well for you.

READY FOR DELIVERY



The New Illustrated Standard of Perfection is now out and orders are being filled as rapidly as the binders can finish the books. In a short time orders can be filled the day received.

Every poultry breeder should have it for it contains more information about judging poultry than any other work ever published. It will contain illustrations of every class of fowls, by the best artists. This book will contain about 400 large pages printed on fine paper. The price to every one is **\$1.50** per copy but we will give it free to any one who will send us subscriptions to the amount of **\$3**. Get up a club and get the New Illustrated Standard free, or we will send you **POULTRY** one year and a copy of the Standard for **\$2**.

POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PEOTONE, ILLINOIS.

